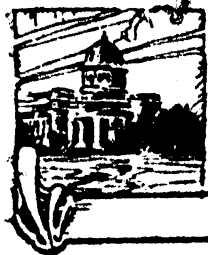


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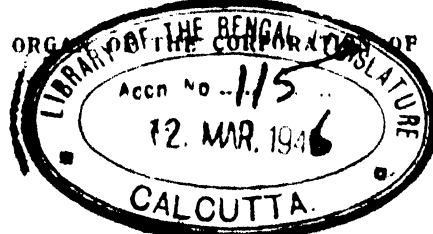
THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 27th November, 1943

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

WE ENTER UPON OUR TWENTIETH YEAR

WITH the present issue, the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* enters upon its twentieth year. Nineteen years ago, this civic organ was ushered into existence with the New Corporation coming into power over the destinies of this great city. This Corporation, under the inspiring lead of DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS, undertook to create a new Calcutta. They recognized that Calcutta's rate-payers belonged to various races, believed in various creeds, were attached to various cultural ideals and followed various standards of economic life. They realized that in order to function effectively and adequately they had to take into account all these differences of outlook, tradition, habit and manner, and try to weave them into a texture of a common civic life, in which all that was valuable in each would have not only recognition and free scope but also full support and encouragement. The New Corporation took upon themselves the responsibility of serving the interests of Asiatic and European, Indian and Chinese, Hindu and Muslim, Bengalee and Marwarce, the rich and the poor, the cultured and the illiterate, the decrepit and the diseased, the starving and the unemployed. They resolved to fight political conservatism, racial prejudice, religious bigotry, communal jealousy, social inertia, economic injustice, sanitary anomalies, educational backwardness, and whatever other handicap the dispensation of Providence or the narrowness of man had imposed on this city.

It was no light task. But the New Corporation imbued with a new spirit of service, inspired by a new idealism, the vision of the "City Beautiful," undertook it with a full consciousness of what its duties were and with a firm resolve to give their best in discharging those duties. And out of this resolve was born the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*,—for those responsible for its birth realized that it was a vain and imprudent attempt to fashion a new Calcutta if they could not at all times count on the willing support not only of the rate-payers whom they represented but of the wider public both within and without the limits of the city. To that end they wanted to create a permanent and convenient means of communication between the Corporation and the public, and to that end the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* was started in November 1924, with the present Editor in charge. It was started for the purpose of setting forth the problems with which the Corporation were and would be faced, of explaining what results followed from their decisions, of educating the citizens of Calcutta in their civic duties. The *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* was, in a word, to be the weekly history of the City of Calcutta—of its efforts to realize itself along the right lines of progress and development. It was to establish a better understanding and appreciation of the work of the Calcutta Corporation and to awaken public interest in civic affairs by publishing facts about the municipal administration of the city and articles suggesting methods of improvement in municipal work as practised here and abroad with a view to promoting the study and knowledge of municipal problems. As such, the entire range of matters municipal came within the scope of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*.

Thus a quite comprehensive programme of work was set before the official organ of the Corporation of Calcutta. It was not an easy task. Limitations and difficulties there were and still are many. Yet we venture to hope that the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* has striven during the last nineteen years to perform the task it was set to do to the best of its abilities and according to its light. It is not for us to claim any achievement, it is not for us to say that we have been able to do what we were expected to. We have no hesitation in acknowledging our failures in many directions, to satisfy

expectations and realize hopes. It has, however, been and it will be the endeavour of this journal to give expression to the aspirations of the citizens of Calcutta for an ideal city. By giving shape to these aspirations in the printed word, we have found for ourselves and others the joy of expression. And what are these aspirations? Everyone of us nurses in his or her soul the archetype of an ideal city or country which awaits embodiment in concrete form in his or her surroundings. The urge to see and find these types realized in our everyday life is the secret spring of all action—the record of which is history. In journalism we have the record of this history in the making. And the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* claims to have taken all these years its humble share in this work. It has striven honestly and consistently to draw out the citizens of Calcutta and others also,—famous “citizens of the world”—to give expression to their hopes and aspirations for this city and to recall them to their responsibilities in evolving co-operative thought and conjoint action, if Calcutta is to ever become the “City Beautiful” of their dreams, blossoming forth as the rose before their eyes and in their lives.

That dream remains yet unrealized. And to the fulfilment of the dream of that kingliest of dreamers, CHITTARANJAN DAS, we dedicate ourselves anew at the beginning of the twentieth year of our life.

Grow-More-Food Exhibition

Under the auspices of the Corporation of Calcutta a “Grow-More-Food Exhibition” opens at Wellington Square on November 27 and will continue up to December 11. Remaining open daily from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and also in the morning from 8 to 11 a.m. on Sundays, the Exhibition allows free entry to its visitors.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar will perform the opening ceremony.

Below we give the details of the programme for the first week.

On Saturday, November 27.—Opening ceremony at 4 p.m.; President—The Mayor of Calcutta; Speakers—Councillor A. C. Mitter, Councillor M. Barman, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation and Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi. The Exhibition will be opened by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

On Sunday, November 28.—Public Lecture on “How to Grow Food within a City.” President—Councillor M. Barman; Speakers—Mr. Nirmal Dev, Mr. Shivaprasad Banerji and Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi.

On Tuesday, November 30.—Public Lecture on “Orchard and Industry”; President—Raj N. C. Sen Bahadur, Development Commissioner, Bengal; Speakers—Major Theo. H. Thorne, Editor, *Planters Journal*, Mr. H. S. M. Ishaque, I. C. S., Director, Rural Reconstruction and Mr. A. P. Sinha, Proprietor, Great Eastern Preserving Works.

On Thursday, December 2.—Special Lecture on “Aspects of Vernalization”; President—Dr. Meghnad Saha; Speaker—Dr. B. K. Kar, Bose Institute.

On Saturday, December 4.—Public Lecture on “New Dietary on Small Earners”; President—Dr. B. C. Guha; Speakers—Dr. G. Sankaran, Dr. K. S. Ray and Dr. R. Adhikary.

The details of programme for the next week will be given in the coming issue of the *Gazette*.

The Week In The Corporation

Appointment Of Dr. B. N. Dey

Government Says “No.” For The Third Time

A LETTER conveying the Bengal Government's decision annulling the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser of the Calcutta Corporation was read by the Mayor at the meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta held on Wednesday last (November 24).

The Corporation, it will be recalled, originally reappointed Dr. Dey as Chief Engineer for a further term of five years. The Government having refused sanction, the Corporation on October 4 appointed Dr. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser. To this Government again refused to agree and proposed to annul the Corporation resolution. The Corporation in their turn, on November 8 passed a resolution protesting against Government proposal and confirming the appointment of Dr. Dey and forwarded a representation to Government to that effect. The Government have now intimated the Corporation that after full consideration of the representation made by the Corporation they see no reason to withdraw that proposal. “They consider the resolution passed by the Corporation on October 4 not to be in conformity with law, and under Section 19 of the Calcutta Municipal Act annul the said resolution.”

Late Mr. Durgaprasad Khaitan

The death of Mr. Durgaprasad Khaitan, ex-Councillor for six consecutive years, was mourned by the House which in honour of his memory adjourned the day's meeting without transacting any business.

Moving the condolence resolution the Mayor said that Mr. Khaitan was elected Councillor in 1929 and continued in that office till 1935. As a member of the different Standing Committees Mr. Khaitan had contributed greatly to the improvement of the city.

A New Councillor

The newly elected Councillor from Ward No. 4, Mr. Radha Krishna Newatia was sworn in at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday last. We accord him a most cordial welcome.

Coal Situation And Water Supply

Unless the coal situation improves Calcutta is threatened with an early possibility of its filtered water supply being cut off.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, said in the course of a statement.

He informed the Corporation that the position of coal at Pulta and Talla began to deteriorate from October 3 last. Of the allotment of 175 wagons for Pulta and 91 wagons for Talla for November, only 1 wagon for the former station and 12 for the latter have arrived so far and the Corporation has not received any further loading advice.

If no coal arrived in the immediate future the water supply situation would be seriously affected.

The Officiating Chief Engineer and the Controller of Stores interviewed the Chief Mining Engineer who was purchasing coal on behalf of the Corporation on the 15th last, there being no improvement in the supplies in spite of letters and reminders from the Controller of Stores since the 22nd October last. He was informed of the whole situation and the Mining Engineer stated that he had been doing his best. He, however, placed further orders with two other firms but, unfortunately, no coal had yet been delivered. The Chief Executive Officer drew the attention of the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department who also interviewed the Chief Mining Engineer in this connection.

Proceeding, the Mayor recalled that the coal stock in Pulta and Talla went down to less than a week's consumption in June last. But with

the supply arrangement made by the Chief Mining Engineer the stock of coal increased till the Corporation had more than 30 days' consumption both at Pulta and Talla. But the stock had come down as supplies had gradually been dwindling. The Military authorities have unofficially been informed and they were also moving in the matter.

Tramway Monthly Tickets

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen registered his protest against the proposal of the Calcutta Tramways Company to increase the price of monthly tram tickets from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 from December 1 next. Although three new extensions have been opened, a ground on which the company have sought to enhance the charge of the tickets, they have, on the other hand, curtailed some of the facilities of the travelling public in the shape of cheap mid-day fares and all-day tickets on Sundays, and transfer tickets. The speaker desired that their protest against the proposed enhancement of rates by the Company should be communicated to Government.

The Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer would write to the Government in this connection.

Malaria In The City

Mr. P. K. Dutt referred to the incidence of malaria in Wards No. 18 and 19. He requested the Corporation to take steps in the matter.

Mr. J. H. Methold opined that the Mosquito Control Department of the Calcutta Corporation should be more active in this regard.

Condolence

The Corporation also condoled the death of Mr. Pramatha Nath Pramanik, grandson of Tarak Pramanik, philanthropist. Mr. Pramanik was a business magnate.

MR. DURGA PRASAD KHAITAN**Well-known Citizen Of Calcutta Passes Away**

The death occurred at 1.40 a.m. on Saturday morning (November 20) of Mr. Durga Prasad Khaitan, younger brother of Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan, M. L. A., at the young age of 51.

After having a brilliant career as a Solicitor of the Calcutta High Court, for about 15 years, Mr. Khaitan changed over to business. He was the senior Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association and a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation for several years.

Mr. Khaitan is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

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The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

BURMA CANNOT BE RECAPTURED LIKE A STREAK OF LIGHTNING

Forces Are Fighting A Battle Of Communications

British and Indian forces facing the Japs in Burma are fighting the "Battle of Communications." While the British and U.S. air forces strike unceasingly against Japanese road, rail and river routes inside Burma, an increasing effort is going on to create new routes from India into Burma. This aspect of the war in this area has been stressed by the General commanding one sector of the front.

"Burma cannot be recaptured like a streak of lightning," he said. "Look at the lines of communications. From our most forward positions, there are scores of miles before reaching the railhead: that is behind us. Now look forward. The mountain barrier rises in some parts to 12,000 ft. Two years ago there were no roads at all. I do not say it is impossible, but I do say, putting it very modestly, it is not easy."

Getting on is not an easy task. There is an army of labourers which for numbers and continuity of work has scarcely been rivalled since the days of the Pyramids. Working in some ways just as the Pyramid builders did, thousands of years ago, already some hundreds of miles of metalled roads have been constructed.

INDIA'S DEFENCE IS IN SAFE HANDS

Though giant bulldozers and excavators clear paths through the thickest bamboo to scoop a way along the hillside, manpower and mule-power are also extensively used.

The road is now as different from the road over which British soldiers plodded last year as that was from the mere bridlepath which previously was the only link to Burma.

The Commander-in-Chief, India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, reviewing the situation in reply to a question in the Council of State said, "It would be wrong to be complacent about an early outcome of the struggle, but it may safely be said that in Europe at least the United Nations have turned the corner and are now on the road to certain success.

The British Military Chief Engineer paid a high tribute to native labour, especially workers from the Assam tea gardens.

"An enormous amount of work has been done by the China," added the Chief Engineer.

Turning to Asia, His Excellency said: "On the border of Burma the position has remained more or less static. Here, as previously in the West, we have had to wait for all the tools necessary to do the job on a full scale. Nevertheless, here also the same fighting qualities of our Indian troops have been worthily displayed, often in adverse and disheartening circumstances."

Referring to more recent actions on the Burma front, he said that Indian and Gurkha troops, with their British and Burman comrades, had maintained a heartening patrol ascendancy over the enemy, while Gurkhas and Indian troops shared with others the dangers of the expedition into Central Burma under the command of Brigadier Wingate.

The monsoon had prevented any large-scale ground offensive by either side, but it did not prevent the R. A. F. and the U. S. A. Air Force from keeping up the momentum of their attacks upon Japanese bases and lines of supply. These harassing raids had undoubtedly had their effect in increasing the difficulties under which the enemy laboured.

The Commander-in-Chief also mentioned the moral ascendancy established by the fighting men on the Eastern frontier and concluded: "As long as this spirit continues to animate our soldiers, India may rest assured that her defence and offence against the enemy are in safe hands."

PATROL ACTIVITY

Though activity on the Burma Front has been for some time limited to patrolling, that is a very misleading description for the hazardous and exhausting operations which are constantly going on, says the *Associated Press* special correspondent on the Burma Front.

"Patrols on this front are no mere one-night gentle probing of the enemy's forward positions. They are deserving of the title "expeditionary"—often lasting between a fortnight to three weeks, covering over 100 miles and penetrating well behind the enemy outposts.

Since the Chindwin forms the dividing line of the opposing forces for a considerable distance, patrols have occasionally to start their bold plunge into Japanese-held territory by swimming the river.

AIR OPERATIONS

Dive-bombers of the R. A. F. carried out during the second week of November bombing and machine-gunning attacks on enemy-occupied villages in the Mayu Peninsula and in the Kalembo sector.

Allied airforces continued their attacks on Burma ending the third week of November, concentrating on enemy air fields, supply dumps and communication centres.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE HOME-FRONT****COUNCIL OF STATE****CALCUTTA TO BE FED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT****Announcement in the Council of State**

NOVEMBER 23

The Government of India had decided to become responsible for feeding of Greater Calcutta, announced the Food Member, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava in reply to the three-day food debate in the Council of State. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

The Council of State adopted the amendment of Messrs. Parker and Burder to the Food Resolution by 24 votes to 19.

The amendment runs as follows:

"And that this House is of opinion that at a suitable date an enquiry should take place to examine the whole question of the food shortage in India and in particular in Bengal. The enquiry should be conducted by a suitable body of the type of a Royal Commission and its personnel should be completely outside the field of Indian politics. Its terms of reference should cover a full examination of the present food shortage and the making of recommendations to prevent the recurrence of the existing distress.

THE AMAN PROCUREMENT SCHEME

The Food Member said that they had been in the closest consultation with the Government of Bengal on the *Aman* Procurement Scheme. They proposed to reduce to the minimum the amount which the Government procurement agency would be forced to procure in the early stages of the season and for that reason they proposed to continue the importation of foodgrains into Bengal in quantities equivalent to the requirements of Calcutta. Supplies to deficit districts would be made by linking traders in the deficit districts for the purpose of procurement of specific quotas from surplus districts. It would, therefore, remain for the Government purchasing agency to procure only the requirements of essential services outside Calcutta, of any rationed areas outside Calcutta, and a certain quantity for a provincial reserve to meet emergent demand. The Government procurement organisation would, in effect, exert no undue pressure on the market.

Referring to rehabilitation of distress areas, the Food Member said, "that they must be prepared to assist the destitutes in case of necessity, with loans or gratuitous help in securing cattle, utensils, clothing and implements for their livelihood.

The question of medical aid and remedying of malnutrition was under careful consideration of the Government.

As for rationing in Delhi, Sir Jwala Prasad said that they had already taken up the question and their rationing adviser had consultations with the Delhi authorities.

Referring to the demand of enquiry, the Food Member reiterated his statement made in the Assembly that the Government could not accede to the proposal at the present time. He was prepared to accept the amendment tabled by Messrs. Parker and Burder.

Maharajkumar of Nashipur, Mr. Shivelal Motilal, M. Hossain Imam, Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das and Choudhury Attaulla Khan participated

in the last day's debate, bringing the total number of speakers to 28. The Food Member Sir J. P. Srivastava and Mr. B. R. Sen spoke on behalf of the Government. The Council accepted the amendment of Messrs. Parker and Burder before it adjourned.

AMERICA'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE**Indian Famine Relief**

New York, November 23.

The formation was announced to-day of an emergency committee for Indian Famine Relief to co-operate with the British, Chinese and others in meeting the present food crisis in India. Its activities will include not only raising funds but also efforts to discover available sources of food supplies and will urge upon all public authorities allocation of American ships and transport to carry food to India as quickly as possible.

The Committee consists exclusively of American citizens and its members include Mr. Clare Booth Luce, member of Congress and Miss Pearl Buck, author of "Good Earth."

MR. SEN'S REPLY TO CHARGES

Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General, Food, made a statement in reply to the allegation that the Government of India had made a profit out of the food situation.

He said: "The pool price for the first 81,500 tons of wheat purchased by the Government of India from the Punjab for supplying deficit areas worked out at Rs. 11-6-1 per md. To this was added an element to cover the commission to be paid to purchasing agents, the cost of administration and a margin to cover small fluctuations. The pool price was, therefore, fixed at Rs. 11-10 a md., but an undertaking was given in clear terms to all Governments that should this

price result in a profit to the Central Government as a result of later purchases being at a lower price, the profit would be returned to the deficit areas. In pursuance of this undertaking a preliminary refund of As. 11 a md. has already been ordered to be made to Governments supplied by the Central Government."

The Sind Government, he said, had controlled prices within the province at a figure which gave the producer a comparatively low return. In order to enable the province to plan for the future welfare of the producer and in consideration of their successful price control, the Government of India agreed that pending the establishment of regional price parities all over India, they might charge for their exports prices higher than the controlled price in Sind. As regards the U. P. the prices charged by them varied between Rs. 14-10 and Rs. 15-4 per md., including bags f. o. r. station of despatch and the U. P. Government stated that there was no element of profit in these prices.

FAMINE AND THE LEAGUE

Mr. Hossain Imam in course of the debate said that he would not like to make political capital out of Bengal's tragedy. Analysing the position from short and long range viewpoint, Mr. Hossain Imam claimed that unless they took the past and the present into consideration, they could not

plan for the future. He disputed Mr. Sen's figure of deficit of one million tons and said that it should be 2,000,000 tons.

Framing his charge sheet for the present Bengal crisis, he placed the Bengal Press in the forefront and accused it for not disclosing the correct facts till the League Ministry came into office. Then it was too late, he said, Mr. Iman charged Fazlul Huq—Mookerji combined with conspiracy of silence and for mis-handling the situation. He coupled the Governor of Bengal with them for not disclosing the real facts of the Bengal situation. He said that the Governor of Bengal had full facts before him and he should have known what was in store for Bengal. Mr. N. R. Sarker, the first Food Member also, he said, joined the conspiracy of silence. Lastly, he criticised the conduct of the person, who held the food portfolio after Mr. Sarker had resigned. Proceeding he criticised the Transport department, which had failed to secure ships even on the Indian register. Some of these ships, he alleged, were lying for pilgrim traffic between Egypt and Arabia, instead of carrying food for this country.

Pandit Kunzru: What about the part played by the present Ministry from May to July?

He asserted that the storm broke up on April 24, when the present Ministry took office, proper signals were given to start all sorts of propaganda to discredit the Ministry.

Mr. Hossain Imam further said that pressure on land in Bengal had become acute and there should be a colony for Bengal to settle its surplus population. He urged that Burma, after conquest should be made a Bengal colony.

DEMAND FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION INQUIRY

NOVEMBER 20

Three amendments were moved to the motion of Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of Food, in the Council of State. The movers of two amendments, Mr. H. R. Parker and Mr. Hossain Imam, demanded a Royal Commission, while Mr. P. N. Saprú moved that a Judicial Committee should hold an inquiry into the present food conditions.

"Theoretically at any rate, a country such as India with a comparatively small percentage of deficit should not have to rely on other countries for food, certainly not for grain. Either by increasing production or decreasing consumption it is our duty to balance our account," declared

R. H. Parker opening the second day's famine debate in the Council of State.

KINDS OF HOARDING

"As it is necessary to plan for years ahead it is by no means too late for Government to introduce rationing in Delhi as an example, and I hope that they will do so and that those of us who are here in the next budget session will be able to get some idea of its working," Mr. Parker continued. Referring to the statements in the Press and in the Assembly about him as "an honest Briton who has confessed to the crime of hoarding, Mr. Parker pleaded guilty to the accusation of honesty but not to the crime of hoarding, for, the kind of hoarding to which he made reference in the House during the last debate was the very necessary and proper organisation of food supplies for employees. The pity, he said, was that Government failed to do for the people generally what

certain employers did for their employees. He re-emphasised the advantages of the system of Government bearing a part of the cost of food supplies out of public revenues.

MR. P. N. SAPRÚ

Mr. P. N. Saprú said the central question was when it was found that the provinces had their own view in the matter of food, what did the Government of India do to see that its policies were enforced? Did the Central Government approach the Secretary of State or His Majesty's Government and ask for their intervention?

Mr. Saprú went on to refer to Mr. Suhrawardy's statement earlier this year to the effect that the situation in Bengal was quite hopeful and also to Mr. Hossain Imam's defence that Mr. Suhrawardy made that statement under the orders of Food Department. Mr. Saprú said, he could not understand any minister of the Crown taking shelter behind the plea that he was acting under superior orders.

Mr. Hossain Imam interrupting said that the full explanation of the position was published in the papers.

Mr. Saprú said the point was that the ministry clung to office all the same. He was equally strong in his criticism of Mr. Fazlul Huq, who, in his opinion, did not take the simple line of action open to him. The whole story was one of muddle, bungling and desire to stick to office on that part of everyone concerned. Mr. Saprú went on to declare that it was not speeches but action that would make the Moslem League Party respected.

MR. S. ROY CHOUDHURY

Mr. S. Roy Choudhury warned the Government not to touch the Aman crop. This would result in greater distress. He strongly resented Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's insinuation in the Assembly that the food distress had been brought about by the propaganda of a certain party which had gone about in villages asking people not to part with grain for currency.

Mr. Kalita said that confidence in Bengal could only be restored if there was a Coalition Ministry in that province, representative of all groups and parties, as had been suggested by Dr. Bhyama Prasad Mookerjee.

SIR G. AIYENGAR

Sir Gopalswamy Aiyengar severely criticised the mortality statistics in Bengal and claimed that even if the figure of 58,000 cited by the Food Member were correct, it was too staggering a figure for the country.

MR. J. N. BURDER

Mr. J. N. Burder deprecated criticism which neither helped the administration nor themselves, and would delay return of confidence, which was so necessary to restore normal conditions in Bengal. Referring to "misleading assertions against Bengal Chamber of Commerce" Mr. Burder explained that the Chamber's scheme was instituted to assist Indian and European employers who had no organisation for purchasing their requirements, to prevent employers competing with each other and thereby putting up the price to the detriment of each other and the public.

PROGRESS OF GROW-MORE-FOOD

The Agriculture Member, Sir Joginder Singh, dwelt on the progress of 'Grow-More-Food' campaign. He said that the question of bringing under cultivation land in forests was under active examination of the authorities and he saw no reason why they should not succeed to some extent. The Government had not neglected the question of fertilizers and arrangements were being made to import some fertilizers under Lend-Lease as also machinery for the production of ammonium sulphate. As for tractors, Sir Joginder Singh explained that if the prices of agricultural produce went down to pre-war level, mechanical appliances were not a paying proposition. They had, however, ordered one hundred tractors for India.

The Agriculture Member claimed that cultivated land was already overcrowded and salvation of India lay in diverting at least 30 per cent. of rural population to indus-

tries. This brought him to the question of industrialisation, for which purpose, he said, it was necessary that there should be a rise in the purchasing power of the masses.

He agreed that there should be an all-India plan for education and agriculture, but constitutional difficulties stood in the way of the Centre dictating to provinces on

GROW-MORE-FOOD EXHIBITION

To Open At Wellington Square On Nov. 27

In connection with the Grow-More-Food Campaign by the Corporation of Calcutta an Exhibition will be opened at the Wellington Square on 27th November, Saturday, at 4 p.m. Special care will be taken to show vegetables grown within the city in flower pots or hydroponically. Citizens who have grown such vegetables are requested to display the crop free of all cost in the Exhibition in actual pots. Name of the grower will be displayed in cards and prizes awarded by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooh Behar will be given away to the best grower.

Decision of the judges appointed by His Highness the Maharaja will be final.

Please write to the Publicity Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, College Street Market, giving full particulars of the exhibits to be shown.

those subjects. The whole thing, he claimed, depended on money and they should do their best to make money more productive. He warned the House that the foundation of life in India rested on agriculture, for which planning was urgently needed. He argued for constructive programme for agriculture in this country.

THE HISTORY OF FOOD CRISIS IN BENGAL

NOVEMBER 19

The Council of State began the three-day debate on food situation in the country.

Mr. B. R. Sen, initiating discussion, traced the history of food crisis in Bengal and the steps the Central Government had taken to meet the crisis. After referring to the third food conference he said that conference opposed the formula for calculating the requirements of a province adopted in the basic plan. The plan had therefore to be revised. The revised plan was drawn up on the basis of surplus declared by the Provinces and States. The Government of India adopted these surpluses as declared but hoped that as procurement arrangements became more efficient and as with the approach of new harvests sufficiency in the producing areas became increasingly assured, there would be a progressive improvement on the quotas shown in the basic plan.

The revised plan came into operation from August 1 and aimed at distribution of 1,400,000 tons of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas within 8 months, till March, 1944. During its 3 months' operation, the deficit areas had received 6½ lakhs tons of foodgrains. The principal recipients of the quantities despatched during the period were Bengal, 300,300 tons, Bombay 84,200

tons, Madras 79,200 tons, Travancore Cochin 51,600 tons and Deccan States 6,500 tons.

KEY TO BENGAL'S PROBLEM

Mr. B. R. Sen, proceeding declared:—"The key to the problem in Bengal is not so much what we can send from outside and under the most favourable conditions we can send only limited quantities compared to the total production which is available within the province; but the extent to which we are able to restore public confidence which has yet to recover from the shocks it had received and get the marketable surplus of the local produce resume its normal flow. By advancing this argument, I do not, however, mean that the Government of India have any intention of relaxing their efforts in despatching supplies to the deficit areas."

On the question of procurement, Mr. Sen disclosed that the Government of India intended to examine the possibility of establishing central foodgrains monopoly.

As to statutory price control, the view of the Government of India was that it was not possible to have all-India statutory prices at present. But price control must be built up first on provincial, then on regional basis until efficient distribution supported by imports from abroad enabled Government to regain control of stocks sufficient to influence the market.

Referring to Bengal again, Mr. Sen said that the province was going to have a record crop, which was expected to be about ten million tons. With such a crop there should not be any scarcity in Bengal in 1944. He said:—"Unless and until there is public confidence generally in Bengal the situation is not likely to improve to any appreciable extent." Mr. Sen therefore appealed to the publicmen and press in India to help Bengal in restoring public confidence.

SIR A. P. PATRO

Sir A. P. Patro regretted that famine had been made the sport of politics in Bengal. He said the Provincial Government having proved inefficient, the military ought to have been requested to assist many months ago. Also, imports into Bengal should have been arranged earlier.

Sardar Sobha Singh said the Bengal famine had exposed constitutional defects inherent in the Government of India Act, 1935. By becoming autonomous units, Provincial Governments had become self-sufficient and insular in their outlook, regardless of the good of the country.

DR. KUNZRU

Dr. H. N. Kunzru, in a speech lasting an hour and a half, gave an account of the scenes he had visited in Bengal and Orissa and observed that if the truth had been told

earlier, the situation would not have deteriorated to the extent it did. Whoever had controlled the news about Bengal, had done a very serious injustice to that Province. But when the news at last appeared in the United Kingdom, practically within one week such pressure was put on the British Government that the Secretary of State had to revise his attitude of complacency and arrange for relief to India.

Both the Fazlul Huq and Nazimuddin Ministries did not comprehend the magnitude of the calamity that was approaching, said Dr. Kunzru. It was clear that up to July Ministers according to their public statements did not realise the gravity of the situation.

The speaker put the estimate of deaths at much more than 50,000 per week in Bengal alone and said: "Winter is fast approaching and famished and weakened people, unable to stand exposure to cold, will die in greater numbers, unless immediate steps are taken to provide them with warm clothing."

The 'Aman' crop held an excellent promise and Dr. Kunzru hoped that it would greatly mitigate the suffering, but there were yet two months more before it would be available. He warned that if any attempt was made to purchase a large part of this crop and people made to feel that Government were removing the crop to Calcutta or elsewhere, a more serious situation would arise.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY ON FOOD CRISIS

Last Day's Debate

The Central Assembly concluded the debate on the food crisis in India on November 18 last.

The amendment brought forward by the Muslim League asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of this famine was rejected by 41 votes to 26, the Congress Party, the Nationalists and some unattached members not voting.

The other amendments were all rejected without a division.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, said that he was not prepared to accept any of the amendments. This, he declared, was not the time for any inquiry. He was not, however, baulking or avoiding an inquiry being undertaken at the proper time, and he would place before His Majesty's Government a full report of the debate held in the House.

The debate began with a speech by Sir Azizul Haque who replied to references made to his administration of the Food Department before he became Commerce Member.

NO SIGN OF AN IMPENDING CRISIS IN BENGAL

He said that from January to June this year, the monthly average mortality rate in Calcutta was less than the average of the preceding five years, and it was difficult for him to believe at that time that a crisis was impending in Bengal. But the Food Department were not complacent or idle; they took what steps were possible to have a co-ordinated and concerted policy; they set up a long-range Planning Committee; tried to arrange for imports and so on.

It was not correct to any extent that United Kingdom Commercial Corporation did take any grains away except perhaps 100 tons to Persia.

Mistakes and miscalculations, Sir Azizul continued, had been made, but never deliberately.

SIR HENRY RICHARDSON

Sir Henry Richardson, Leader of the European Group, while favouring an inquiry at a suitable time, by a suitable Commission, declared that there was much to be done at present by the Central and Provincial Governments and by the public. He thought

that the important thing was to stick to the proposals of the Gregory Report and implement them without further hesitation.

In Bengal, he suggested, Government should announce that Calcutta would be fed by imports from outside the province so that foodstuffs in the mofussil would be available for mofussil needs.

For generations, cultivators in many parts of India had been burdened with debt. He would like to see the agriculturist have easy access to farm implements, improved seed, good housing, good education, medical benefits and the many other vital needs.

He urged that among other things India should follow the example of the allotment movement in Britain. Advocating rationing, he said that a particular province could not dispense with rationing merely because it was a surplus province.

He refuted the charge of hoarding by capitalists and employers in Bengal and said that the worst charge against capitalists was that they made certain that their labour force would be fed.

"I feel", he concluded, "that we in this country, whether we be Indian or European, are on trial and that we shall be judged at the bar of history largely by our success or failure in coping with

the food situation in India to-day. The people of India must be fed; in the face of death, there can be no disunity, dissension, doubt and sectarian interest." (Cheers).

SUPPLY MEMBER PRESENTS THE GOVERNMENT CASE

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member, speaking amid many interruptions made a vigorous and eloquent presentation of Government's case.

It was not true that the food question was thought of only when the Food Department was established. The war began on September 3, 1939, and on September 9, 1939, authority was delegated to Provincial Governments, giving them power to control the price of various foodstuffs and other necessities of life. Within six weeks of the declaration of war, the first Price Control Conference, which was really a Food Conference, was called. Agricultural prices at that time were in a depressed state, still the unanimous view was that there should be no control of prices of foodstuffs. The Bombay Government with the Congress Ministry in power at that time enforced the Price Control Order. The Bombay Government in its farsighted policy had always let the agriculturist realise a fair share of prices and at the same time take into account the interests of the consumer.

INDIA'S FOOD SITUATION

AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY

"A dozen ships diverted temporarily from other United Nations' uses and shuttled between Australia and India would have immense immediate effect. One suggestion is that they could be drawn from 200 vessels recently handed over to the British by the United States, for the American's responsibility in the matter is more acute than most Americans realise. The United States have been using India as a base of military operations and has a large number of troops stationed in India where they are subsidised largely by Indian food. The Indians endorse the slogan, 'Freedom from want,' but view it with certain irony."

He further says that the present relief measures in Bengal are chaotic due to lack of organisation and coordination, although "various isolated private organizations such as the British-run Friends Ambulance and the Indian-run Ramakrishna Mission are doing good work, but such efforts are merely a drop of mercy in the ocean of despair."—LIFE.

In 1940, there was a relapse in prices; and in 1941, prices were again shooting up in a manner that was unfair to the consumer. On December 1941, the price control on wheat was opposed. In February, 1942, the next Price Control Conference was held. Burma was in danger of invasion and the question whether rice should be controlled was considered. All the rice-growing provinces felt the time had not come, but Government foresaw the deficiency, and one of their first acts was to maintain a shuttle steamer service to bring to India as much Burma rice as possible before occupation.

MR. JINNAH HOLDS GOVERNMENT GUILTY OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE

Mr. Jinnah thought it a pity that one had to participate in the debate under the shadow of the tragedy in which thousands were dying.

In April 1942, he went on, the next Price Control Conference was called and a regional system of price control for rice was evolved, and in May the Foodgrains Control Order was issued designed to prevent hoarding and profiteering and making other provisions.

Sir Ramaswami said the Government of India were asking the provinces to take action, suggesting to them on what lines to proceed. The Provincial Governments pleaded they were arranging staff, building up the machinery for enforcing the Order and making other arrangements.

Sir Ramaswami proceeded to say that there had been too much concentration on the fact that sufficient grain was not going to Bengal and not much on the more vital question of the price, and whether because of the price there was starvation in the midst of plenty.

He proceeded to emphasize that we must get back to the position of statutory price control for all foodstuffs. That was the first essential.

The second essential was rationing. He was, however, convinced that rationing in rural areas was not possible.

DR. P. N. BANERJEE

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, the Nationalist Party leader, charged Government with an attempt to minimize the severity of the famine in Bengal. They avoided the use of the term famine, they manipulated figures to their own purpose, they gagged the Press both with regard to news and views and now they were forcibly removing destitutes from Calcutta with the ostensible object that the health of the city should not deteriorate, but in reality, to minimize the gravity of the situation.

He suggested that to meet the emergency in Bengal there should be large imports into that province from other provinces and abroad and an equitable system of distribution under the auspices of a Provincial Food Council, adequate transport facilities, food being given the highest priority, and even suspension of war needs for some time. The *aman rice* crop should not be tampered with by Government and should be distributed in the province outside Calcutta which should be fed by imports.

MR. ABDUL QAIIYUM

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Deputy Leader, Congress Party, said, the responsibility for this famine was primarily that of the British Government and their agents here. The British Government had thrown all responsibility on the Provincial Governments and had tried to make out a case against provincial autonomy or self-government, but he asked who was responsible for the monetary policy of the country, for exports, transport and the denial policy. There was one and only one answer to that, namely, the Central Government.

Planning for self-sufficiency ought to have been done at the outbreak of the war, said the speaker. If only 2,000,000 acres of uncultivated land had been put under cultivation, the present calamity would not have occurred. He also criticized the procurement methods of Government in allowing middlemen to function without check and control.

In January, 1943, the Secretary of State made the statement that there was no danger of famine in India and that everything was all right. May 1

know on whose authority he made that statement? Who supplied him with the information in January, 1948, to enable him to make that solemn statement."

Referring to the Muslim League amendment, Mr. Jinnah said: "Out of our despair and helplessness and as forlorn hope, by passing this amendment, you will say to those, who want to understand, that we hold this Government *prima facie* guilty of gross neglect, lack of grip and foresight and colossal failure to discharge their responsibility".

"You know you are guilty," he declared pointing to the Government benches. "If you don't know this much, then God help you."

"So far as the Muslim League and the Muslims are concerned, we don't introduce any political issues, or make capital, financial or political. We know one thing. Our countrymen are dying and let me tell you, if the monsoon fails, then I don't know what will happen. It is no use saying that this is God's act. God has not yet intervened.

(Cheers). He may, therefore, be prepared to meet this intervention."

"On behalf of the Muslim League", he said, "I can assure you we are prepared to give you every possible assistance, notwithstanding the fact that we condemn you that you are guilty of failure to discharge your duty and have treated every party with contempt, kept it at arm's length and carried on as if you wanted that no party should co-operate with you and wanted to run your own show. All that will not stand in the way of our giving you the fullest co-operation.

"In the three months, August, September, and October, you have done a good bit with success. How were you able to do it? Could you not have done that before? Why did you not do it? I can only surmise. It is not the fairy god-mother, the present Food Member (laughter) that has come to our rescue. It is the military hand which believes in action that, may be, moved even this wooden, antediluvian and incompetent Government to action". (Cheers).

FOOD MEMBER WINDS UP THE DEBATE

The Food Member, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, in winding up the debate, said that he fully recognized the depth and sincerity of the feelings which had given rise to a desire for an inquiry. But he must make it perfectly clear that he was irrevocably opposed to any inquiry at the present time or in the immediate future for several reasons. He feared that it would at the present time increase bitterness of feeling, or at least revive and keep alive recriminations and militate against that concentration in the common effort which was so essential to the solution of the food problem.

Sir Jwala disclosed that when he took over the Food Department, Calcutta was reported to have had a few days' stock. To-day, besides the daily arrivals of foodgrains for meeting current requirements, Calcutta had more than a month's reserve on its hands. The supply position had considerably improved during the last three months and between now and the end of December the Government intend to put in 120,000 tons at least. The Government of India have given large sums of money to Bengal in form of loans and advances totalling Rs. 12 crores, in addition to Rs. 63 lakhs for growing more food.

Referring to malnutrition, the Food Member said that the public health authorities were making special inquiries into the steps that were necessary and possible to minimize the effects of famine. It was not possible for the Government to replace deficits in rice with equivalent surpluses of rice from other areas and some adjustment in diet by the utilisation of foodgrains which might at first be strange to the people, was essential.

Sir Jwala said that all possible steps were being taken to assist the Bengal Government in the provision of medical relief. The military authorities had made available a hospital, a casualty-clearing station and two field ambulances. They had also made available the services of 100 Army doctors, including 10 experienced hygienists, for medical relief and epidemic work. The services of 29 doctors and 10 public health inspectors had been obtained from the Government of Burma. The military authorities had also supplied 1,000,000 vitamin capsules for the treatment of starvation cases and a consignment of 1,000,000 vitamin capsules had also been received by air from His Majesty's Government.

Exports of all foodgrains had been completely stopped since July last. There was no truth whatever in the report that a large consignment of foodgrains had been exported from Calcutta to South Africa. The total export of rice from

Calcutta since January to date had been only 2,727 tons of which 2,000 tons were for the Persian Gulf and the balance for the requirements of the crews of the Indian ships in foreign ports.

The Government would assist the Provincial Government by going to the utmost extent possible to take the needs of Calcutta out of the Bengal market.

As regards the *aman* crop, it followed that if the full effect of those additional supplies to Bengal was to be realized, confidence restored, prices lowered and normal movement resumed, the off-take from the rural markets should be reduced to a very moderate figure.

Referring to the denial policy, the Food Member disclosed that 17,500 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of paddy were purchased. Of this 2,437 tons was released for Ceylon and the entire balance was consumed by Bengal.

As regards boats about 25,000 country craft were removed on payment of compensation by the Government of India. There had been no attempt to remove boats altogether from any area. They were collected and kept under control at specified centres. Extensive use of country-craft for essential agricultural purposes or communications had been already allowed on temporary permits, specially to move the *aman* crop of 1942-43.

Relating to wastage in the Army, Sir Jwala said that necessary orders had been issued to ensure that no waste of foodstuffs was allowed.

Dealing with the allegations of profiteering by the Central Government, the Food Member disclosed that in pursuance of the undertaking given by the Central Government, the accounts of the wheat transactions had been examined. Although all the final bills of the agents had not been received yet and the final figures were not yet available, it appeared likely that the pool price of Rs. 11-10 would leave with the Central Government a substantial profit. The Government, therefore, had reduced the price of wheat to Rs. 10-15 a maund with retrospective effect and the Controller of Food Accounts had already been requested to pass on credits to the receiving administrations at 11 as a maund on quantities received by them. When the accounts were completed, they would be reviewed as a whole and a further credit would be passed to the receiving administrations.

As already stated the House rejected the Muslim League's amendment by 41 votes to 25, Mr. Jannadas Mehta's amendment was negatived by 41 votes to 5. The amendments of Mr. K. O. Neogy and Mr. Kailash Bahari Lal were rejected without a division.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Corporation Officials Compiling Figures

THE Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta with half a dozen clerks—all extra hands—has been engaged in sorting thousands of cards of different colours lying in baskets waiting for disposal. Each of these cards has a tragic tale to tell, particularly those which are labelled “paupers”, the innocent victims of this otherwise preventable and predictable famine.

The Corporation officials are using two nomenclatures in explaining the mortality figures specially of those, who have died prematurely for want of food. They are “pauper” and “death due to starvation”. An examination of the two, however, tends to show that they are really one but the Corporation officials have been compelled to label them as different from each other because of the persistence of different agencies to give them different names.

According to figures already compiled by the Corporation it now appears that during the month of September there were 2,185 deaths of “paupers” and 237 deaths due to starvation and in the month of October there were 5,775 deaths of “paupers” and 2,012 deaths due to starvation.

FALL IN DEATH RATE

Famine continues to leave its grim imprint on the health of Calcutta though in the week ended November 20, there was a drop in the death-rate. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,700 against 1,960 in the previous week, 582 in the corresponding week of the last year and an average of 651 in the corresponding weeks of the last five years. There was a further fall in cholera mortality—deaths totalling 25 (out of 82 cases) against 30 in the previous week.

A LAKH PER WEEK

TOLL OF BENGAL FAMINE

New Delhi, November 21.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit addressing a meeting at the New Delhi Town Hall this evening gave her impressions of her recent tour in Bengal districts. She held that the Government was responsible for the famine and added that the Government was incapable of managing the present situation. She said that official relief work was not sufficient. Malaria was taking a heavy toll. Referring to the removal of destitutes Mrs. Pandit said that in several cases families had been broken and had lost their near and dear ones.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru invited Mr. Amery to tour Bengal for three or four days as was done by Lord Wavell, and see for himself the actual conditions. The statistics and information supplied to Mr. Amery, he said, were incorrect and he estimated the death-rate at a lakh per week.

CITY'S GENERAL HEALTH

During the fortnight ending November 18, deaths from all causes in the city were 8,885. Of these, 977 deaths took place in the various destitute hospitals while about 1,118 dead bodies were picked up from the streets by the corpse disposal squads. “It will thus be seen”, the spokesman adds, “that the total number of deaths in the city during the fortnight, other than the deaths of destitutes, who were not part of the normal population of the city, was 1,745 as against 1,290 during the corresponding fortnight of the last year. When it is remembered that the population of Calcutta is considerably

greater than this time last year when there had been a large exodus out of the city, these mortality figures show no deterioration in the general health of the city”.

RECORD OF CITY HOSPITALS

November 18 : Admissions 93; Deaths 52; Discharges 41.
November 19 : Admissions 83; Deaths 32; Discharges 54.
November 20 : Admissions 102; Deaths 37; Discharges 49.

ADMISSIONS	...	628
DEATHS	...	304
DISCHARGES	...	322
(From November 18 to November 24.)		

November 21 : Admissions 72; Deaths 44; Discharges 22.
November 22 : Admissions 94; Deaths 39; Discharges 72.
November 23 : Admissions 96; Deaths 44; Discharges 35.
November 24 : Admissions 88; Deaths 56; Discharges 49.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WARNED

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION

The Bengal Government in a Press Note states that they are aware that there have been allegations in the press and elsewhere of widespread corruption in the administration of supply and relief measures. Government have already instituted enquiries into specific allegations against certain of their officers; and they wish it to be understood that, if any malpractices of the kind on the part of Government officers are brought to light, they will take ruthless action either through the medium of the courts or departmentally.

RATIONING IN ASSAM

To COMMENCE FROM JANUARY NEXT

Shillong, November 20.

Replying to a question in the Assam Assembly on Thursday, the Premier, Sir Mohammad Saadulla said that Government intended to introduce rationing in all municipal towns of the province from January 1. He added that it was not intended to introduce the scheme in rural areas where supply might be available through approved shops.

FAMINE RELIEF ACTIVITIES

In Calcutta And The Districts

"BENGAL groans in the clutches of a terrible famine. Thousands die of starvation and many more from malnutrition. My heart runs to the people in their dire distress. Reliefs, of course, have been started, but they are too insufficient for their need. A disabled octogenarian with no strength left even to raise my voice of appeal, what can I contribute but a sigh of grief at their distress".

—P. C. ROY.

WANTED A SCHEME OF AGRARIAN AND ECONOMIC REFORM

Presiding over the Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Naihati on November 21 last, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, referred to the famine in Bengal and said that a lasting solution was freedom for the country, both political and economic.

He said that the Provincial Ministry had definitely failed to cope with the crisis. 'In order to subserve their object of establishing party hegemony they have jeopardized the lives of thousands of Hindus and Muslims.'

He advocated the setting up of a Provincial Food Committee by Government with representatives of all parties, an intensive "grow more food" campaign and the appointment of an expert commission to prepare a five-year plan for national reconstruction and formulating a scheme of agrarian reform and economic regeneration.

ARMY'S PART IN RELIEF

The functions of the Army in relation to famine relief work in Bengal were explained by Lt.-Gen. A. G. O. M. Mayne, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, at a Press Conference in Calcutta on November 19 last.

He emphasised that the Provincial Government was carrying out its normal functions in regard to famine relief. The Army was in no way usurping those functions and was not substituting its organization for the civil organization. It was the Army's task to reinforce the civil organization with help in the form of advice, men and material.

The military forces engaged in famine relief were entirely self-contained and "not using a single mouthful of civil supplies for their own consumption."

General Mayne revealed that prior to the visit of the Viceroy to Calcutta, he had offered assistance on a small scale, which the Governor of Bengal had accepted. After the Viceroy's three-day tour of inspection, and following discussions with the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor, he prepared a plan of military assistance which met with the cordial acceptance of the Chief Minister and the Minister for Food, Bengal.

Having explained the duties of Maj-Gen. Wakely, Director of Movements, Civil Supplies, and those of Maj-Gen. Stuart, he concluded by remarking that the efforts of the Bengal Government and the Army could not be completely effective without the wholehearted assistance of the civil population in overcoming the black market. He asked for the full support to the Press which was the most powerful instrument that could be employed to stamp out all forms of profiteering.

It is learnt that 30 of the doctors, requisitioned by the Military for rendering medical aid to the distressed people in the Bengal villages left for different centres on Sunday night (November 21). Another batch of 30 doctors will leave after a week.

MEDICAL RELIEF ARRANGED

More than 18,000 additional beds are being immediately provided in Bengal for the medical relief of persons suffering from starvation; over 16,000 by the Provincial Government and the rest by military authorities, who will also provide doctors and nursing orderlies, says a *Press Note*.

Hospitals at Sadar or Sub-divisional headquarters towns have already been expanded and now Civil Surgeons of the badly affected districts have been authorized to open 20-bed hospitals, in or near 500 dispensaries and to prepare 60 new hospitals of 100 beds each.

To avoid delay, existing buildings will be taken over, and used for the purpose wherever possible and in other places huts will be quickly put up. Besides the actual hospital staff, additional Civil Surgeons have been appointed to put this programme through.

FOOD SHIPS FOR INDIA

New Delhi, November, 20.

Inquiries made in the Food Department indicate that five food ships, carrying wheat and wheat products, recently unloaded at an Indian port within a period of three weeks.

In order that these new hospitals may obtain the requisite amount of equipment and medicines, which may not be locally available arrangements have been made to obtain their requirements through the Surgeon-General. Lt.-Col. Fitch, I. M. S., has been appointed Additional Deputy Surgeon-General for keeping liaison between civil and military relief hospitals, and to supervise the Provincial Government's programme of medical relief to avoid overlapping, omissions, or delay, and to secure co-ordination between medical relief and anti-epidemic work.

Measures are being adopted to deal with the danger of epidemics. About 500 doctors will be working in nearly 250 thanas. For supervising this work in the affected subdivisions the Army is lending about 60 doctors of an appropriate grade. This temporary staff will work in close co-operation with the permanent District Health authorities and the whole work will be under the personal direction of the Director of Public Health.

Attention is also being paid to the importance of providing a suitable and nutritious diet to starvation cases while in hospital and later while in the convalescent stage. Research experiments in this connexion have been conducted with success and valuable results obtained.

PROBLEMS WITH DESTITUTES

It is believed that most of the able-bodied destitutes in Calcutta have left the town. The city is, therefore, returning gradually to normal.

Several thousand destitutes have been collected by the authorities with the assistance of volunteers for repatriation to their villages and attempts are also being made to secure women volunteers for women destitutes.

The mass of the destitutes have left for several reasons:— The anticipated bumper *aman* crop of 10,000,000 tons which is already on the move in certain parts of Bengal, has sent the destitutes running back to their own villages where they hope to get rice more easily than in Calcutta; free kitchens have been opened in towns close to the villages from which the destitutes came; more important than this is the distribution of foodgrains by the army in the affected areas and this, it is believed, is drawing a large number of destitutes away from Calcutta; finally, there is the fear, arising out of ignorance, of being rounded up by the police for repatriation.

CO-ORDINATED FOOD POLICY**Governors' Conference**

New Delhi, November 20

For the last two days at the Viceroy's house a conference of Provincial Governors is being held to consider the food crisis which faces the country. According to the official quarters the main object of the conference is to ensure the wholehearted cooperation of all provinces to the All India food policy outlined at the Fourth Food Conference and announced during the Assembly debates by Sri J. P. Srivastava, Food Member. This is a seven-point programme including statutory police control, a full-fledged machinery for procurement of foodgrains not only from surplus areas, but also through importation from abroad, and extension of rationing to urban areas. The Governors' Conference is intended to ensure a uniform and co-ordinated food policy and programme.

Collection of destitutes is the first step in the process of ultimate repatriation to the villages. The destitutes are collected and brought to Government Relief and Reception Centres in Calcutta, where they are given aid, which is necessarily limited and then sent to those camps outside the city which are nearest to their respective homes.

At present 9,000 destitutes at a time can be fed and housed at centres in Calcutta. Centres outside the city can receive over 60,000 persons where they are given over two meals a day, women and children and other needy cases receiving milk, food and clothes, blankets are distributed to the most needy.

RICE PURCHASE POLICY OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT

The delay on the part of Government in propounding their scheme in regard to the *aman* crop although harvesting has already begun and some part of it is appearing in the market, was condemned in a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the members of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha in Calcutta only sometime ago.

The meeting was of opinion that Government should not purchase rice in rural areas where normal trade channels should be allowed to operate without intervention, that the maximum ceiling price of paddy and rice should be declared and that the existing difficulties in the transport of foodstuffs to the deficit areas removed so that every district might have sufficient stocks.

A special camp with the aim of reuniting disintegrated families of destitutes has been opened by the Bengal Government at 110, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

Another camp specially meant for destitutes belonging to East Bengal has been opened at 58 4A, Raja Direndra Street to house them till such time as relief arrangements in their villages are not completed.

Destitute camps in the city now total 11.

Whether the destitutes roam in the streets of Calcutta or in village lanes, the problem still remains serious and will continue to be serious for several weeks to come, partly because of the limited medical resources of the Bengal Government and the army and partly, because the new crop will not be available to the masses in any appreciable quantities until about the middle of January next.

More than 18,000 additional beds are being immediately provided in Bengal for the medical relief of persons suffering from starvation; over 16,000 by the Provincial Government and the rest by the military authorities, who will also provide doctors and nursing, orderlies states a Bengal Government Press Note.

SURVEY OF DESTITUTES**To Be Complete By December**

The sample survey of destitutes, started by the Anthropology Department of Calcutta University is now being followed up by a study of destitutes in the famine-affected districts of Bengal.

The collection of data in Murshidabad districts has been completed. Of nearly 200 families studied in Kandi, over three-fourths were found to be agricultural labourers and one-twelfth small cultivators. Nearly two-thirds of the total number were children and infants, and another 10 per cent. old persons. About one-fifth of the families were found to have disintegrated.

The department expects to complete its survey in the principal districts by the first week of December.

CLOTH DISTRIBUTION

Of the total amount of Rs. 60,00,000 to be spent by the Bengal Government for distribution of cloth among distressed people of the province a sum of Rs. 40,00,000 has already been sanctioned from provincial revenues. The balance will, it is learnt, be met from funds collected by the Central Relief Committee and by the Governor for cyclone relief.

Large quantities of standard cloth, hessian cloth and hessian blanket have already been purchased by Government and are being despatched to different sub-divisional centres so that distribution can be made at the earliest possible date.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME EXPLAINED

The Bengal Government's scheme regarding *aman* (winter) rice crop was placed before leaders of various parties in the Bengal Legislature at a conference held in Calcutta on November 19 last.

Explaining the scheme, Mr. H. S. Subhawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, who presided, revealed that its main features were price control, utilization (as far as possible) of the existing channels of trade in the matter of procurement and distribution, building of local reserves by Government and stoppage of exports from the province.

He announced that the prices proposed to be fixed by Government for the crop would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 for paddy and Rs. 8 or 10 for rice.

Those present generally expressed the opinion that there should not be any monopoly purchase and that instead of appointing any agent or agents, Government should utilize fully the existing channels of trade in purchasing and distributing the crop on their behalf, taking special measures

FOR RELIEF OF EUROPE

AND ASIA

INDIA TO CONTRIBUTE 35 MILLION DOLLARS

Atlantic City, November 17.

A U. N. R. R. A. spokesman stated that smaller member nations would probably be asked for the following amounts for the relief of Europe and Asia: Australia—40 million dollars; New Zealand—80 millions; South Africa—12 millions; India—35 millions; Latin American countries and Egypt—195 millions.—*Reuter.*

against hoarding and profiteering. They favoured the idea of building Government reserves in rural areas with a view to meeting deficit in any area and also to controlling the market.

PRICE OF RICE

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal, has issued the following statement on November 20: "I regret to find that newspapers have published inaccurate and misleading accounts of the conference I held on November 19 with the leaders of various parties in the Bengal Legislature. I am said to have 'announced' that the prices proposed to be fixed by Government for the *aman*

crop would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 for paddy and Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 for rice. I made no such statement. These figures were suggested by some of the leaders who participated in the discussion. Government have not yet come to any decision regarding the prices although they propose fixing prices lower and lower until a level is reached which will give to the agriculturist a fair return for his labour, will provide him with an incentive to grow more food, will be commensurate with the prices of the commodities which he has to purchase and at the same time, will not be unfair to the consumer.

"As regards the feeding of Calcutta and the industrial areas, the conference did not suggest that import of stocks from outside sufficient for a period of six months only might meet the needs of the situation. The whole question is still under examination."

RAPID FALL IN PRICE

Reports received from districts show that the price of rice has begun to fall rapidly and is in most places now considerably below the ceiling prices, states a Bengal Government Press Note.

It says: "In fact large quantities of rice and paddy are being offered by the trade to Government agents in Calcutta and the districts at and below Rs. 18 and Rs. 8 per md. respectively. In Midnapore, rice was offered at Rs. 17 per md. and refused by the agent while a considerable quantity was purchased by him at Rs. 16-8 in 24 Parganas."

"Increasing imports of foodgrains from outside Bengal together with the valuable assistance of the Army has made possible rapid despatches of substantial quantities to deficit areas. The approach of a bumper *aman* crop and the growing realization that no amount of propaganda or secreting stocks would compel Government to abrogate statutory price control have all helped on the one hand to restore confidence and on the other to unnerve the hoarders who are now rapidly unloading their stocks."

CALCUTTA'S RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

While continuing their efforts in the service of destitutes with undiminished energy many relief organizations are extending their activities to relieve middleclass distress.

Calcutta University has arranged through the Bengal Relief Committee for the distribution of foodgrains at concession rates to families of 1,000 teachers and 3,000 college students. Steps are being taken to procure additional stocks of foodgrains and extend the scheme of relief to students living in approved hostels and messes and teachers of affiliated colleges and recognized schools throughout Bengal.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Muslim Chamber of Commerce has so far collected over Rs. 3,57,000 for their Relief Fund and donations in kind amounting to Rs. 84,500. They have been distributing *dhoties*, *sarees* and grey shirtings from various centres in Calcutta and suburbs.

Under the auspices of the Mahabodhi Bengal Relief Fund a free milk canteen has been opened at 2/5, Sebak Vaidya Street, Ballygunge, for destitute and middle-class poor children.

RICE MILL ASSOCIATION

The Marwari Rice Mills' Association's four additional cheap canteens at Tollygunge, Behala and Sahapur are feeding 2,000 destitutes and middle-class people daily at the rate of six pies a meal.

The Bengal Muslim Relief Committee, since September 15, has distributed more than Rs. 6,000 in clothes and food-stuffs to destitutes in Calcutta and the mofussil.

INDIAN RED CROSS

The Indian Red Cross is supplying milk to over 60 distributing centres feeding daily about 12,000 mothers and children in Calcutta. In the whole of Bengal 97,500 feeds of milk are distributed daily and sufficient milk has been obtained to provide as many as 3,000,000 feeds each month for some time to come.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The All-India Women's Conference (Calcutta Branch) Relief Committee has so far collected Rs. 84,000, contributions having been received from all over India. The Committee is running 12 milk kitchens in Calcutta and 25 in the mofussil and a home for destitute children in Calcutta and another in Bhola. It will also open shortly children's homes in Bankura, Tamuk and Rajabari.

The Indian Sugar Mills' Association has contributed Rs. 15,000 to the All-Bengal Flood and Famine Relief Committee.

The Gujarati Seva Samity has given Rs. 5,000 to the Orissa Relief Committee.

CALCUTTA YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

With a view to relieving the distressed weavers in Bengal villages, the Committee of the Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association have initiated a scheme for free distribution of yarn among the distressed weavers whose looms have been closed for want of supply of yarn. The Association have so far donated 3 bales of yarn for free distribution among the weavers of Bengal.

Special Article

The City Government—I

[By ASIRVATHAM]

IN the Western world, civic life reached a high stage of development in ancient Greece, centring cities. The Greek word *Polis* meant both a city and a State. The city-state, or city commonwealth, to be more accurate, included the whole life of the citizen. It was 'the State, the Church, and the School.' In other words, it performed political, and educational functions. The relation between the State and the individual was so very intimate as to be expressed by the saying: 'she is ours and we are hers'.

It is doubtful whether such a close relation between the State and the individual or between the city and the citizen is found anywhere in the world to-day. We tend to look upon the State as more or less extraneous to ourselves. We obey laws, pay taxes, and exercise the vote as though they were necessary evils. The struggle for existence is so keen that a great part of man's energy is used up in securing a job and keeping it. He does not have the leisure of inclination to give himself wholeheartedly to the life of the city or State.

It is this preoccupation of the modern man with his own economic interests which is partly responsible for the low level to which political life has fallen in many parts of the world. One of the besetting sins of democracy is the indifference of the average voter to the responsibilities of citizenship. Vigilance is the eternal price that one has to pay for the maintenance of liberty as well as of democracy. Without such vigilance liberty is soon replaced by external authority, and democracy by dictatorship.

One of the surest ways of maintaining democracy in a State is to maintain it in the various local units comprising the State. In contrast with continental Europe, Great Britain has a long tradition of local self-government. It is, therefore, frequently referred to as the 'home of local government'. Writing in the last century, Blackstone remarked: 'The liberties of England may be ascribed above all things to her free local institutions'. Without such institutions, it is clear that democracy could not have developed, for, as has been well said, the country, the town, and the parish are the potential schools of citizenship. The first lessons of self-government are learnt in the ward.

The rest of Europe, particularly the Latin countries have not the British tradition of local self-government. Generally speaking, even to-day they have local government, but no local self-government. The characteristic feature of such government is centralisation as against decentralisation. Local officials are appointed by the centre and are responsible to it. Both Italy and Germany to-day are highly centralised States. What local government there is, is under sufferance. The Italian *podesta* is a central official with full powers, responsible only to the central government. The German *Bürgermeister* like-wise has always been a State agent. He is appointed for a period of twelve years and, under the present regime, his authority is even greater than before. 'He is a ruler rather than a servant of the local council'. In

France the Prefect of a department is appointed by the central government. He controls not only the organs of the government itself but also those of every commune. In many cases, the Mayor of a commune is his immediate subordinate.

In contrast with cities in Great Britain and continental Europe, American cities enjoy a large degree of freedom, especially cities which possess 'Home Rule' charters. These charters extend to the relations between the cities and States the relations which subsist between the component States and the national government. The charters are made by the people themselves by means of a constituent body and later ratified by the citizens as a whole. They fix not only the organisation of the city government, but also the powers of all its agencies. One chief danger of this system is that cities may develop themselves at the expense of the State as a whole, and of the neighbouring cities.

The British system of municipal government coming midway between the European and American systems, provides a large degree of local self-government and initiative, coupled with adequate central supervision and control. For a country like India, in her present stage of development, it is unwise to have anything like the American 'Home Rule' system. Even the British system is not wholly applicable. It may be wise to combine features of the British, European, and American systems. Municipal Government, as we know it to-day, is relatively of recent origin in India. Therefore, until traditions of local leadership, civic pride, and incorruptible honesty are well established, it is futile to adopt methods which have succeeded in some of the advanced countries of the world.

If municipal government is to be conducted along sound lines it is necessary to remember that it is more a matter of administration than of legislation. About three-fourths of municipal government is concerned with administrative details. Therefore, as much attention, if not more, should be paid to the appointment of the executive officials and permanent staff as to the election of city councillors.

In the United States of America there are three types of City Government prevalent to-day. These are: (1) the Mayor Council type, (2) the Commission type, and (3) the City Manager type. The first of these is the oldest of the three systems and is still widely prevalent. It is based upon the doctrine of the separation of powers and the accompanying doctrine of checks and balances. Unlike the British and the Indian Mayor, the American Mayor is directly elected by the people. His position is not the same everywhere. In the strong mayor type, he enjoys very wide powers, while in the weak mayor type he is practically subordinate to the council.

The American Mayor is a salaried official, the Mayor of New York receiving as high a salary as \$40,000 a year. The term of the Mayor in different parts of the country ranges from two to four years. As a rule, he is independent of the council. He does not preside over its meetings, the council electing its own president. In the small towns,

however, he is the presiding officer. Where he does not preside, he sends 'messages' to the council in the same way as the American President or the Governor does to the respective legislature. He also enjoys the power of a suspensive veto, and is in many cases, appointing several of the city officials. The heads of departments are sometimes called the Mayor's Cabinet, with whom the Mayor consults either individually or collectively. Such officials as Treasurers, Tax-collectors and Assessors are in many places elected by popular vote. In a number of cities the Mayor prepares and submits to the council the annual budget. In some cities, however, this function is in the hands of 'The Board of Estimate and Appointment,' as in New York. Thus the American Mayor combines in himself the titular and social functions of the English Mayor with some of the powers of the German and the French Mayors.

In the Commission Plan of city government, a small popularly-elected council of five to seven members exercises both legislative and executive powers. This plan discards the doctrine of the separation of powers and the accompanying system of checks and balances. The Commissioners are individually the salaried heads of departments. Each one conducts the affairs of his department, subject to the control of the Commission as a whole. One of them is usually entitled the Mayor-President. He is the Chairman at all meetings, but has no special powers. In a few cities the Commissioners are directly elected to certain departments, instead of being allowed to distribute the work among themselves.

The City Manager Plan is an outgrowth of the Commission system. With the introduction of this plan, the Commission assumes the character of a Council, divesting itself of all administrative duties. The candidate who receives the highest number of votes is given the title of Mayor, but he has no special functions except that of presiding at meetings. He is the ceremonial head of the city. The City Manager appointed by the Commission or the Council, is the administrative head. The Commissioners settle questions of policy and the Manager carries out the decisions.

Of these three systems, there is no doubt that the City Manager Plan deserves the greatest attention inasmuch as it separates deliberative from administrative functions. An elected Mayor, even

with the best of wills, cannot help being a party man. In the appointment of municipal officials and the award of contracts, it is almost impossible for him to 'extricate himself from party entanglements' and personal considerations. The election of administrative officials by popular vote is even worse. People are the appropriate authority for the election of legislators, but are not the appropriate authority for the choosing of administrators. The essential qualifications required of an administrator are technical knowledge and administrative skill, and of these the people are not the best judge.

The Commission Plan of City Government undoubtedly possesses certain valuable features. But it confuses the functions of representation and of administration. It mixes up 'politics' and 'administration,' i. e., policy formulation and policy execution. A further defect of the system is that it lacks a single executive. Administrative power is placed in too many hands and administrative responsibility is scattered in too many places. What experience shows is that swiftness of action and completeness of responsibility are best secured where one commands. Besides, jealousy among Commissioners may lead to friction and constant working at cross purposes. Even where a Commissioner is at fault, his fellow-commissioners may show no disposition to criticise him on the ground that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

For all these reasons there is much to be said in favour of a City Manager, appointed for an indefinite period purely on grounds of administrative ability and experience, irrespective of party affiliations and the locality from which he hails. The City Manager Plan applies to municipal government business methods and parallels. Once appointed the City Manager assumes full responsibility for the efficient administration of the city. In most cities where the system prevails, the City Manager directs, appoints and removes heads of departments and other employees of the city. He assigns to each official the sphere of work to be done and exercises general supervision over the work of the various departments and offices. He has charge of contracts and of the purchase of supplies. He is, in a word, the general manager of the Corporation. The responsibility for all administrative operations, except as regards the school administration, is placed in his hands.

The City Manager plan has the advantage of separating deliberative and administrative functions. It concentrates power and responsibility in the hands of one person. The City Manager attends all meetings of the Council or Commission in an advisory capacity with the right to take part in the discussion but not to vote. He recommends policies and programmes to the council. While having no power to raise or appropriate money for any purpose, he prepares the annual budget for the approval of the commissioners. One of his important functions is to enforce all the laws and ordinances passed by the commission.

To enable the City Manager to do his work even more efficiently than now, without fear or favour, Dr. Finer suggests his appointment by an independent board, instead of by the commission.

(To be continued.)

NEW DELHI MUNICIPALITY

REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES

The Viceroy, replying to an address of welcome presented by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, referred to the anxiety about the requisitioning of houses and said: "The Government of India do not propose, unless new, unforeseen commitments arise to resort to any further extensive requisitioning in consequence of the coming of the South-east Asia Command, though they do find it necessary to take up some of the larger houses for the accommodation of the more senior officers of the Command."

"The great expansion of the population of New Delhi has inevitably created difficulties over supply of household commodities, including fuel and food, but the Government of India, like your local administration, are alive to the dangers and I think you can rest assured that such assistance as you need will be forthcoming."

Calcutta News & Views

CHINESE GOODWILL MISSION

In honour of the members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to England, an afternoon party was organised on November 20 last at the residence of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker under the auspices of the China Aid Committee.

Welcoming the members of the Mission, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, President of the Committee, said that China and India had been linked together by the closest bonds of cultural affinity. "Out of evil cometh good", he said, "and it seems that in the ordering of Providence it was destined that the war will bring India and China closer together than they were ever before. We hope and pray to God that the foundations of this new unity will be laid deep so that out of this there may spring up a real new order in Asia, which will be the pride and admiration of the whole world."

Thanking the Committee for the cordial reception accorded to them, the leader of the Mission, Dr. Wong Shih-Chieh said that they were seized with a powerful feeling of gratitude that after six years of China's hard struggle, India provided them the most vital avenue to contact with their Western allies, specially Great Britain.

GEOGRAPHY AND ASIA'S FUTURE

Prof. George B. Cressey, Chairman of the Department of Geography and Geology, Syracuse University, New York, delivered on November 20 last an interesting lecture on "Geography and the future of Asia" in the lecture theatre of the Department of Geography, Calcutta University. Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, Head of the Department of Geography was in the chair.

Prof. Cressey is a geographer of international repute and has written a number of standard books on the geography of Asiatic countries. He has travelled widely in Asia and is now on the way to Chungking from Washington.

Geographical knowledge, according to Prof. Cressey, was an essential element in the cultural apparatus of the citizens of the modern world and that no country in the world would develop fully without the assistance of geographers, who alone were competent to plan the economic life on a sound basis. Countries like the United States and the Soviet Republic had gone a long way in the application of geographical knowledge and more so in the prosecution of this world war. To-day, in progressive countries, geographers were in great demand by Government departments like the Military and the Naval, Intelligence, Economic Warfare, the Bureau of Census and other state planning departments. Apart from this an ever-increasing number of students of geography from the American Universities were entering the business world equipped with the knowledge of the distribution of raw materials and markets for the manufactured goods.

Prof. Cressey hoped that India would build up a body of trained geographers and employ them fruitfully in the interest of the Indian Nation. He appreciated the work of Indian geographers which, in his opinion, was in no way inferior to that of the geographers of his country, and said that proper recognition of their work in this country would form the sound basis for the future development of the country.

HOMAGE TO RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

A resolution recording deep sorrow and sense of irreparable loss at the demise of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, one of the foremost journalists in India, was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta and representatives of the districts of Bengal, held under the auspices of the

Indian Journalists' Association at the Indian Association Hall on November 22 last.

The meeting was of the opinion that some of the outstanding activities of Mr. Chatterjee should be enshrined in the cultural life of the country. With that end in view, the meeting suggested that the authorities of the Calcutta University be approached with a request to arrange a series of lectures on civil liberties to be delivered annually by a competent person and that an appeal be issued to the public for raising funds for the creation of a Chair of Journalism at Calcutta University.

In paying his homage, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who presided, said that among the galaxy of brilliant men of his generation Ramananda Babu's name would go down in history as one of the greatest Indians of his time. The main inspiration of all his activities was his great love for his Motherland. A great journalist, he had succeeded, in a very large measure, in making India and the real conditions in India known to men and women throughout the world. A great teacher of mankind, a great thinker, in whatever he did he felt the urgent call for a vital re-organisation of his country in different aspects of her public life, social, economic and political. The speaker considered that the best way they could keep his memory alive was to see that the flag of liberty was not lowered in this country.

600 MEDICAL STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Nearly 600 students of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, went on strike on morning of November 23 last as a protest against alleged orders for transfer of some members of the teaching staff, inadequate protective arrangements in the school premises against any enemy air-raid and adequate supply of rations to the staff. The strikers included about a hundred women students.

ROYAL SOCIETY SECRETARY

ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

Prof. Hill, M.P., Secretary, Royal Society, England, who has been invited by the Government of India to advise them on problems of scientific and industrial research in relation to reconstruction problems, and the co-ordination of such research in India with that elsewhere, has arrived in New Delhi.

FREE RADIO SETS FOR COMMUNITY LISTENING

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OFFER

The Government of India have offered the supply of radio sets free of costs for the development of community listening subject to the following conditions: (a) out-of-pocket expenses incurred in getting the sets should be borne by the authority to whom the supply is made; (b) listening in should be controlled so as to eliminate the possibility of the sets being used for the dissemination of unfriendly broadcasts; and (c) the sets should be sited so as to serve a large number of listeners at a time.

They have suggested that the sets may be installed in the Province, in villages, public gardens, *bazars*, *chowks*, factories, workshops, railway stations, market places, hackney carriage stands, hospitals, schools, labour and lower class residential areas, servants' colonies, police lines and similar places where the public gather in large numbers. Five hundred and sixty-eight sets have been allotted and necessary instructions for the installation of these sets have been issued.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
6th November, 1943.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1875 against 2214 and 2155 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1292. The general death-rate of the week was 46.22 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 6th November, 1943, was 1597 against 1881 and 1937 in the two preceding weeks. There were 41 deaths from cholera, against 50 and 83 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week against 4 in the previous week. There were 20 deaths from influenza against 15 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 137 and 300 respectively against 134 and 313 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 46.03 per mille per annum.

There were 42 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 45.80.

There were 192 deaths from respiratory diseases against 197 in the previous week.

There were 55 deaths from tuberculosis against 40 in the previous week.

There were 262 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 278 against 333 and 218 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 10 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 36 from fevers, 52 from bowel-complaints and 42 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 55.15 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 55.77.

There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis against 16 in the previous week.

There were 56 deaths of infants under one year.

(II)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
13th November, 1943*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1960 against 1875 and 2214 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1253. The general death-rate of the week was 46.31 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th November, 1943, was 1652 against 1597 and 1881 in the two preceding weeks. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 41 and 50 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from influenza against 20 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 152 and 402 respectively against 137 and 300 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 44.74 per mille per annum.

There were 54 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 46.07.

There were 253 deaths from respiratory diseases against 192 in the previous week.

There were 54 deaths from tuberculosis against 55 in the previous week.

There were 275 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 308 against 278 and 333 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 7 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 46 from fevers, 84 from bowel-complaints and 55 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 61.10 per mille.

There were 44 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 52.57.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 3 in the previous week.

There were 62 deaths of infants under one year.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Hay for one year from 1st January, 1944.
2. Supply of Straw for one year from 1st January, 1944.
3. Supply of Jhama brick metal for the period ending 30th September, 1944.
4. Supply of Metals other than Iron and Steel during the rest of the year 1943-44.
5. Supply of Mother-binders during the rest of the year 1943-44.
6. Removal of Steam Coal from the yard to the boilers at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station for one year from 1st January, 1944.
7. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 3rd December, for 4 to 6 on 7th December and for 7 on 30th December, 1943. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 24th November, 1943.

Sale Of Corporation Surplus Lands.

In supersession of the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidders above the reserve price, at a public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee at the Central Municipal Office on Thursday, the 2nd December, 1943, at 5 p.m., on the conditions noted below. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids.

Plans, conditions of sale and other particulars may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.

- (1) Lots Nos. 24 and 25 on Monsatala Lane in Ward No. 25, measuring about 5 kottahs 5 chittacks and 3 kottahs 11 chittacks respectively.
- (2) Lots Nos. 5, 6, 13 and 14 on Ibrahim Road in Ward No. 25, measuring about 5 kottahs 14 chittacks, 5 kottahs 13 chittacks, 5 kottahs 14 chittacks and 5 kottahs 14 chittacks respectively.
- (3) Lot No. 10 on Dobi Chowdhury Road in Ward No. 25, measuring about 6 kottahs 10 chittacks.
- (4) Surplus land, area 1 kottah 6 chittacks 35 sq. ft., with a one-storied building at No. (old) 11A, Nakuleswartola Lane (new No. 40A, Kali Temple Road) in Ward No. 23.
- (5) Surplus land, area 1 kottah 6 chittacks 19 sq. ft., with a one-storied building

at No. (old) 11C, Nakuleswartola Lane (new No. 36A, Kali Temple Road) in Ward No. 23.

(6) Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on Hussain Sha Road in Ward No. 25, each measuring 5 kottahs 9 chittacks approximately.

H. RAY,

Offg. Chief Valuer and Surveyor,
Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd November, 1943.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the District Engineer III in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1943, up to 2 p.m.:-

128. Construction of a gully pit in front of the passage leading to premises Nos. 30, 32 and 34, Dover Road, Ward 21 - Rs. 202, dated 23rd November, 1943 (15 days).

129. Improving Cantopher Lane along premises Nos. 19 to 21 Rs. 847, dated 23rd November, 1943, (12 months).

150. Repairs to compound walls of Hindu Burial Ground at Tapsia, Ward 13 - Rs. 904, dated 23rd November, 1943, (12 months).

N.B. - Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work is to be read as "5 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 23rd November, 1943.

Goods for Corporation Stores

The casual purchase of stores required for the Corporation of Calcutta for which there is no regular contract such as, miscellaneous hardware and engineering stores, is made by the Controller of Stores by inviting quotations in sealed covers from the market. The copies of enquiries are pasted in the Notice Board, ground floor at the office of the Controller of Stores at 149, Lower Circular Road. Parties who are desirous of supplying such goods are requested to see the aforesaid Notice Board regularly and submit their quotations in their own form in covers duly sealed. The quotation against each separate enquiry should be submitted separately on due opening date.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation
Central Municipal Office,
The 24th November, 1943.

Auction Sale of Properties

NOTICE

To (1) Babu Haripada Mukherjee previous owner of premises No. (old) 11-A, Nakuleswartola Lane (new No. 40-A, Kali Temple Road), Kalighat.

(2) Babus Ashutosh Mukherjee, Manindra Nath Mukherjee, Padhir Chandra

Mukherjee and Sachin Chandra Mukherjee all previous owners of premises No. (old) 11-C, Nakuleswartola Lane (new No. 36A, Kali Temple Road), Kalighat.

You as being the previous owner or owners of the above premises are hereby invited at the public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office on Thursday, the 2nd December, 1943 at 5 p.m. for sale of the above-mentioned premises and to offer your bid for the premises in respect of which you were the previous owner or owners, in exercise of your prior right to purchase the same above the reserve price.

H. RAY,

Offg. Chief Valuer and Surveyor,
Central Municipal Office,
The 24th November, 1943.

License for Rearing and Catching Fish

The intending bidders are hereby invited at the public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office on Thursday the 2nd December, 1943 at 5 p.m. in respect of the following:-

1. License for rearing and catching fish within the Talla Park on Paikpara Raja Manindra Road to the east of the All India Radio Station Buildings, in the Cossipore-Chitpore open space for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 200.

2. License of the Paddapukur Square Tank (Kidderpore) for rearing and catching fish for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 250.

3. License for rearing and catching fish in a Jheel and four small *dohas* on the east of the Bhattachala Hindu Burial Ground for a period of 3 years.

The full amount of *salami* together with a security deposit equivalent to one year's fee except in case of item 3 above for which security deposit equivalent to six months' fee plus Rs. 2 being the cost of an agreement form is to be deposited on the spot. Other conditions may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor on any working day during office hours.

H. RAY,

Offg. Chief Valuer and Surveyor,
Central Municipal Office,
The 24th November, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Lat Chand Hemendras Chelaram and Hariram Mahanti for permission to transfer their rights and interests in stalls Nos. 2 and 3 in Block "D" in the S. S. Hogg Market to their cousin Mr. J. R. Premhani. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of the first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,

Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 9th November, 1943.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE B B 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

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Manager.

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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

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Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
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Rules of Business on Application.

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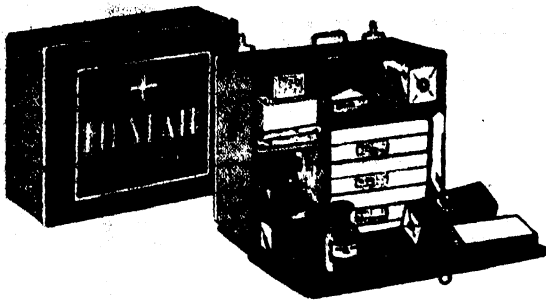
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Bombay:—Maldia, Chaugai-Nawabguni, Khulna, Daulatpur, Gaiabandha, Dhanpur, Rangpur, Uinbaria, Amia, Navadwin, & Barabazar (all)

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have *Semi-circular* brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the leasees thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RIOE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 13 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 8 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	0 13 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	1 8 0
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhanguar	0 13 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			(Con.,		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Gur per seer	0 7 0	0 10 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Paray	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes	2 0 0	2 0 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana		0 6 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khasaree		
EGGS.			Almond	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai	0 8 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score 6 to 8	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mung (Hari) (Katocha)	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score			" (Sona) per seer	0 13 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 13 0	
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Madras			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Peas (Dargooling)			Do. Sree			Do.		
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Barley Pearl 1		
			Milk			Do.		
			FLOUR.			Corn Flower 1		
			Flour per seer			Robinson's Barley		
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0	(Con.)	Cobra Seed Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta Brown per seer			Jelly		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 18th November, 1948

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	---
					Lion "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0					
Round "	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Steak "	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	---	---	---	---
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0	---	---	Hind-quarter "	2 0 0	---	---	---
Do. Salted per seer	---	---	---	---	Saddle	2 8 0	---	---	---
Do. Malted "	1 4 0	1 8 0	---	---	Leg per lb.	2 8 0	---	---	---
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	---	---
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
					Breast "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Curry Mutton per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Leg per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
					Saddle per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb.	0 12 0	---	0 12 0	
Brain each	0 8 6	0 4 0	---	---	Kidneys each	0 1 6	0 2 0	---	
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0	---	---	Heart "	0 1 0	---	---	
					Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0	---	
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 3 0	---	---	Brain "	0 2 0	0 3 0	---	
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0	---	---	Tongue "	0 8 0	0 3 6	---	
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Trotters "	0 0 6	0 0 9	---	
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	---	---	Head (without tongue and	---	---	---	
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0	---	---	brain) each	0 1 6	0 2 0	---	
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0	---	---	Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	---	
Beef Dripping	---	1 2 0	---	---	Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0	---	
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0	---	



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Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 10 0	---	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	---	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 8 0	---	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	1 8 0	---	Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	---	Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	8 0 0	---	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0	---	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0	---	Do. large per "	6 0 0	---
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	---	Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Roasted Pork	1 4 0	---	Paradams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 8 0	---	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	---	Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE B B 1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Cauliflower, Benares each ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb. ...		1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0	
Japon ..	3 8 0	5 0 0	Do. Lahore ..	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do. S. Africa ...		
Duck (curry) ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Darjeeling ..			Do. Kulu per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (roasting) ..	2 12 0		Do. Fyzabad ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nainital ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (special) ..	3 0 0					Do. White Pearman ...		
Fowl (curry) ..	1 2 0	1 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. American ...		
Do. (outlet) ..	1 4 0	1 6 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 8 0		Do. Cashmere ...	6 0 0	
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...		1 12 0	Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. King David ...		
Do. (special) each ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Ginger ..	0 8 0	0 9 0	Do. Luton per doz. ...		
Goose ..		6 0 0	Green Chilly per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Quetta ...		
Pigeons ..	0 7 0	0 8 0	Turmeric ...	0 2 6		Do. Delicious ...		
Turkey Cook ..	28 0 0	30 0 0	Indian Corn each ...	0 2 0		Do. Rawalpindi ...	8 0 0	
Do. Hen ...	18 0 0	20 0 0	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra per score ...		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bael Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Do. Do. per score ...	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Black Berry per score ...		
						Cocoanut each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
			Lettuce per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0	Country Apples ...		
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 6 0		Gooseberry per seer ...		
			Do. Do. (Large) ...			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Onions, Madras per seer ...	6 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
			Do. Patna red ..			Do. Kabul per box (large) ...	2 0 0	3 8 0
			Do. " white ..		0 12 0	Do. Black per lb. ...		
			Do. Country red ..	0 11 0		Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Parasip each ...	0 3 0		Do. S. African per lb. ...		
						Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 0 0	
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...			Jaffa Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling ..	1 4 0		Anar per seer ...		2 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh ..			Guava (Country) per doz ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Jack Fruit each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Karghanga ..			Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Country ..			Khurbanee ..	1 8 0	
						Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kesur China per seer ...		
			Do. Country do. ...			Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...			Lemon (English) per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...			Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
			Do. (Old) Nainital ..			Do. (Country) ...		
			Do. (New) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Locket per score ...		
			Do. Madras ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
			Do. (Small) ...			M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
			Do. Shillong ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	Mask Melon per seer ...		
			Rhubarb each ...	0 4 0		Mask Melon (Lucknow) ...		
			Pulbul (Fatal) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz. ...		
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz. ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Spinach per lot of 30 ...		0 8 0	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
			Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Sipia 5-6 ...		
			Country Spinach per score ...			Do. Fazlie 1 ...		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kissan Bhog ...		
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...			Do. Green per score ...		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	1 8 0		Do. Golapkhosh ...		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	1 8 0		Do. Himsagore ...		
			Do. Country ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. Ranchi ..	1 0 0		Do. Kanchan ...		
			Do. Shillong ..	1 8 0		Do. Bombay ...		
						Do. Madras 6-8 ...		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...			Do. Lilam per doz. ...		
			Do. per seer ...	1 4 0		Mangosteen per doz. ...		
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mulberry per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling each ...			Nagpur Mossomi per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Poona ..	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Red .. per each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Bombay ..	3 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Brasilnuts per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Assam " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Ohilgooja per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 0		Sofata 16-20 ...	1 0 0		Cocoonut dry per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...		8 0 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	0 12 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		1 4 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		1 0 0
Papaya Jansore each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0		Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
" Kandahar ...	2 0 0		Water fruit per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	82 0 0		Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delimonta do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Galasia do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		8 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 4 0		Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-6 ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...		1 4 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*H. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12								

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 31)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big) ..	4 0 0					(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 3 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Algarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling Price	Control Price	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer			50 " "	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " "	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Control Price	Selling Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0		Country flour per seer ...		Price	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)		0 8 6	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...		0 6 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	2 4 0	3 12 0	*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control	Halud " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	3 12 0	4 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price		to	0 7 0
Utta per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...		0 8 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0		Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...		0 8 0	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0		coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake " (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...		0 8 0	load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 6 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Chinlakkhar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8—10			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kamini rice ...			lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Brand (White or Brown)			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Control	per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Crystal (best) ...		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Medium (small grain		0 7 0	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 3 6		white) ...			" "		
Hot dog-bread each ...	0 1 0		Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Cheese Banel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...		Control	Glaxo ...		
Do. Edam " ...	1 8 0		Arahar " ...		Price	Assorted Creams ...		
Do. Overland " ...			Chola " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Do. Cheddar " ...	1 12 0		Khari Masoor " ...		0 8 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Khasari " ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Do. unmixed, .. }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			*Salt ...		0 5 0	per lb. ...		
					0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
					0 2 9	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
						per tin ...		
						HUNTLEY PALMER.		
						Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
						Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
						Petit Bourre tin ...		
						BRITANNIA		
						Cheese ...		
						Gem ...		
						Gem Iced ...		
						Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
						Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
						Marie ...		
						Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 13 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. —			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food						per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	2 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 8 0
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 6		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-						1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	0 14 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Assam per lb.					
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		DUST TEA					
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 6	Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		
" (magnum)			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
Gold "Flake" per packet			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	8 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Green	0 8 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	8 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Do. "Planters" per			Chutneys 1	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		
50		2 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	5 0 0	5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	8 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 36 oz.					

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 239, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 168-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. B-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (As controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 6 0	
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhanl			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 6 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil		1 1 0	FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupel			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 6	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Do. (white) "		0 8 6	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
			Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
			" Khajure			EGGS.		
			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
			Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 0 0
			Do. New (Country) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Egg (Duck) per score		2 0 0
			Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)		
			Do. (Rangoon) ...					

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 10th November, 1943**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		
Arhar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer					1 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Darbhanga "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark) "			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja			FRUITS.			Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Bhadwa			Apples 3—6		1 0 0	BISCUITS		
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—25	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		5 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country) 8			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" Langra			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Earl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage "	0 8 0	1 4 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Popa		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Kila Fish	0 14 0	1 4 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 3 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhay Ch. Chatterjee Block "O" 15 to 19, Lansdowne Market from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd November, 1948

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 40	1 80	Safata	...	...	Rice	...	...
Do. 2nd " "	1 40	1 80	Mango (Local)	...	...	Dinajpori Khatar Bhog	...	...
Goat per seer	...	...	Begamfully	...	...	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	...	...
EGGS			Bombay (Local)	...	...	Do. (Medium)	...	...
Ducks per score	2 00	2 20	Alfanzo Kanchan	...	...	Patnai (Atap) " md.	...	...
Fowls " "	2 00	2 20	Mango Bhastam	...	...	Hilly (old) per md.	...	...
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-6	1 00	...	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	...	...
Brinjals per seer	0 40	0 70	Do. Langra	...	...	Jhingasal per md.	...	...
Cucumber each	0 06	0 16	Do. Bombay (Pairi)	...	...	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	...	...
Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Nilambari	...	...	per maund	...	...
Ginger " "	0 50	0 140	Do. Totapuri	...	...	Do. No. 2 per md.	...	...
Patil Lemon per score	0 50	0 60	Do. Sapeda	...	...	Chamormoni	...	...
Ladies finger per seer	0 50	0 120	Do. Golapkhaz	...	...	Balam (old) per md.	...	...
Kagil Lemon per score	0 50	0 100	Do. Himsagar	...	...	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	...	...
Onions Fatna red per seer	...	0 100	Do. Kissen Bhogh	...	...	maund (old)	...	...
Do. Bombay " "	...	0 80	Kharbuza per seer	...	...	Kalma (polished) No. 1	...	...
Do. Country " "	...	0 80	Orange Ichhanagore 6-10	1 00	...	per maund	...	...
Potatoes Nainital per seer	...	0 140	Do. Sylhet	1 00	...	Kalma (polished) No. 2	...	...
Do. Deshi " "	0 140	1 00	Do. Darjeeling 10-20	1 00	...	per maund	...	...
Do. Madras " "	0 130	0 140	Do. Nagpur 10-25	1 00	...	Kamini per maund	...	...
Do. Gauhati " "	...	...	Do. Bombay	...	...	Peshwar Rice per md.	...	...
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	...	...	Pesta Bagdad per seer	...	...	Dhaki Chata " "	...	...
Patil Murshidabad per	...	...	Do. Multan	6 00	...	Fine per seer	0 80	Con.
seer	...	...	Do. Kabul	5 00	6 80	Coarse	...	...
Do. Dist per seer	...	0 60	Pears 8-10	1 00	...	Medium " "	...	...
Do. Hilly " "	...	0 60	Pineapple Singapur each	1 80	2 80	SUGAR, ETC.	...	...
Gabbage each	0 20	0 60	Do. Assam	...	...	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 70	Controlled shop
Caullflower each	...	...	Do. Country each	...	...	Java	...	...
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 140	1 00	Peaches	0 80	0 100	Cocoonut Oil	...	...
Do. Darjeeling " "	...	...	Plantain Champa per score	0 120	1 40	Mustard Oil	1 60	0 80
Do. Deshi " "	0 60	0 80	Do. Martaban per score	...	...	Salt per seer	0 29	Con.
Beans " "	0 40	0 50	Musket per seer	1 40	1 80	Flour " "	0 86	Controlled shop
Squash " "	0 80	0 100	Pomegranate per seer	...	...	Atta " "	0 66	...
Tomato " "	...	...	Do. Multan per seer	...	...	Sujee	...	...
Green Mangoes per score	...	...	Do. Kandahar	...	...	Atta fresh per seer	...	...
FRUITS			Do. Dholka	...	...	Chandausi Atta per md.	...	...
Apple Australia	...	...	Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 80	...	Til Oil per seer	1 40	...
Do. Cashmere 2-3	1 00	...	Do. Sultana " "	3 00	4 00	Fine per seer	...	1 50
Do. American	...	...	Almond shelled	4 00	...	DAL	...	...
Do. Kulu 3-4	1 00	...	Do. without shell	...	...	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	...
Do. Japan	...	...	Do. do. arge	...	...	Mug Dal	0 110	...
Do. Peshwari	...	...	Surdah Quaman per seer	...	...	Arhar	0 110	...
Do. Quetta	...	...	Water melon Goaland	...	...	Kalai	0 100	...
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Deshi	...	...	Khesari	0 100	...
Apricot " "	2 00	2 80	Do. Farukabad	...	...	Mosoor (spilt)	0 100	...
Banana each	0 20	0 40	Do. Quetta	...	...	Do. (khari)	0 120	...
Bel fruit each	0 10	2 80	Do. Bhagalpur	...	...	Mator	...	0 100
Bedana (green)	1 120	0 20	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	6-10	1 00	Chana Dal	0 110	0 120
Cocoonut each (green)	0 10	...	Walnut per seer	1 80	2 00	TEA.	...	...
Do. dry per seer	...	...	Do. Shelled " "	2 00	...	Rose Mixture	1 140	...
Chilghaza " "	...	...	Nut Ground " "	...	...	Golden Orange Pekoe	...	...
Dates Arab " "	...	...	Sharifa 6-16	1 00	...	Quality per lb.	2 40	2 80
Do. Bagdad " "	1 80	...	Nona (each)	...	...	Rose Orange Pekoe	...	...
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	...	...	BUTTER, ETC.	...	...	Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Do. Nasik " "	...	...	Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 80	1 120	Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 80
Do. Quetta " "	...	...	Bombay " "	2 00	...	Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Do. Chaman " "	3 00	...	Aligarh " "	...	...	Darjeeling Autumn	...	...
Do. Australia " "	...	...	Jessore " per seer	3 00	3 80	Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Khurma " "	2 00	2 80	Dinapur " "	3 00	3 80	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 100
Kesur Deshi " "	1 40	1 80	Pabna " "	...	...	KEROSENE OIL.	...	...
Do. Singapore " "	...	...	Darbhanga " "	...	...	"Rising Sun" Chukker—	...	...
Khobani " "	...	...	Masafferpur " "	...	...	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 53	Control
Kajoo Nuts " "	...	...	Cow's Ghee " "	4 80	0 80	In bulk, per 23 oz. bottle	0 80	Price
Litchi Country per 100	...	...	Do. Milk " "	0 70	...	"Victoria" Swan—	...	...
Do. Mosafferpur per 100	...	...	Bhalsa Ghee	4 00	...	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	4 16	Control
Black Raisins per seer	...	...	FISH	...	...	In bulk, per 23 oz. bottle	0 49	Price
Papaya Country each	0 50	1 00	Bagda per seer	1 40	1 80	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	...	...
Lums per seer	...	...	Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 80	1 120	Bulk	...	...
Jamrul per 100	...	...	Do. (out pieces) p. s.	1 80	...	Owl & Swan per tin	...	...
Golapjam " score	...	...	Prawns (Gaida)	...	...	" " Bulk	...	...
Parilal per seer	0 50	0 60	Hilaa " "	1 40	...	Monkey Brand per tin	...	...
Kanaha-Mita Mango per	...	...	Rohi " "	1 80	...	Elephant Brand per bot.	...	...
Score	...	...	Small fish	0 80	1 80	(White)	0 86	Controlled shop
Shank Alu per seer	...	...	Chetal " "	...	...	Elephant Brand per bot.	...	...
			Orab per pair	0 10	0 20	(Red)	...	...
			Koi per seer	3 80	3 00	Snowflake per tin	...	...
			Singhee per seer	1 40	1 120	Soft Coke per md.	...	...
			Magoor per seer (small)	3 00	4 00			
			Do. (large)	...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD..

2, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th October, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Poma per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sujee		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown Do.	0 6 6	
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	score		0 1 6	RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0		Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0		Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 14 0	per md.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0	New Potato			(Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled)		
Orab each	0 0 9	0 1 6	Mangoes 4—6	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Grapes		8 0 0	per md.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer			Rice (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score			SUNDRIES.		
Mutton	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
			Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
			Dates per seer		3 0 0	Tes per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
			Almond	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer		0 10 0
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 0				
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Orange 3 to 4			DAL.		
Fowl's eggs		2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer		
			score			Chana		
			Do. (Martaban) per		0 12 0	Masoor		
			doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each			Khasaree		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai		
Brinjal		0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Bluli		
Cabbage (Country) each			Apples 3 to 4			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	0 14 0	Pears			per seer		
Tomato per seer	1 0 0		BUTTER.			Mattor		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	8 8 0	Salt	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Madras			COKE & COAL.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee			Soft Coke per md.		
Green Chilly		1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa			Coal	1 8 0	
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree			Fuel		2 0 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Potato (Nainital)		0 12 0	Milk		0 8 0	Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Poma per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Garlic per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly	0 12 0	0 14 0	Flour per seer		
Silong			Onion	0 8 0	0 9 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 2 0	1 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	1 8 0		Sujee		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Ranchi)			Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 2 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 8 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes			Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Orab (each)	0 1 0	0 1 6	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
			White	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. (Atap)		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Rangoon per seer		
Mutton	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country)			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Goat & Kid	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			md.		
			Almond per seer			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Alubokra			Golap Bora		
Duck each	1 12 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0
Fowl	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	3 0 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Chicken	0 12 0	1 0 0	Beal each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tes per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 12 0	Dates per seer			Gur per seer		
			Grapes	2 8 0		Cocconut oil		
Duck's eggs per score	2 0 0	2 2 0	Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer		
Fowl's eggs	2 0 0	2 2 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana		
			Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0		Kalai		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bluli		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each			Sugarcane each	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Cauliflower			Oranges per score			Do. (Sona)		
Carrot (Country) per seer			BUTTER.			Mattor		
Do. (Darjeeling)	1 8 0	2 8 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Salt (fine)	0 2 9	
Cucumber per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
Ginger per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Sree			Robinson's Sack		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0		Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Milk			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		
						Gani per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhag 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton	1 80	1 120	Sweet Potatoes	0 60	—	Faul 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid	1 80	1 120	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 00	1 80	Prses S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork	0 80	0 100	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 76
Duck each	0 100	1 00	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken	0 80	0 100	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	—	Aligarh per lb.	3 80	—
Pigeon	—	0 50	FRUITS.			Dinapur	1 120	3 00
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer	3 80	4 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 120	2 00	Apricot	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 80	—
Fowl's „	1 120	2 00	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	3 80	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 40	—
Pons per seer	1 00	1 40	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	0 16	—
Do. (Out pieces)	1 40	1 120	Bedana per seer	2 00	2 80	Do. ¼ lb.	0 09	0 10
Shlong	—	—	Beal each	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 80	2 00	Pomegranate „	1 80	2 00	Flour per seer	0 80	0 86
Bagda	1 40	1 80	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta „	0 60	0 66
Bhangaur	1 00	1 40	Cocoanut each	—	—	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 120	1 00	Dates per seer	1 00	1 40	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 10	0 20	Almond „	2 80	3 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Miss	0 120	1 00	Grape „	4 00	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 80	3 00	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 00	—	Goosberry per seer	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per seer	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 20	1 60
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 60	1 20	Kharbuza „	—	—	Sugar	0 70	—
Do. (Desi)	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 120
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lime per score	0 50	0 60	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) „	—	—	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Brijal	0 50	0 60	Oranges 8 to 1½	1 00	—	Arshar per seer	0 90	0 100
Cabbage (Country) each	1 00	1 80	Pesta per seer	3 80	4 00	Chana	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor „	—	0 11 6
Cauliflower	0 20	0 100	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 20	0 40	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Papaya each	0 30	0 80	Khasaree „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Pineapple „	0 40	0 120	Mung (Harl)	—	—
Calery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 30	0 60	Do. (Sona)	0 90	0 100
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 00	2 80	Mattor „	0 60	—
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 100	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt „	—	0 29
Garlic	0 50	0 60	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 100	0 120	Tamarind per seer	0 12	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger	0 40	0 50	Walnut	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 80	0 100	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Pears (Darjeeling)	0 80	0 100	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna)	—	—	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi)	—	—	Langra 16—30	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	—	0 80	Bombay 25 to 80	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 140	1 00	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi)	0 80	0 100	Sipia	—	—			
Pulbul	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
88A	0 40 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	88B Chandney.	0 20 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
84 Chandney.	0 50 „		85-88	0 30 „	
83 „	0 50 „		86 „	0 30 „	
87 „	0 16 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 24)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent		F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers	
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		" 5	1 0 0	Do	
New Bldg.			" 33	25 0 0	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	"		Do	
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	"		Do	
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	"		Do	
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.		Do	
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	56	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.	"		Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	"		Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	67	0 5 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		" 38	0 5 0	Do	
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Milk 1	1 6 0	Milk	
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	" 8, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do	
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	" 11	1 8 0	Do	
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	" 12	2 8 0	Do	
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do	
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.		Do	
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.		Do	
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet	
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do	
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do	
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 63-66	0 8 0	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do	
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	3 0 0	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do	
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	" & 20	0 4 0	Do	
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	" 22	0 5 0	Do	
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do	
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	North			
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Range			
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Betal	
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	" & 10	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee	
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-164	0 8 0	" 11-12	1 0 0		
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 135-138	0 8 0	" 7	0 8 0	Betal	
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	" 8	0 8 0		
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	" 13-14	2 0 0	Do	
" 75	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	" 29-30	2 0 0	Cloth	
" 76	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	" 31	1 0 0	Hosiery	
" 77	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	" 34	1 0 0	Do	
" 78	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee	
" 79	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	" 86-87	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods	
" 80	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	" 90	0 12 0	Do	
" 81	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	" 146-149	1 8 0	Do	
" 82	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	" 151	1 0 0	Do	
" 83	0 6 0	Do.	Potato.		R. 6-7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee	
" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	" 22-23	2 8 0	Do	
" 85	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0				
" 86	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0				
" 87	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0				
" 88	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0				
" 89	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0				
" 90	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0				
" 91	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0				
" 92	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0				
" 93	0 6 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0				
" 94	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0				
" 95	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0				
" 96	0 6 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0				
" 97	0 6 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0				
" 98	0 6 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0				
" 99	0 6 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0				
" 100	0 6 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0				
" 101	0 6 0	Do.	" 195-196	0 8 0				
" 102	0 6 0	Do.	" 197-202	0 10 0				
" 103	0 6 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0				
" 104	0 6 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0				
" 105	0 6 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0				
" 106	0 6 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-80 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudi.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 5 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	23 W. B.	1 0 0	"	61 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	24 W. B.	1 0 0	Butter.	62 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	25 W. B.	1 0 0	Dry Fruits.	63 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	26 W. B.	1 0 0	Fresh Fruits.	64 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	27 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Onion-3	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.			Do.

LANDSLOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
C. 20B	" 4 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 25	" 8 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-6 Onion-2-3	0 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 4th December, 1943

Published Every Saturday

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The Week In The Corporation

Malaria In The City

The heavy toll that Malaria had been exacting among the population of Calcutta was referred to by Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee at the meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta held on Wednesday last (December 1). He stated that especially in Wards 18, 19 and 29 there was hardly a family where at least two or three members were not suffering from the epidemic which had broken out in a malignant form.

The Health Officer had told Mr. Mukherjee that they were experiencing difficulty to cope with the situation in view of the fact that several officials in the Mosquito Control Department had been discharged. Mr. Mukherjee wanted to know what steps the Corporation authorities were taking in the matter of checking and preventing the disease.

Mr. Mohamad Rafique said that although the Health Officer had succeeded in getting some quinine from the Government he required the services of more doctors. Mr. Rafique suggested that some money from the Mayor's Relief Fund should be sanctioned so that more doctors could be appointed to deal with the situation.

Mr. J. H. Methold said that the statistics regarding the incidence of Malaria in Calcutta were scanty. Recently he had visited some of the jute mills on the fringe of the Salt Lakes. In one, there were 335 new cases in the first three weeks of November and in another 380 patients were treated for malaria in October.

Mr. Methold saw the Health Officer and gathered that the work of the Mosquito Control Department

was handicapped for lack of Paris Green and other material. The Health Officer had written to the Irrigation Department for flushing the canals; he did not know what action the Government were taking in the Salt Lakes area.

There were open drains in the Manicktalla area which were never cleaned, and these were the places from where Ludlowii were coming to Calcutta. They should expect some help from the Government and the Military, who were equally concerned in the incidence of malaria in Calcutta.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that the Health Officer had already drawn the attention of the Government to the "quinine famine" which was responsible for a heavy death-roll. It was amazing that the Government had contradicted the Health Officer by saying that there was enough quinine in the city. They were all aware how difficult it was to obtain quinine. The controlled rate for quinine was Rs. 89 per lb. but in the black market it was not less than Rs. 450. Practically, no quinine was available. The number of shops supplied with controlled quinine was extremely insufficient. The Government should at once release some of their stocks and a larger number of druggists should be allowed to stock the medicine.

The Chief Executive Officer said that anti-Malaria work in the Lake area had been stopped by the Government. Unless the evil was destroyed at the source, he remarked, very little could be done to improve the situation. Within the limit of its resources the Corporation had done all that it could to combat the menace.

Dr. R. Ahmed informed the House that during the last five weeks, ending the 20th November last deaths from Malaria in Calcutta rose to 566 while in the last year the total number was only 651. Pointing out the causes Dr. Ahmed held that large number of destitutes, who had flocked to the city had acted as carriers of the disease. Mosquitoes of the Anopheles type travelled to the city from the Salt Lakes and also by means of boats which plied through the three canals linking the city with outside waters. The Corporation was trying its best but the Mosquito Control Department was understaffed.

The Chief Executive Officer opined that unless the sources of malarial infection were dealt with properly no real solution of the problem could be arrived at.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who presided said that he would ask the Chief Executive Officer to take proper action in the matter.

Threat To Water Supply

Since early last week when the Mayor made a statement on the coal position in all the pumping stations of the Calcutta Corporation, threat to the city's water supply has in no way been minimised.

The same apprehension that the supply might be seriously affected in the near future unless the coal position in the two pumping stations, Pulta and Tallah, showed improvement, was reiterated by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, presiding over Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation.

The Deputy Mayor made a statement on the coal position in the city's two filtered water pumping stations. He said that since the Mayor made a statement on the subject, in spite of best efforts, practically no coal has come to either of these pumping stations, and unless there was immediate replenishment of the stocks the water supply to the city was bound to be seriously affected in the near future.

The Deputy Mayor said that the Corporation executive contacted the Chief Mining Engineer in this regard. What the latter stated amounted to this that the collieries with whom he was placing orders were not carrying out his orders for supplying coal to the Corporation and he had no power to enforce compliance. While he was trying his best to get the supply for the Corporation the Mining Engineer advised the Corporation to approach the Government of Bengal for issuing requisition order on certain collieries under the Defence of India Rules for supply of coal to the Corporation pumping stations.

In the meantime the Corporation had arranged with a local European firm for supplying 400 tons of coal at Pulta where the position is bad. The coal position at Tallah is somewhat better. The situation at Pulta, the Deputy Mayor held, might be well described as desperate.

The Deputy Mayor informed the House that the Chief Executive Officer had written to the Government, for requisitioning certain collieries for supply of coal to the Corporation pumping stations under the Defence of India Rules. He has also written to the military authorities to help the Corporation in its present difficulties and asked Government to have all A. R. P. tube-wells in the city inspected and put in order in case it became necessary to use them.

The Deputy Mayor added that the military authorities had been informally contacted before this and it is reported that they are moving in the matter.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee suggested that the Deputy Mayor, should send a wire to the Viceroy requesting him to order immediate despatch of coal to Calcutta.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi thought that the Corporation executive had not moved sufficiently in the matter after the Mayor's statement. Had they done so, the situation might have improved meanwhile to a large extent.

In explaining the position and refuting the charge that the Corporation executive had been apathetic, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji said that any way some coal must come before they could be relieved of anxiety. Since the Mayor's statement the executive had been up and doing but things did not look up.

Mr. J. N. Smart said he was confident some arrangement would be made to supply coal to the Calcutta Corporation, for supply of filtered water to a city like Calcutta was a matter of first class importance.

COAL SUPPLY TO PULTA PUMPING STATION ASSURED

Arrangements have been made by the Bengal Government and the Military authorities for supply of 1,000 tons of coal from reserve stocks held in Calcutta to the Pulta Pumping Station and for their delivery by military trucks. The supply will commence from December 3, states a communique issued by the Secretary to the Corporation.

Arrangements have also been made for delivery of 400 tons of coal from Messrs. Shaw Wallace's stock at Howrah Depot.

The coal situation has in consequence been eased off to a great extent and the public need not apprehend any stoppage of water supply in the near future.—U.P.

The Deputy Mayor accepted Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's suggestion to send a wire to the Viceroy.

Reduction In Use Of Gas

A decision to further reduce the use of gas in street lighting, arrived at a Conference held on November 22 last between the representatives of the Government and the Calcutta Corporation, was intimated to the House by the Deputy Mayor.

On the 10 or 12 days in each month when the moon shines during first part of the night no gas lamps in the streets will be lighted. On other nights gas lamps will be lighted at the discretion of the Corporation, who will arrange to effect the necessary reduction in consumption of gas either by reducing the number of lamps to be lit or the candle power of individual lamps subject to the condition that after allowing for adjustment for difference between winter and summer lighting hours, the monthly consumption of gas for street lamps should average 1.5 millions of cubic feet and that the total annual consumption should not exceed 18 million cubic feet.

Condolences

The Corporation condoled the deaths of Dr. J. N. Majumdar, a leading physician of the city, and of Mrs. Sarala Bala Mitra, wife of Councillor A. C. Mitra.

How To Grow Food In The City

An Exhibition Under The Auspices Of The Corporation Of Calcutta

THE possibilities offered by the "Grow-More-Food" campaign for the agricultural and economic development of the country was emphasized by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, when he opened the "Grow-More-Food" Exhibition organized by the Calcutta Corporation at Wellington Square on November 27 last.

The Exhibition gives practical demonstration of vegetable-growing in prepared plots of lands and flower pots and is intended to stimulate public interest in the production of kitchen garden vegetables.

"In the trail of the war has appeared in our midst an unprecedented food shortage particularly in Bengal, resulting in destitution, diseases and deaths" said the Maharaja of Cooch Behar in the course of his speech while declaring the Exhibition open.

Continuing the Maharaja said that a resolution to Bengal's food problem as it existed to-day, could not be found overnight. A long-term programme to overhaul the agricultural system was needed. These larger questions no doubt lay within the scope of State policy; but the individual could play an important part by supplementing the food crop with a vegetable crop on a large or small scale.

"I believe the individual can and should play an important role by supplementing the food crop with vegetable crop production; and in the programme of vegetable production on a large or small scale, every individual can take a vital responsibility and offer practical help by increasing substantially the total output of vegetable crop, and thus decreasing the dependence on rice and at the same time improving the daily menu in relish and in nutrition. Every inch of land attached to one's homestead can produce a few vegetables, and I am sure that the purpose and aim of this exhibition is to stimulate and to educate public interest in the production of kitchen garden vegetables thus reducing their dependence both on outside supply and on rice, the stocks of which are sorely strained. Food specialists have always recommended mixed diet as the ideal one. Some green vegetables from your own yard to supplement your daily consumption will not only be found helpful from the point of view of economy, but also from the points of view of health and happiness."

Drawing attention to Britain's war-time achievement in developing her vegetable resources to an almost incredible level, he said that what industrial Britain had done, agricultural Bengal had hardly attempted even in the face of hunger and starvation. It was up to them to develop the agricultural resources of the province. Every inch of land could be utilized to meet their food deficiency. Kitchen gardens in particular could be made profitable. The orchard industry had not attracted much attention in Bengal.

In the absence, due to indisposition of the Mayor of Calcutta, Councillor Madan Mohon Barman presided over the function.

Extending cordial welcome to the Maharaja, the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Agriculture and the guests, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, remarked that the

Corporation had felt the need of growing vegetables to supplement the rice consumption. With a view to increasing the vegetable resources of the city, the Corporation decided to organize the Exhibition. Mr. Chatterjee felt that now was the time for the citizens to exert themselves and grow as much vegetables in the city as they could.

Mr. Madan Mohon Barman held that the present deterioration in rice situation was due to the fact that the agriculturists in the Province turned more to cash crop than to the cultivation of food crop. If every available land were cultivated then, Mr. Barman believed, Bengal would not only be self sufficient in respect of her food but would as well be able to export foodstuff in large quantities. With regard to the purchase of *aman* crop by the Government Mr. Barman opined that unless the Government were cautious in their purchase, the catastrophe which had swept over the Province might be repeated. He asked the people of the Province to take to the trade of dehydration of vegetables which was being carried on here by people from other parts of India.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Hossein, Minister of Agriculture, said that although so long their Agricultural Department have been neglected the Government had now turned their attention to the development and was giving it liberal grants. He hoped that Bengal, as a result of the efforts of the Department would be self-sufficient in regard to food production. As to the policy in the purchase of *aman* crop to be followed by the Government, the Minister assured the audience that the Government would not remove any purchase stock from any place without first satisfying the demands of the locality.

SANITARY POWERS TO LOCAL BODIES

NEW HYDERABAD REGULATION

One of the most important of the local Government laws that make up the new code of law for the future regulation of local bodies in the Hyderabad State is the Sanitary Powers Regulation, which has just received the assent of His Exalted Highness and has been published in a *Gazette Extraordinary*.

Perhaps the most striking and useful of the additions to the municipal law of the State made by the new regulation is the regional and town planning chapter.

The new regulation equips the new municipal and town committees with a body of substantive law and rule and bye-law-making powers considerably in advance of corresponding enactments in many other parts of India and will greatly facilitate the orderly modern development of towns and villages throughout His Exalted Highness' Dominions.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

76,000 INDIAN TROOPS ARE PRISONERS IN JAPANESE HANDS

Some Revealing Statements By Commander-in-Chief

There are approximately 76,000 Indian troops, who are prisoners of war or are believed to be prisoners of war in Japanese hands says a statement which the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, laid on the table in the Council of State at question time on November 24 last. Of this total some 5,000 belonged to the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery. Despite every effort made on the part of protecting powers and delegates of the Inter-national Red Cross Committee, information regarding the fate of those prisoners and the conditions, under which they are being held, has been withheld deliberately by the Japanese.

A TOUGH ENEMY

"There is no room in the Indian Army for any soft soldier", said the Commander-in-Chief, India, during a recent visit to troops in the Jhelum area.

The war against the Japanese was only just beginning, he said. It was India's war in which India and the Indian Army would have a large part. Until the Japanese had been pushed back into their own country India would not be safe. The Japanese are a tough enemy. To beat them we must have determination and great physical and mental fitness.

CLASHES ON LAND

An Indian regiment, within a few days of taking over forward positions in Arakan, have come to close grips with the Japanese, states a *Press Note* issued by the Inter-Services Public Relations Directorate on November 29 last.

One particular engagement, writes an Indian Army observer, was rich in incident and included one of the toughest hand-to-hand clashes that have occurred in fighting in this area.

As the British and Indian forces thicken on the Burma front, the Japanese are compelled to adopt a more strictly defensive policy, writes an *Associated Press* special correspondent from the Arakan front.

On land Japanese activities are directed to blocking easy ways into Burma and creating a strong outer crust for a

TWO SUCCESSIVE JAP RAIDS

BOTH ON EAST BENGAL

New Delhi, November 29.

"Enemy aircraft yesterday morning attacked Feni district, in East Bengal", says a "Press Communique". "One of the attacking aircraft was destroyed and three others damaged by our fighters."

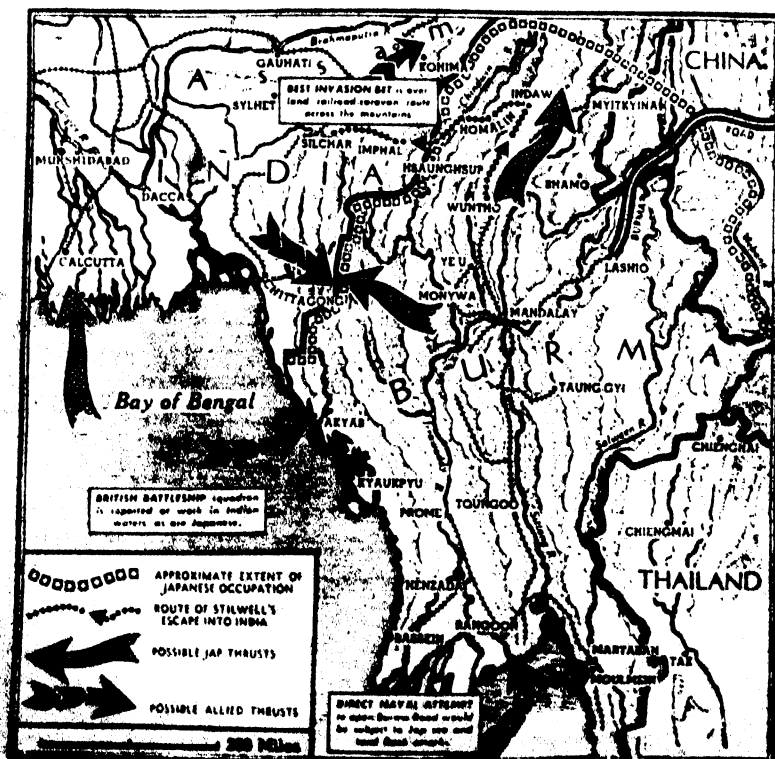
"Preliminary reports indicate that the damage caused was slight. One of our aircraft is missing."

New Delhi, November 30.

"Yesterday afternoon, enemy bombers with fighter escort attacked one of our airfields in East Bengal," says a "Press communique". "Very slight damage was caused."

"Our fighters shot down two enemy aircraft and damaged four others without loss to themselves."

"soft heart". Most of the recent movements, are in line with this policy.



BURMA MAY BE THE ROAD TO TOKYO

In the rugged country shown on this map, the tide of war may turn for the United Nations in the Far East. General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of U. S. Forces in China and Burma and Chief-of-Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, has promised to recapture Burma. With the rainy season past and jungle trails again passable for military forces, the time for an offensive has arrived. The British and Americans in India spent the summer fortifying the Indian frontier, both to prepare for a Japanese thrust and to provide a spring-board for re-entry into Burma, and heavy British naval forces are stationed in these waters. Possible courses the fighting may take are indicated on the map.—U. S. O. W. I.

AIR ATTACKS

British and American air superiority is now so established that Japanese transport, to a considerable extent, has been swept by daylight from road, rail and river inside Burma, writes a special correspondent of the *Associated Press* of India from the Arakan Front.

Jap bombers have been driven from Burma airfields, except as "halfway houses," and are operating from bases in Siam and Malaya.

Allied airmen are now having some difficulty in finding enough targets. Strafing of roads and rivers has been so effective, and train-busters are so successful that the Japanese now move almost entirely by night. Available targets, which were never numerous or big, are thereby much restricted. The Jap now avoids towns in Burma as bases, and for defence against air attacks relies mainly on concealment, for which the Burma jungle is admirable.

RE-OPENING OF BURMA ROAD BY ASSAULT FROM INDIA

Vital Decisions Regarding The Far East

Cairo, December 1.

President Roosevelt, Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, and Mr. Churchill have just completed their five-day talks, designed to blueprint Pacific victory and settlement of the post-war Far Eastern world. The leaders left this week-end for an unnamed destination after reaching vital decisions, writes *Reuter's* special correspondent.

The Paris radio states that Marshal Stalin is waiting in Teheran for the arrival of Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

The three statesmen had met together for the first time, surrounded by the greatest assembly of Allied military and political chiefs, including on the British side Mr. Eden, Lord Mountbatten and Sir Hastings Ismay. General Eisenhower also attended for some time.

Military and strategic objectives in the Pacific, China and South-East Asia governed the entire talks. While the leaders discussed and reached agreements on principle and mapped out a future massive assault against Japan from all land, sea and air battle-fronts, teams of advisers held conferences to work out plans.

The Chinese placed before the conference urgent problems, including:—

Firstly, combined strategy for the Pacific, South-East Asia and China for the quick defeat of Japan by an all-out offensive.

Secondly, the re-opening of the Burma Road by an assault from India;

Thirdly, supplies for the Chinese armies and peoples; and

Fourthly, post-war reconstruction of China and help from the British and American governments.—*Reuter*.

TWO NEW ORDINANCES

To Deal With Fifth Column Activities

In view of the military reasons the Government of India have promulgated two Ordinances.

The *first* Ordinance is intended to safeguard personnel of the armed forces in India from being tampered with by agents of the enemy or other ill-disposed people who wish to subvert their loyalty or make them fail in any way in their duty. Under this Ordinance normal criminal courts may award sentences of death or transportation for life for direct interference with the loyalty or efficiency of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in India.

The *second* Ordinance applies only to certain parts of India which border on enemy occupied territory. It empowers military authorities to deal with persons helping the enemy within areas adjoining enemy occupied territory, creates new offences, enhances penalties for certain existing offences and provides for the establishment of military courts in Assam, parts of Bengal and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. These military courts will, so far as is practicable, include a high judicial officer.

It is emphasised that the sole object of these Ordinances is to enable the authorities concerned to deal effectively and swiftly with enemy agents, or those co-operating with them, in an intensification of the enemy Fifth Column offensive.

CAMOUFLAGE PROBLEM

Direction On Painting Or Rewashing Buildings

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal says: Buildings should not be repainted or colourwashed unless the new finish is a dull colour, low in tone and harmonising with the surroundings.

Camouflage, unless properly carried out may result in attracting unfriendly attention to a building, more so than if it is left untreated. Also unauthorised camouflage carried out in the neighbourhood of important buildings which are to be camouflaged may result in drawing attention to more important buildings in the vicinity.

BAN ON FORTUNE-TELLERS

Charge Of Giving Information To Enemy

Servicemen in India have again been warned against fortune-tellers. New orders have been issued reminding all ranks that disciplinary action will be taken against officers and men patronising fortune-tellers.

A security Officer said in an interview: "Many fortune-tellers have collected references and details of movements, unwittingly given by men of the forces. Information useful to the enemy might be acquired in this way."

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE HOME-FRONT****CIVIL SUPPLIES MINISTER'S STATEMENT
ON FOOD POLICY IN BENGAL****Rationing May Well Be Extended Beyond Calcutta**

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal, in a statement says :—

"The recent statement by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, permits me now to make certain statements regarding the Government's food policy, which I have so far been unable to make. It must be a great relief to the people of Bengal that the responsibility of supplying Greater Calcutta, with a population now approximating 4,500,000 and with a consumption of 60,000 tons of foodgrains per month, has been undertaken by the Government of India with supplies from outside. This is bound to give the necessary confidence to the people of Bengal regarding supplies and the returns to normal conditions.

"Calcutta being taken off from the market, removes from the markets of Bengal an influence which has been a constant drain on supplies and the constancy and insistence of whose requirements permanently influenced prices and encouraged speculative tendencies.

"Government now will always be in a position to feed the industries in and around Calcutta and will have sufficient stock in hand to provide for the railways, tea gardens, coal mines and the larger industries outside Calcutta so as to take them off from the market for their own requirements. Coupled with this there will be no purchases by the military and no exports. The people of Bengal, therefore, can look forward to better and more normal times.

"Government intend to make purchases to prevent hoarding and stocking by speculators and to make foodgrains available to the people whenever necessary. Purchases made in deficit areas will be left in those areas. Purchases made in surplus areas will also be left there as far as possible to meet local needs, and only the obvious surplus removed to deficit areas. Stocks will be built up all over the

market to purchase stocks. They are now under no necessity to do so, and it will not be possible for traders or speculators any longer to purchase against Government in the hope of forcing Government purchases at higher prices.

"Side by side with this, Greater Calcutta will be strictly rationed as well as important municipali-

**"MY INDIAN SUBJECTS WILL
BE RELIEVED"****THE KING ON INDIAN FAMINE**

London, November 24.

His Majesty the King in his speech proroguing parliament referred to India and said: "The perseverance and industry of my people in the United Kingdom have been emulated by my peoples in my Dominions and Colonial territories and in India. I trust that the special hardships which the war has lately brought to many among my Indian subjects will be relieved and that the steps my Government have already taken will assist the Government in India in relieving the grave shortage of food in certain areas in India."

The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor Viscount Simon.

province so that people will be able to see for themselves that provision has been made for their future food.

"The purchases that Government make will, therefore be made solely for the benefit of the people and for breaking any black markets or to prevent the forcing up of prices by unscrupulous investors. Government do not propose rushing to the

**RATIONING ORDER
COMES INTO FORCE IN CALCUTTA**

The Bengal Rationing Order, recently promulgated by the Bengal Government, comes into force on December 2 in Calcutta and the surrounding area according to a "Gazette" notification.

The surrounding area comprises the Port of Calcutta, the South Suburban Municipality, the Garden Reach and Tollygunge municipalities in 24 Parganas and of Howrah and Bally-Belur municipalities in Howrah district.

The main objects of Government's food plan for 1944 are the restoration of confidence, sufficient control over the movement and distribution of supplies to ensure their equitable distribution and continuance of price control. The Bengal Government have decided to prohibit all exports of rice and paddy from Bengal.

ties such as Dacca, Chittagong, Darjeeling and Kurseong. A system of controlled distribution will be introduced in other municipalities in rural areas and supplies will always be available at Government stores so as to prevent cornering or the pushing up of prices. A scheme for rationing Government supplies to rural areas has also been worked out and instructions are under issue to offices to organize

food committees and create machinery for rural distribution which, for the time being, may distribute kerosene oil, sugar and standard cloth and will be available for distributing foodgrains or any commodity which Government may find necessary to distribute equitably.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATION CARDS IN CALCUTTA

The distribution of ration cards in Calcutta has begun since Sunday (November 28).

Distribution will take some time to complete as nearly 3,000,000 cards are to be given out in the industrial area, says a *Press Note* issued by the Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal. The cards will be distributed by officers of the Rationing Department, accompanied by A. R. P. personnel or Civic Guards. Either the head of the family or the actual recipient of the ration card will be asked to give a receipt for the cards made over, and Government hopes that this will be done as quickly as possible in order that there may be no delays in the distribution.

It is also possible that cards may contain mistakes, such as wrongly-spelled names, or wrong addresses. Some of these can be corrected on the spot with the assistance of the householder; others will require reference to the Sub-Area Rationing Officer.

In all cases, Government hopes that householders will extend their full co-operation to the distributors in order that time is not wasted. It is hoped to complete the distribution of the cards within a fortnight. Errors which are found after the cards have been distributed may be rectified by reference to the Sub-Area Rationing Officer.

FEEDING GREATER CALCUTTA

It is understood that the Government of India will make arrangements to import into Bengal 646,000 tons of foodgrains during 1944, in implementation of their decision to relieve the Bengal Government of its responsibility of feeding greater Calcutta. For the first quarter, it is learned, Calcutta will receive nearly 200,000 tons from supplies arranged by the Central Government.

The Central Government's isolation of the biggest centre of consumption in Bengal from the producing districts and the fact that a crop of over 10,000,000 tons against the average of 8,000,000 tons is forecast, combined with imports from overseas, are expected to facilitate the procurement operations of the Bengal Government and it is hoped that they may enable the province to approach self sufficiency before the end of 1944.

It is understood that no reports of shortage of labour or failure to harvest the *aman* crop owing to debility of cultivators have been received by the Bengal Government. The situation is being carefully watched.

SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF RATIONING

The attention of the Government of Bengal and the public to the scientific basis of rationing is drawn by Dr. B. C. Guha, Professor of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, in the course of a statement to the Press.

Dr. Guha says that by scientific rationing in England the average height of a British boy of 12 years is reported to have increased by 2½ inches and that of a British girl by 2 inches compared with pre-war figures. Unfortunately, in India, this rationing has been too long delayed and, when it is being introduced there is no information as to what extent scientific principles are being applied to the rationing scheme.

Discussing the nutritive value of the gruel supplied to destitutes in Bengal, Dr. Guha says that it has more than

once been pointed out that the Government's recipe for the gruel is providing barely 800 calories per head per day where 2,500 calories are needed. Of this gruel, again, he adds, a proportion is *bajra* which, in the form in which it is supplied and cooked, is hard to digest particularly for famished people. Even lately, volunteers of Science College Relief Committee found gruel to be supplied to Midnapore district which contained pulses and *bajra* only and no rice at all.

All this is exceedingly strange, he remarks. Scientific bodies which are recognised by Government have repeatedly tendered advice on the food question. The meeting of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association which met in Delhi in early October advised against the use of *bajra* unless it was cooked in a special manner particularly for people unaccustomed to it. Regarding rationing the Nutrition Advisory Committee advised that a minimum ration of 1 lb. of cereals should be supplied per

THE INDIAN PROBLEM STILL REMAINS

MR. COVE ADDRESSES THE LONDON

INDIAN FAMINE COMMITTEE

The Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. W. C. Cove, addressing the Indian Famine Committee of which he is the Chairman in London, on November 28 observed:

"I should be false to my own profound convictions after an extensive study of the Indian situation if I do not say quite frankly that relief, although essential and immediately necessary, is not enough. There must be something more than relief. We want food, clothes and medicines to be sent but after we have done that the Indian problem still remain."

"I have not felt that the late Viceroy has shown much foresight or called forth great sympathy for India. I have an impression that he was the most wooden and unresponsive Viceroy England has ever sent. I cannot remember Mr. Amery either flowing with the milk of human kindness.

"If there is personal responsibility in this situation, it lies heavily on the shoulders of the late Viceroy and Mr. Amery and both of them ought to be indicated publicly for what has happened. It is not so many months ago that Mr. Amery assured the House of Commons that there was no need to fear the Indian food situation. Not long after, famine stalks India.

"I ask where was the information which ought to be put at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India. It seems to me to indicate how to remote and aloof the India Office and Mr. Amery are from real life and conditions in India."

head per day which should be suitably supplemented with rationed quantities of fats, sugar, etc. This 1 lb. per day is for an average person taking into account both adults and children of the family, because an adult would require somewhat more than 1 lb. and a child somewhat less. And this 1 lb. cereal ration is the irreducible minimum. It is obvious that people engaged in heavy occupations would require a larger ration.

Concluding Dr. Guha says that on the detailed question of scientific feeding, advice has also been given by the Bengal Nutrition Committee. While scientific rationing calculated to raise the standard of our health, as is being applied in England, is unthinkable in India under the present Government, the public would like to know on what scientific basis food rationing is at present proceeding.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION 10,000 People Die Out Of 42,000

Chittagong, November 23.

The total number of deaths recorded by the Chittagong Municipality from the first week of June last, when the destitutes from rural areas started pouring into the town, upto the middle of October last was 2,659 as against 365 during the same period of the preceding year. The months July and August alone recorded 1,556 deaths, obviously from starvation and allied causes. Despite various relief works the death rate does not show a downward tendency.

The mortality figures in the rural areas indicate that upto the middle of October last nearly 10,000 people died in

Kutubdia, an island in Cox's Bazar Sub-division, with a population of 42,000.—United Press.

RECORD OF CITY HOSPITALS

November 25 : Admissions 70; Deaths 46; Discharges 30.
November 26 : Admissions 73; Deaths 37; Discharges 31.
November 27 : Admissions 78; Deaths 26; Discharges 37.
November 28 : Admissions 71; Deaths 46; Discharges 42.
November 29 : Admissions 74; Deaths 44; Discharges 26.
November 30 : Admissions 83; Deaths 57; Discharges 15.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK WITHIN THE CITY AND WITHOUT

Distribution Of Foodstuffs By The Army

MORE than 50,000 tons of foodstuffs have so far been taken by the Army on behalf of the Bengal Government from Calcutta to distribution centres in the province, states a *Press Note* issued by the Assistant Director of Public Relations East Command. From November 6 to 26, the average daily quantity sent out from Calcutta to selected places in the distressed areas was approximately 2,200 tons.

The Director of Movements, Civil Supplies, Major-General Wakely, points out that in addition to the quantities moved from Calcutta, substantial consignments have been transferred from other parts of the country to districts in Bengal. In Orissa foodstuffs are being conveyed to railheads by military transport at the rate of 240 tons a day.

In the last two weeks, more than 10,000 tons have been redistributed by the Army from the various food supply points to outlying places in the mofussil. In addition, district magistrates have distributed many thousands of tons to villages under jurisdiction. As distribution arrangements improve the amount of food sent out to villages correspondingly increases.

CLOTHINGS AND BLANKETS

With the arrival of the cold weather and the urgent need in distressed areas for clothing and blankets, energetic steps are being taken to supply these necessities.

On November 25 a convoy of military trucks left Calcutta carrying 319 mds. of clothing to Diamond Harbour, 40 mds. to Serampore, 67 mds. to Chinsurah and 117 mds. to Howrah Sadar. This clothing is for immediate distribution to civil hospitals and destitutes.

Within the last three days food has been transported to Diamond Harbour, Dacca, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Brahmanbaria, Khulna, Comilla, Chinsurah, Kishanganj Mymensingh, Kushtia, Barrackpore, Barasat, Basirhat, Midnapore, Porabari and Chittagong. These are but a few of the places to which supplies of food and other commodities have been despatched during the month.

ARMY'S MEDICAL AID

The second group of 80 medical officers lent by the Army to the Bengal Government was sent out to

the districts on November 27 last. The first batch of 80 medical officers left for the districts a week ago. In addition, eight Deputy Assistant Directors of Hygiene have already been posted to various parts of the Province.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR INDIA

London, November 28.

Indians and Britons joined in a Special Service at the famous Trafalgar Square Church of St. Martin-in-the-Field to-day in observance of the Day of prayer for India. The Day was observed in churches of all denominations throughout the British Isles.

Collections were taken for Indian famine relief.—(Reuter)

These medical officers are specialists in various branches of hygiene, sanitation, water supply, infectious diseases, food and inoculation.

NEED FOR MEDICAL STORES

Major General D. Stuart, as Officer Commanding the Military Forces in Bengal engaged in assisting the Bengal Government in famine relief, has just completed a tour of Dacca, Chandpur and the neighbouring districts.

He visited a number of hospitals and camps for destitutes besides several food kitchens. The tour revealed an urgent need for medical stores and blankets. A supply is being forwarded by air.

FOODGRAINS FOR DISTRICTS

A Department of Civil Supplies *Press Note* says that during the week ended November 20, the following quantities

of foodgrains were despatched by the Department to Bengal districts, from Calcutta :—

Rice 47,978 mds.; wheat and wheat products 246,300 mds.; pulses 27,055 mds. and millets. 23,152 mds.

Despatches of wheat products direct by the Agent to the Bengal Government, Lahore, from the Punjab, during the above period amounted to 79,500 mds.

COLLECTION OF DESTITUTES FROM CALCUTTA

THE Government's scheme to collect destitutes from the streets of Calcutta, send them to relief camps and then repatriate them to their village homes continues in operation. It is learnt that up to November 27, 27,024 were removed from streets, of whom 17,628 were either sent to camps outside the city or direct to their homes while over 1200 were admitted in the various hospitals.

Destitutes repatriated to their homes straight from Calcutta number about 550, several being given dry rations as well as money before they left. Besides this number about 80 per cent. of those sent to relief centres have also been repatriated.

From the special centre in Raja Dinendra Street for East Bengal destitutes, two batches of 70 and 80 had been sent back to their homes so far. Each party was escorted to Goalundo Ghat where they were put on steamers. District officers at the other end arrange for their food where necessary at free kitchens nearer their homes. Each destitute also receives a ration card, ration for 10 days and money for incidental charges, the sum varying from 12 annas to Rs. 2. Unattended women, who live in distant places like Chittagong, are escorted right up to their homes or to places conveniently nearby.

OPPORTUNITY FOR REUNION

At the other special centre in Lansdowne Road, where destitutes, who have lost touch with members of their families are kept with the idea of providing an opportunity for reunions, 34 persons had been collected up to November 27 of whom about half were reunited to their families.

At a non-official relief centre in Fern Road, which receives a Government grant, destitutes are running kitchens themselves. They cook their own meals, varying their dishes according to their taste. There are about 360 at this centre.

It is learnt that a number of able-bodied destitutes are leaving relief centres to help in the harvesting of *aman* paddy.

In the Mathurapur area of the 24 Parganas each labourer receives a wage of Re. 1 per day, besides food. Work-houses have also been established in some regions, including Faridpur, where they have replaced free kitchens. The work includes *hakra* and paddy husking, bamboo, cane and canvas work, net-making and making of paper-bags for shop-keepers, spinning and rope-making. Each destitute is earning about Rs. 15 per month and receives two meals a day.

Relief arrangements are subject to frequent inspection, including visits by Bengal Ministers.

HOMELESS CHILDREN

It is understood that the Bengal Government have in their custody about 8,000 homeless children in the province. A scheme for their education at selected centres is being drawn up by Mr. J. M. Bottomley, Special Officer and formerly Director of Public Instruction, Bengal Government.

A FIVE-YEAR SCHEME

A five-year resettlement scheme for destitute women and children in Bengal has been prepared by the Hindu Mission. The scheme, it is calculated, will involve an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs and is expected to benefit 1,000 persons. It is proposed that 500 acres of land will be secured at a healthy place where inmates would be given vocational training.

Relief Donations And Appeal

DR. MOONJE'S APPEAL

"Bengal to-day is in the grip of a medicine (quinine) famine, more than a food famine," said Dr. B. S. Moonje giving his impressions of a ten-day tour of the province at a public meeting organized by the Calcutta Hindu Students' Federation at Sradhananda Park, on November 28.

He said that the gruel doled out at the official kitchens was not satisfactory, Bajra was certainly good food, but Bengalees did not know how to cook it and having been starving, could not digest it.

The main problem, he said, was economic rehabilitation of about two crores of people—mostly labourers—fallen victims of famine. Working homes providing work and wages

and not relief kitchens and alms were needed for the destitutes. He appealed to the Bengal Governor to convene a meeting of leaders of all parties and communities to set up an all-parties Government in the province to "fight successfully the war against famine."

CAMBRIDGE COMMITTEE

In order to help to relieve the distress in Bengal which has "moved them profoundly," some Seniors and representative undergraduates of Cambridge University have formed themselves into a Famine Committee. Intimating this in a cable to the Mayor of Calcutta, the President of the Committee asks the Mayor to convey their deep anxiety to the citizens of Calcutta.

HELP FROM SOUTH AFRICA

There has been wide response to the South African appeal for a fund for the Indian famine, and the Transvaal Fund has sent £5,000 to the High Commissioner's Office for payment for foodstuffs already bought and shipped to India.

Another £5,000 was sent directly to the Bengal Relief Committee.

The Natal Fund, which was started later, has already collected £6,500.

LONDON APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Dr. Edith Summer-skill, and other M.P.'s and Mr. Augustus John, the artist have issued an appeal for donations and medical aid for the Mayor of Calcutta's Fund to relieve the Indian famine. The Indian Famine Committee in London have received an urgent telegram from the Mayor, who says: "Winter and malarial are exacting a heavy death-roll in the rural areas."

COOCH BEHAR RULER'S GIFT

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has made a donation of Rs. 20,000 to the Viceroy's Distress Relief Fund.

A cheque for Rs. 80,000 has been received by the Revenue Department, Government of Bengal, from the Secretary of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust Fund for relief work in Bengal. The amount was sanctioned by the Trust in their October meeting in response to an urgent representation made by the Government of Bengal.

CHINESE CONTRIBUTION

Abbot Tai-hsu, President of the Chinese Buddhist Association has contributed \$10,000 (Chinese) to the India Famine Relief Fund formed at Chungking, according to the Calcutta Office of the Chinese Ministry of Information. The money will be remitted to India by the India Famine Relief Committee.

NEPAL RULER'S OFFER

His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal, as a mark of his sympathetic concern for Bengal's present plight, has spontaneously offered to release stocks of rice and paddy in Nepal which are surplus to his country's requirements for export to that province, says a Press communique.

His Highness has also invited the Government of India to arrange for the Bengal Government's authorized representative to proceed to Kathmandu to discuss details of method and machinery for exporting this grain in order to prevent supplies falling into the hands of unscrupulous dealers.

The Government of India greatly appreciate the offer, which they accepted.

MR. SAVARKAR'S APPEAL

"I call upon every Hindu organization and individual to follow the lead given by the Bombay provincial and some other Hindu Sabhas and send all help to feed, clothe and shelter sufferers in Bengal," says Mr. V. D. Savarkar in a statement issued from Bombay.

NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF EFFORTS IN CALCUTTA

Muslim League's Appeal

With the approach of winter new problems have arisen and the non-official organizations engaged in famine relief work are making efforts to rise to the occasion.

An appeal for funds in aid of the Muslim League Relief Committee has been issued under the signatures of Maulana Akram Khan, President, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy (President of the Committee) and other prominent members of the League. "The effects of the catastrophe through which the province has passed, will, it says, "continue for some time and relief operations will have to be carried on for several months more."

Stressing the urgent necessity of distributing clothes and blankets among the destitutes and the poor middle class, the appeal states: "Destitute infants and nursing mothers require immediate attention and milk kitchens have to be opened for them throughout the province. Orphans and abandoned children have to be housed, fed and educated. The demands for medical relief are equally insistent. To make them throughout the province. Orphans and abandoned children have to be housed, materially supplemented by non-official efforts. The situation brooks no delay."

Bengal Central Relief Fund Collections

The following contributions have been received by the Bengal Central Relief Fund:—

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Rs. 3,21,503-8-0; Indian Jute Mills Association, Rs. 2,66,881; the Government of Ceylon, Rs. 2,50,000; Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Rs. 1,00,000; United Provinces War Purposes Fund, Rs. 1,36,377-14-6 (Rs. 51,763-4-9 transferred to Indian Red Cross Milk Appeal); Viceroy's Distress Relief Fund, Rs. 79,800; through the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Rs. 62,567; the Eastern Army, Rs. 50,312-7-9; Mr. R. P. Saha, Rs. 50,000; Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Rs. 50,000; Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, Rs. 25,000; the Maharaja Gaekwar, Rs. 25,000; Messrs. Imperial Tobacco Co., Rs. 25,000; Provincial War Relief Fund Appeal Committee, C.P. and Berar, Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 10,000 transferred to Indian Red Cross Milk Appeal); Defence Services HQ War

Fund, War Department, New Delhi, Rs. 15,000; the Maharaja of Nepal, Rs. 15,000; the 11th Army, Rs. 14,907-11-0; Karachi Race Club, Ltd., Rs. 13,198-11-6; Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Committee, Rs. 10,000; Mr. N. M. Deb, Rs. 10,000; the Nawab of Rampur and the people of Rampur, Rs. 10,000; Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Titagah Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 10,000; Mysore Government, Rs. 10,000; Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narayan Singh of Ramgarh, Rs. 10,000; Indian Football Association, Bengal, Rs. 7,000; Depot Unit, Bombay Civil Pioneer Force, Rs. 5,275-2-0; Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 5,000; the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal, Rs. 5,000; the Maharaja of Alwar, Rs. 5,000; Haji Habib Pir Mohammad, Rs. 5,000; Mr. H. Dutt, Rs. 5,000; the Maharaja Bahadur of Bharatpur State, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Chowdhury and Co., Rs. 5,000; Editor, *Navroz*, Rs. 5,000; anonymous, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. R. J.

Alcock and Co., Rs. 5,000; an Indian Division, Rs. 4,791-15-6; Lt.-Col. P. F. Cooke, Group Welfare Officer, Prisoner of War Camps, Rs. 3,300; Officer Cadets of OTS, Mhow, Rs. 3,000; Dewan Haji Pir Mohamed Misa, Rs. 3,000; Messrs. Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Anderson Wright and Co., Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Sathu Radha Krishnam, Rs. 2,172-9-0; the Government of Jodhpur, Rs. 2,000.

BENGAL CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Mobile medical units of the Bengal Civil Protection Committee (Medical Section) have one unit working in Calcutta has inoculated 45,335 destitutes in the city's streets and 5,667 in the 24 Parganas.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION

The Ramkrishna Mission has been carrying on relief work through 63 centres in 15 districts of Bengal covering 650 villages and 15 towns, including Calcutta and its suburbs. About 5,000 mds. of rice are distributed in doles every week to about 100,000 people. Several kitchens, milk canteens and dispensaries are being run by the Mission.

INDIA'S CASE OUT OF THE SCOPE

U. N. R. R. A.'S OPINION

Atlantic City, November 27.

The President of the India League of America, Sirdar Singh, disclosed yesterday that the Chairman of the U. N. R. R. A. was of opinion that the Indian famine did not come "within the competence of the Council to discuss at this session" as the scope of the activities of the U. N. R. R. A. was limited to the relief of victims of the war in the occupied areas.

Discussing the question with other delegates, Sirdar Singh said: "I realize the U. N. R. R. A. cannot ship food immediately but I believe it is essential that it should at least make a gesture."

He feared the psychological reaction in India and elsewhere in the Far East to the fact that India, while contributing to the relief of other countries, was not herself receiving consideration. He had suggested amending the draft declaration to cover aid to India, contending that in as much as the Indian famine had been caused by the war it called for U. N. R. R. A. assistance.—
Reuter.

A. I. W. C. RELIEF COMMITTEE

In Calcutta arrangements have been completed for the distribution of fine *atap* rice to middle class families receiving a monthly per capita income of Rs. 20 or less, by the A. I. W. C.'s Relief Committee (Calcutta) from their different centres.

BENGAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Bengal Relief Committee in its mission of bringing relief and succour to the dying millions of Bengal has received donations from generous individuals and institutions from all parts of India, far and near, and thanks to the various newspapers who raised for the Committee substantial funds, the total contributions received upto the 24th November, 1943, amounts to approximately rupees 25 lakhs in cash and kind combined.

The Bengal Relief Fund, Bombay which comes to be the largest donor by sending Rs. 5,60,000 cash and 68 bales of clothes. Next to them comes the *Hindusthan Times*, Delhi, donating Rs. 25,000 cash, 11,696 mds. of wheat and 2,194 mds. of rice. The third large donor is the *Jannabhoomi*, Ahmedabad who have sent 14,000 mds. of Bajra. The Com-

mittee expresses no less gratefulness to Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay; Tata Iron and Steel Co.; *The Leader*, Allahabad; *The Indian Express*, Madras; *Sansar Samachar*, Karachi; *Tej*, Delhi; *Aj*, Benares; *Sansar*, Benares; *Sangakta Gurmatuk*, Hubli; *Indian Nation*, Patna; Indian Community, Colombo; Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay; Bengal Relief Committee, Nagpur; Indian Friends in South Africa; His Highness and Her Highness Maharaja and Maharani of Jammu, Kashmir and numerous other individuals and institutions all over India have very generously helped the Committee in performing this tremendous task.

Strengthened with such spontaneous help, co-operation and good will, the Committee has been serving over four lakhs twenty-thousand distressed persons daily in the province of Bengal through 475 centres in 25 out of the total of 28 districts of Bengal under the following heads:—92 free kitchens serving 37,850 persons; 305 free dole centres serving 79,744 persons; 397 cheap foodgrain shops serving 3,03,199 persons; 25 free milk canteens; 25 medical aid centres.

The Committee has already distributed *Dhuties*, *Sarees*, Standard Cloths, Shirts and Pants worth Rs. 60,000/- and has purchased 70,000 *Chaddars* and jute-made blankets for Rs. 70,000/- for distribution as winter-cover. These blankets although supplied to the Committee at Re. 1/- each has cost the manufacturer Rs. 1 1/2/- each. These are now in course of distribution. Besides, the Committee has purchased further *Sarees* and Standard Cloths for Rs. 80,000/- and these will be distributed soon. The Committee is now negotiating for further purchase of clothes.

The Committee has also been able to procure from the Government at controlled rate 1000 lbs. of quinine which will be distributed through the different centres of the Committee.

PRICES FOR RICE AND PADDY

Fixed By Government Of Bengal

The Department of Civil Supplies has issued the following price schedule for rice and paddy:—

In the Districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Bogra, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Malda, Balangunj, Khulna, Jessore and Chittagong Hill Tracts, with effect from 1st December till 14th January inclusive, maximum wholesale price per maund at which rice may be sold by traders is Rs. 16/- by agriculturists and rice mills, Rs. 15 4/0; maximum wholesale price per maund at which paddy may be sold by traders is Rs. 9 7/8/-, by agriculturists Rs. 9/-; with effect from 15th January until further notice, maximum wholesale price per maund at which rice may be sold by traders is Rs. 14 1/1/-, by agriculturists and rice mills Rs. 13 4/0; maximum wholesale price per maund at which paddy may be sold by traders is Rs. 8 7/4/-, by agriculturists Rs. 8/-.

In Calcutta and the remaining districts, with effect from 1st December 43 till 14th January 44 inclusive, maximum wholesale price per maund at which rice may be sold by traders is Rs. 17/-, by agriculturists and rice mills Rs. 16 4/4/-; maximum wholesale price per maund at which paddy may be sold by traders is Rs. 10/0, by agriculturists Rs. 9 7/8/-.

With effect from 15th January until further notice, maximum wholesale price per maund at which rice may be sold by traders is Rs. 15/- by agriculturists and rice mills Rs. 14 4/4/-; maximum wholesale price per maund at which paddy may be sold by traders is Rs. 9/-, by agriculturists, Rs. 8 7/8/-.

All forward contracts at prices above these rates will be invalid.

Lower maximum prices for rice and paddy will be fixed after the 15th of January with due notice to all concerned.

*Special Article***What Part Local Self-Government Plays In This War—III**

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJEE, M.A.]

IT is, of course, true that autonomy is not complete in the case of local institutions in any country in the world. They are not like the units in a federation with an independent sphere of action freed from the control of the Central Government. Everywhere they are subordinate to State authorities. In England at the beginning of the 19th century local institutions enjoyed complete autonomy, and later, legislation and practice resulted in the gradual diminution of this autonomy and the increase of State control over them.

Education, communications and public works are the main functions undertaken by Local Boards in this country, and in discharge of these duties they are subject to close scrutiny and control of the Government. A general power of veto and of action in default is also possessed by Government. There is nothing parallel to the extraordinary powers of inspection over the work of the Boards that law has conferred on the District Collector to act in cases of emergency. He is the authority to decide whether there is emergency or not; he is empowered to take whatever action he considers necessary without intimating to the Board or giving an opportunity to the President of the Board to take action. Schools are inspected by Government educational officers, local fund works by the Executive and Superintending Engineers, hospitals and dispensaries by the Surgeon-General. Information as to the way in which the Boards are working may be called for by Government at any time, and every Board is required to submit an annual administration report giving details about all aspects of its activities.

With this background, with such fixed lines of procedure and conception of civic or local rights and duties Local Self-Government enters into a new phase of its life when the war has knocked at the doors of India. The Government have now to fight the evil on two major fronts. (Here I may be permitted to refer to the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* for setting forth this war against the background of Local Self-Government affairs. These records, I believe, will supply invaluable materials for reconstruction of Local Self-Government in this country at the end of this war.) These "fronts" are provided, first, by the battle itself and next, by the prevailing food situation in the country. "The exigencies of this war demand drastic and careful adjustments in the economic structure of every country participating in it, and the absence of proper planning and correct appreciation of the needs of the situation may lead us to a most unhappy position." And that position is on us; we have not yet been able to come out of it. Bengal's famine has taken a heavy toll of starvation deaths and brought misery to innumerable homes.

Local Self-Government is not mainly by itself enough resourceful and strong as well to cope with any of the two "fronts." But, its concern with such "fronts" is none the less important. In towns and localities lying within emer-

gency zones, the municipalities and local boards have now to be more mindful about relaying the roads, so as to make them fit for military traffic; on strict observance of black-out rules for street-lightings; on construction of baffle walls in places of public utility, even on digging safety-ditches and building air-raid shelters for the protection of wayfarers and a lot of other things. On the food-front, Local Self-Government in India, limited in its powers and privileges, has struggled out of its confines in the lead taken by the Mayor of Calcutta in sending an S-O-S message all over the world, to which striking responses have come from different quarters.

Since Lord Ripon's time, who wanted to substitute outside control by inside direction, the Government have more thwarted the growth of genuine local autonomy and less contributed to its efficiency. Moreover, now with this war on, the local bodies are facing cuts in grants from Provincial Governments, difficulties in raising loans in the open market, falls in revenues from taxes and other dues, whereas they have to bear a greater cost for administration, to pay higher prices for road-materials, chemicals and stationery and to meet a great many of the emergent expenses. As there is no way in this country to secure loans from other local bodies, as for instance, South African Municipalities have*, the self-governing institutions in the military areas have become considerably handicapped.

These are in short some of the main aspects of the general situation now facing Local Autonomy in India as well as in other countries. But in other countries either the Central or the Provincial Government is allowing more grants of money, or the Local Self-Government units are themselves putting forth new demands, and along with them new sources of revenue, for sanction by the State Government, which they are easily obtaining. Though Local Self-Government in this country is not favoured with pecuniary aid directly or indirectly by the State, still its duties in this hour of war and confusion are in no way less burdensome and urgent than those of the local bodies in other countries at war. Indian Self-Government units have the same duties as Great Britain, the Dominions and America but they have not the same rights and privileges.

The effects of the war being more apparent in the towns, mostly industrial and commercial places, the city municipalities among local self-governing institutions are the first casualties in this war. New civic problems related to enemy air-raids have cropped up. "Our towns are now in constant dread of being bombed and in the eastern parts of the province some are actually being

*Though the South-African Treasurer the City Treasurers of Cape Town and Johannesburg have invited applications from municipalities and other local authorities in the Union of South Africa for loans on short and long terms to finance authorized capital expenditure.

bombed frequently. We have in these times to make provision for saving the lives of our citizens from air-raids and to see that the injured and helpless are promptly and properly attended to after raid. We have to see also that the supply of essential commodities does not fail in our towns. We should not be neglectful of the homeless and helpless evacuees from places which are in a very bad condition." So declares one who is familiar with problems of Local Self-Government in India. Besides, the food situation of the province of Bengal particularly, and India in general, has been worsening since sometime. But how much the local bodies have really been able to do?

Despair is seen imprinted in the lines as these: "It is really a tragedy that the Local Administrations to whom people looked for help and guidance in their distress, were themselves in no better position and allowed to shift for themselves as best as they could."*

From A. R. P. control down to civil supplies everything is under the direct management of the Provincial Government. Though the Corporation have sought to impart to Calcutta's citizens A. R. P. instructions through its propaganda machinery it has not done anything more than carrying coal to Newcastle. For, there is the Government propaganda and public relations department to make the public conscious of their duties when raids take place. This work has been more or less superfluous. Regarding the problem of feeding the city, the enormity of this task has been stressed more than once in the legislature and on the platform. Mr. T. C. Goswami, Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, while inaugurating the last annual session of the Bengal Municipal Conference, observed: "In these days of terrific food problems municipalities could be used for carrying out the Government scheme for tackling the food situation. . . . The part that municipalities can play in helping the Government cannot be defined in a few words; but it is obvious that they would be useful agents." Now, the question is, how far and how much the Provincial Government has apportioned its share of duties in easing the food situation to the local bodies.

The Provincial Government arranged for an active anti-board drive, managed controlled shops for sale of foodgrains to the citizens, opened cheap canteens in the city, and is now busy in preparatory work for urban rationing to be soon put into operation. For these and other such purposes Government employees have been called for in aid of the present emergent duties, or new appointments have been created to look after the control and proper distribution of food for the public. But these operations could have been, it is felt, more easily carried on through local bodies, their officers and members. Besides, in such participation of the local bodies in emergent duties, there would be an occasion for the citizens to learn individually their own duties and responsibilities. It would also foster a sense of co-operation that would be helpful in preparing the nation for shaping a scheme of social security out of their own lessons gathered from contact with real life.

In Great Britain war-time housing, civilian defence arrangements, rationing are among the main problems that have evolved out of the duties of the local bodies; in America, which may fairly be called "the arsenal of Democracy", housing of the influx of war-time labourers and a constant vigorous health drive, have become live issues. In our country civilian defence arrangements, air-raid precautionary measures, and food schemes are under the absolute control and guidance of the Government. In Great Britain, though these emergent duties lie with Government, local bodies are called in and are entrusted with carrying out the programmes according to the needs of a particular locality. The local bodies have in this respect discharged their duties so nicely and systematically that they are being regarded as the most useful adjuncts of the State. In initiative and comprehensiveness the local bodies have in most cases commanded greater influence upon the people of the different localities than the State has been able to do. In this respect Local Self-Government can be said to have threatened the State with encroachment upon the unrivalled power of Government. And, the political economists of Great Britain are scrutinising into the powers of Local Self-Government and are busy determining the sphere of influence to be exerted by Local Autonomy in the great structure of the national government of the British Isles. In America, too, Local Government has delivered a challenge to the Federal supremacy, and in the meantime the various units of Local Self-Government in that country are straining their utmost to secure a place in the sphere of Federal Government—a direct responsibility and a direct discharge of duty.

When in Great Britain and America the local bodies are gaining in power rights and responsibilities, in India they are being constantly subjected to control, scrutiny if not complete denial of all responsibilities and all powers. Let me give instances. Sometime back the Corporation sought for a subvention from the Government and the latter brought the institution under scrutiny. Then came the question of the re-appointment of the Chief Engineer, Dr. B. N. Dey, after the expiry of his previous term of office. Thrice the Corporation have placed their seal of approval on appointment the former Chief Engineer either as Chief Engineer or as Special Officer, and thrice the Government have annulled the decision of this premier institution in India. Then, the Corporation recommended for re-appointment of the Chief Executive Officer for a term of five years. Re-appointment was, however, approved, but the term was limited to three years only.

The question of requisitioning houses for military purposes—and now some public buildings are being occupied by Government for Civil Supplies' purposes—has long come to the fore-front. And the over-flow of population to the City of Calcutta in search of worth-while jobs and under pressure of the food crisis that has raised the house-rents to maximum and has even converted the usual capacity of tenement to the highest. Even in such a situation the Corporation of Calcutta is left with no sign of activity. Possibly, the financial aspect of the matter has scared away the local body from tackling the problem. This war has again brought in another evil, not so widely known in this city. In reply to a question put to the Defence Secretary at the Central Assembly not later

*From the speech delivered by the President of the Annual session of the Bengal Municipal Conference held in May last.

than June last, he stated that following a strong remonstrance on the part of the military authorities, the allegations made against those authorities in the *Calcutta Diocesan Record* about the provision of brothels for the fighting men were substantially withdrawn in another article in the same journal. But that could not dispose of the protest meeting held by the Calcutta citizens and the Metropolitan's statement—except a few minor points in it. However, for tackling the problems of national nutrition, public health and war-time sanitation, the local bodies

having their own health departments and efficient crops of workers can be the pertinent choice. But alas, the local bodies in India are almost completely ignored. If this rare chance for proving its efficiency for public service be kept away from the sphere of its activities—either directly by not allowing Local Self-Government to participate in national services or indirectly by placing in financial handicaps on the way of progress—Local Government will surely be inert and inane, and with time it will lose a considerable part of its democratic ideals.

Health & Hygiene

Calcutta In The Grip Of Malaria

Corporation Arranges For Free Distribution Of Quinine

CALCUTTA is now in the grip of a severe outbreak of Malaria. In the week ending November 20, there were 145 deaths from this disease in the city; 152 died in the previous week.

According to the Corporation Health Department, Ward 28 (Belliaghata), Ward 29 (Manicktolla) and Ward 18 (Tangra) are the worst affected areas where 'transmission malaria' is raging. There were 31 deaths from Malaria in Ward 28, 15 in Ward 29 and 11 in Ward 18 during the week ending November 20.

In regard to 12 cases in Ward 3 (Bartolla) which proved fatal, it is stated that most of these were imported from the mufussil.

Wards 13, 16, 17, 23, 24 and 30 are practically immune from the present outbreak, not a single case of death from malaria being reported from these Wards in the week under review.

The outbreak of the disease was first noticed in Dhappa and Pagladanga area in Ward 18 (Tangra). Gradually, it spread northwards, affecting Belliaghata in Ward 28 and Ultadanga in Ward 29. Investigations showed that this was due to the depredations of the dangerous malaria-carrying anopheles (*A. sandaicus ludlowii*) of which a large number was found to be malaria-infected.

The months of October and November are generally considered to be the breeding season of this species. It may be recalled that the danger of an invasion of this city by this type of mosquito from the Salt Lake area was pointed out by experts and ventilated in the Press some years back.

The sudden outbreak of Malaria in the city in the current season and high mortality among its victims are attributed to (1) the presence of a large number of sick destitutes suffering from Malaria, (2) non-availability of quinine in the city medical stores, (3) dearth of chemical larvacides and insecticides of good quality in the market and (4) large increase in the incidence of Malaria in the adjoining districts, dearth of quinine there and the influx of Malaria cases in the city.

The Corporation has already made arrangements for the free distribution of quinine in the affected Wards 18, 28 and 29 under supervision of medical men.

As there will be always a constant floating population, infected with Malaria, in Calcutta, it is emphasised that more attention should be paid to the control of the two malaria-carrying species of anopheles, namely, *A. sandaicus* and *A. stephensi*,

in order to safeguard the health of the permanent residents of Calcutta.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT

There has recently been a severe outbreak of malaria all over the city and some localities have been very badly affected, according to a report submitted by the City's Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, for the consideration of the Public Health Standing Committee of the Corporation.

Dr. Ahmad says that during the month ended November 13, deaths from malaria recorded in the city numbered 431 as against the annual average of 651 of the last five years. The situation has been aggravated by the acute shortage of quinine. This drug is now controlled by Government, and 32 chemists and druggists shops, out of a total of about 800 now in the city, have so far been selected by Government for distribution of quinine to the public. For such a big city, the distribution of quinine through 32 shops is very meagre. Moreover, with the introduction of control, quinine has almost disappeared from the market, and it is not possible for ordinary chemists and druggists to get it at less than Rs. 400 a lb. the price ruling in black markets.

Dr. Ahmad emphasizes that the situation demands immediate attention, and suggests that arrangements should be made to supply quinine to every chemist and druggist.

shop, and to make a liberal supply of it to all charitable institutions.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S ATTENTION DRAWN

The attention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been drawn by a member firm to a "marked increase in the incidence of malaria among the employees of the firm concerned in Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood" in this area, where some of the factories of the firm are situated, it is stated that there were 1,328 cases of Malaria in October as against 383 of the corresponding month of the previous year.

QUININE SUPPLIES

With reference to the alleged shortage of quinine in Calcutta, a Bengal Government Press Note says that enough quinine has been and is available for Calcutta and the Corporation Health Officer can obtain quinine in quantities adequate for his purposes and issue drug in his dispensaries. The increase in the number of shops selected for selling quinine is also under consideration. Out of 2,500 lbs of quinine allotted to Calcutta only about 1,500 lbs have been consumed so far. An additional allotment of 1,000 lbs has now been made.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING QUININE

A successful experiment made in the laboratory of the University College of Science, Calcutta by Dr S S Dey working under the Principal Quinine Officer of the Government of India is expected to go a long way in solving the question of quinine shortage in the country. The experiment which has been made in performance of the scheme of the Government of India to increase the supply of cinchona fibrifuge in the country, is Russian in character and consists in extracting cinchona products from young cinchona plants.

The feature of the Russian method is that cinchona can be extracted from the plant when it is only two years old instead of waiting for six years which the non-Russian method of extracting cinchona from barks of six year old plants prescribes. Further by following the Russian method of extracting the whole plant materials more cinchona products are obtainable in comparatively short time. Altogether 600 acres of new land in Madras and Bengal are now under cultivation.

QUININE FOR MOFESSI

With the help of the army the Government of Bengal are sending immediately 500 lbs of quinine to Dacca by air. About 200 lbs have already been sent to Dacca during last fortnight. Nearly 3,000 pounds of quinine were sent to Mymensingh on Friday. Other quantities which are being sent in a day or two include 368 pounds for Maldah and 330 pounds for Birbhum.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE TO PATIENTS

In view of the prevalence of malaria in the city of Calcutta the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha has arranged for free distribution of quinine to over 3,000 indigent persons suffering from the disease. The distribution will be made from the office of the Mahasabha on examination of each patient by a doctor.

STOCKS OF DRUGS

Cases have been reported to the Central Government in which chemists and other stockists have pleaded lack of stocks of drugs whose prices have been fixed, says a Press Note issued from New Delhi on November 28.

Government have reason to believe, the Note adds, that in most cases this excuse is not true. They have therefore, decided that in future the names of such stockists will be intimated to Provincial Governments, who will be issuing from January 15 dealers' licenses for drugs and medicines, so that the conduct of these chemists may be taken into account when they apply for licenses.

Calcutta News & Views

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF B. N. SASMAL

The ninth anniversary of the passing away of Deshapran Birendra Nath Sasmal was observed in Calcutta on November 24 last.

In the morning a memorial service was held at the Keoratala Burning Ghat where the last remains of the patriot were consigned to the flames. Wreaths and bouquets were offered on behalf of individuals and institutions before a large sized portrait of the deceased placed at the cremation ground.

In paying his homage, Dr Nalinaksha Sanyal who presided said that courage and determination were the two outstanding characteristics of Mr Sasmal. He displayed remarkable organising ability.

Presiding at a public meeting held in observance of the anniversary at the Indian Association Hall in the evening, Mr Kuri Bankar Roy said that Mr Sasmal combined in himself the two opposite virtues of tenderness and stoutness. His tenderness manifested itself in his dealings with his fellow workers and his stoutness came to the surface in his fight against injustice. He was a leader of the masses who rose as one man at his call. His sacrifice and suffering in the cause of the country were immense.

BENGAL DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Major C K Lakshmanan I.M.S. Chief Health Officer Delhi has been temporarily appointed to act as Director of Public Health Bengal till Dr B Mookherjee transferred.

INDIAN RENAISSANCE ASSOCIATION

Create a brain trust, bring into being an emotional dynamo behind the national life of our country and really create the conditions which will enable our country to outgrow this present crisis—a crisis not only political, economic, or social but also a deep cultural crisis" declared Mr M N Roy addressing a meeting of professors, writers, dramatists, and intellectuals on November 25 last on the occasion of the inauguration of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Renaissance Association.

He said that intellectuals could not shirk their responsibilities for they alone could do the work which could impart great vigour to public life.

The object of the Renaissance movement, said Mr Roy was to quicken the intellectual life of the country so that a solid foundation could be laid for progress in different parts of national life especially political activity. He regretted the appalling ignorance on the part of political leaders and what he described worse still their refusal to learn or adapt themselves to the new conditions. Few political leaders had studied political science fewer still had a background of political philosophy.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Continued progress in the work of prevention of blindness in the province specially in the mofussil despite the difficulties caused by the war was reported at the 13th annual meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal held on November 26 last at the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta Medical College.

Mr Justice Henderson, who presided, spoke about the popularity of the Association's travelling eye dispensaries. He regretted that the Bengal Government had not yet taken up the question of legislation against quacks and unauthorised practitioners.

It Col Kirwen, Honorary Joint Secretary, said that between April 1 and October 31 this year the five travelling eye dispensaries working in the mofussil treated 20,591 cases.

performed 670 operations, delivered 47 lectures and carried out enumeration of the blind in 64 villages. The Eye Examination and Lecture Unit examined 1,461 persons (mostly students) and delivered 18 lectures.

The annual report for the year ended March 31, 1943, showed that the dispensaries during that period treated 60,532 cases while the Eye Examination and Lecture Unit examined 2,260 persons.

CHINESE WAR PICTURES EXHIBITION

A special exhibition of war photographs of the Chinese Ministry of Information and cartoons and paintings by Mr. Yeh Chien-yu, a well-known Chinese artist, was opened by Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China in the presence of a distinguished gathering, at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 1, Park Street, Calcutta on November 28 last.

Mr. Yeh, who as head of the Graphic Art Section of the Political Affairs Department in Hankow in 1933 was responsible for many striking war posters during the early period of China's resistance against Japan, has put on show 64 cartoons depicting life in Chungking during enemy air-raids and his own escape from Japanese hands in Hongkong and 14 paintings on various phases of Indian life and scenes including a "Dying Pauper" in a Calcutta street and "Autumn Breeze at Darjeeling." The war photographs numbering 150 give a vivid impression of war-time China.

In opening the exhibition, Dr. Pao described it as another contribution to the cultural link between China and India.

Mr. C. H. Lowe, Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, Calcutta, briefly explained the object of the exhibition.

DAYLIGHT THEFTS IN THE CITY

According to a bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, a gang of well-dressed Bengali youths is committing daring thefts by daylight in the city. Their *modus operandi* is to visit a house—European or Indian—during the absence of the owner and induce the servants to let them in on some pretext and then remove whatever they can get hold of. In some cases they have asked to inspect the house as prospective tenants and offered money to the servants to show them round. In other they have removed radio sets and other property after inducing the servants to believe that they had the approval of the owner. They have been known to come to a house in a taxi and also to move about on bicycles. Householders are urged to instruct their servants not to allow any strangers to enter, and to report such suspicious visits to the nearest police station.

"GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS": A DISCUSSION

A distinguished group of ladies and gentlemen, representing many communities of cosmopolitan Calcutta met at the Red Pot Restaurant on Sunday last to welcome the Chinese artist Mr. Yeh and to discuss with him some of the modern problems of cultural relationship.

Dr. Kalidas Nag took the chair, and there was a discussion on "Good Neighbourliness", in which Dr. Amiya Chakravarty and several prominent artists and litterateurs took part.

This age, Dr. Chakravarty said, had brought countries together. But this physical nearness had to be translated into a spiritual fact, Mr. Yeh had come as a good neighbour and brought with him this intimate gift of a friendly vision.

Dr. Nag said that between China and India there had always existed a sincere friendship. It was astonishing that,

for centuries there had occurred no war between India and China. Mr. Yeh's works, which depicted the atrocities committed by Japan on China's teeming millions on one side and the life of India on the other were remarkable illustrations of disastrous effect a bad neighbour could spell.

Mr. Yeh thanked for the welcome given him and promised to give his best to fostering a good Sino-Indian relation.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE

There was no change in the strike situation in the Campbell Medical School and Hospital on November 29 in spite of the Bengal Government's declaration that their decision to close down the school "would depend on the number of strikers coming to work on November 29." The students were firm in their demands and strike continued for the tenth day.

Interviewed, the Surgeon-General with the Bengal Government said that he had suggested closing the institution for six months in view of the strike not being called off by the students.

Government's decision on the matter is expected to be announced in a day or two.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ ILL

The condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, who has been suffering from high fever for the past few days, is causing anxiety, according to a report of the physicians attending on him, published on November 30 last.

SIR JOHN HERBERT

A bulletin issued by Messrs. A. Denham White and F. J. Anderson from Government House, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on November 29 stated:—

"Sir John Herbert's condition since the last bulletin was issued has shown no progress, and during the last two days a definite setback has occurred, which is still giving rise to grave anxiety."

MR. DHIREN DATTA ARRESTED

Mr. Dharendra Nath Datta of Messrs. H. N. Datta and Company was taken into custody by the police on November 27 last under the Defence of India Rules.

RANGPUR DISTRICT BOARD

REQUISITION FOR REMOVAL OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rangpur, November 20.

Twenty-one members of the Rangpur District Board, including the two vice-chairmen, have sent in a requisition for the consideration of a motion for the removal of the chairman, Mr. Abu Hossain Sarker, M.L.A. Mr. Sarker has called a special meeting of the board for December 18, while the requisitionists, alleging failure of the meeting being called within the prescribed time, have called a meeting on December 4 to consider the motion.

MIDNAPORE LOCAL BOARDS

PERIOD OF SUPERSESSION EXTENDED

The Government of Bengal, by an order under the Defence of India Rules, have extended the period of supersession of the Contai, Tamluk and Sadar Local Boards in Midnapore District for a further term of six months from November 7 1943, in each case. These Boards were first superseded by Government for one year in November 1942.

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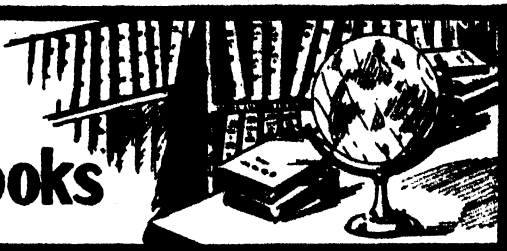
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- VI. **THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY**—A. J. Brown—pp. 32. Price 6 d. nett.

The first five pamphlets form part of the Series—*America Faces the War*—published by the Oxford University Press, parallel to those under the title—“Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs”, of which the sixth is No. 53.

These pamphlets give expression to the feelings and sentiments, the hopes and aspirations, the desires and ambitions of the people of the United States of America confronted by a second World War in course of thirty years, and roused to consciousness of these by internal developments of stupendous productive forces, material and spiritual. The last four years, since the outbreak of the present war, have made the world familiar with these, as U. S. publicmen and publicists have had to justify to their own people and to those of the world outside why their country has felt compelled to take part in this war of continents and oceans, a war which has erased boundaries between States and distances between countries.

(I)

The four speeches by President Roosevelt embody the idealistic aspirations of the people—the “four freedoms” on which democratic life has to be built up on stable foundations:—

“The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world”.

“The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world”.

“The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peace-time life for its inhabitants everywhere.”

“The fourth is freedom from fear, which translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to see a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbour anywhere in the world.”

The second pamphlet by a U. S. historian stresses the “fundamental bond” that binds Britain and the U. S. A. by their common psychology—by “their lack of dependence on logic and their disregard of a purely brain process for something more pervasive which is the result of our entire natures and not only of the mind.”

The third pamphlet by the chief editorial writer of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, puts in generalized philosophical terms “the illustrative autobiography” of the idea that has moved the people of the U. S. A. to throw themselves into the present war. The sufferings caused by war, its irrationality, may be great reasons for doing away with it. But there are any “amount of quite irrational suffering in all existence”; there are disasters, losses, bitter bereavements in peace-time life—“completely aimless, unjust and no less difficult to bear than those imposed by war”. Mr. Mills has referred to these distresses not with a view to find pleas for their presence, but to indicate that these are part of human existence. So has war a place in the social context. It is society—“society in action for defense or aggression”. And men and women being partners in a common social effort, they have to be prepared to risk their lives, as units in the social mechanism, to defend their ways of life, the general system of social and political ideas that mould their life. And the “best of all reasons for enlisting is that everybody else is doing it. . . . that when there is a common job to be done we wish to have our part in doing it.”

The fourth pamphlet relates the story of the policy that has come to be associated with the name of President Monroe (1817-25). He it was who gave notice to the world on December 2, 1823, to the European Powers, that the U. S. A. would consider “any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.” This demand for non-interference by outside Powers, by old world Powers, in the affairs of the new world has been the corner-stone of American foreign policy. The question has been asked—how dared this baby republic issue such a challenging notice to the Powers of Europe flushed with victory over Napoleon? The answer has been found in the fact that “Great Britain, with the immensity of its naval strength, was a powerful, even though usually silent, supporter of the Monroe principles,” that it was George Canning, the then foreign Secretary of Great Britain, who was the real inspirer of the Monroe declaration. The author of the pamphlet has also traced for us the process, the long process, by which the suspicion, and open charge of “Yankee imperialism”—that “the Doctrine was less of a noble gesture emanating from a great and a friendly neighbour than a piece of shrewd hypocrisy designed to create a hemisphere field in which, by the exclusion of all competitors, Yankee imperialism could operate unopposed and unchecked”—how this suspicion and charge have been proved to be unjustified. President Theodore Roosevelt’s “big-stick” strategy during the opening years of the present century has been found to be a bad and disturbing episode to be buried as quickly and as decently as possible. The Inter-American Conferences, specially during the Franklin Roosevelt regime, have helped to bring this happy state of things nearer. The author has also indicated for us the economic and financial handicaps that must be got over to make effective the “hemisphere solidarity” of which the Monroe Doctrine is a sign and symbol.

The fifth pamphlet on *German Geopolitics*—the science which teaches the application of geographical principles to the elucidation of the trends in world politics—discusses the teach-

ings of Major-General Dr. Karl Haushofer, professor of geography at the University of Munich, president of the German Academy, founder and head of the German Institute of Geopolitics. Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's Deputy in the Nazi party, now a prisoner in Britain, was Major General Haushofer's aid-camp during World War I; and it is on record that through him Dr. Haushofer did influence the leader of Germany as he was brooding over the causes of German defeat and laying the foundation of the Nazi party. The exaltation of the Nordic race, pure and undefiled, which would renovate the world from the poison of materialism implicit in the democratic ideal, the unification of the German race under one state—One People, One State, One Leader—these ideas verging on mysticism were not Dr. Haushofer's contribution to the Nazi make-up. His was rather the indication of the inevitable conflict between the Atlantic States that cling to the western sea-board of Europe and the States of the Plains that stretch from north Germany deep into the Asiatic continent. From this thesis follows the community of interest between Germany and Russia. We have known that it was Sir Halford Mackinder who, as Professor of Geography at the Oxford University, had pointed out in a lecture delivered at the Royal Geographical Society (1904) certain of the implications of this conflict between the peoples of the land masses and the peoples of the sea-boards; he had held forth on "the pivot of history"—the "heart land of the old world"—the great plain stretching from the Elbe to the Amur, the cradle of those hordes like the Huns and the later Mughals which had supplied the scourges of God—Atilla, Genghiz Khan and Timurlane; he had elaborated this thesis in a book entitled—*Democratic Ideas and Realities*—published in 1919, acting as a path-finder to the German School of Geopolitics. The author of the present pamphlet has speculated on the feelings of Dr. Haushofer, in the elation of his hopes given shape in the Russo-German Pact (1939) and their disruption by the German attack on Russia (1941). He has also referred to the premonition of Dr. Haushofer that Japan's "China Incident" would end in failure, bogged in the vast land-mass of China. The comparative unimportance given to the U. S. A. in the discussions of Dr. Haushofer has been pointed out as a curious phenomenon.

The sixth pamphlet gives us the story of the gigantic productive capacity of the United States of America placed at the service of Britain and her allies even before Japan dragged the great Republic into this war. It was in course of a "Fireside Talk" in December (1940) that President Roosevelt first used the words—"We must be the great arsenal of democracy"—that have supplied the title to this pamphlet. Since December (1941), Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour, all the resources of U. S. life, mental and material, have been harnessed to the "global" war effort, a proof of which is indicated by the astronomical figures of her 1943 budget—Rs. 30,000 crores. It does not take away from anybody's credit if we say that but for U. S. help both as a neutral and as a belligerent the cause represented by Britain would not have been able to sustain the fight, to meet the requirements of a "total war."

II.

The pamphlets noticed here help us to understand the various forces, personal and impersonal, the many impulses, selfish and altruistic, that have ranged the United States against the Axis Powers. President Roosevelt's speeches and the writings embodied in the four pamphlets under review, give us a view of these many forces and impulses, all sketched in idealistic lines. We are shown how in the final analysis the present war has become a conflict between two ideologies, as well as between the material interests of "established" and "aspiring" imperialisms. "A philosophy is in flames, a way of life

is in peril", had declared a leader of the United States, Mr. Wendell Willkie. Herr Hitler had declared "two worlds are in conflict, two philosophies of life." These two philosophies and the habits of life built thereon, locked in a dreadfully struggle, may be succinctly described as individualism versus collectivism, democracy versus totalitarianism. A British thinker, Middleton Murray, has described for us the antithesis between these two philosophies:

"They (the totalitarians) explicitly repudiate the theory of the responsible person on which representative democracy is based. They declare. . . . that the free and enlightened citizen of democratic theory is an illusion. . . . The ordinary member of a modern nation. . . . is quite incapable of the responsible freedom with which democratic theory credits him. He doesn't want it. . . . What he does want is something more material; he wants more security. . . ."

Peter Drucker, an Austrian publicist, in his book (1939)—*The End of the Economic Man*—has traced the discontents and dissatisfactions of the western world to a breakdown of the moulds of social and economic life as it has been functioning since the Reformation. He appeared to suggest that European and American men and women were in despair with the complexity and terror of the unemployment problem, with the growing cruelties of war; and in their despair they have turned for relief to the "non-economic" concepts incarnated in Communism, Fascism and Nazism. President Roosevelt's predecessor in the White House at Washington, Mr. Herbert Hoover, in an article in the *American Mercury* drew attention to how about 40 crores of Europeans had welcomed dictatorships "as relief from confusion", how "every important dictator in Europe to-day obtained his right to rule by legal delegation from once-self-governing peoples". In these interpretations of events we have had described the conflict of ways of life, of philosophies, to which Mr. Wendell Willkie and Herr Hitler had referred. But it is not all on idealistic grounds and moved by idealistic impulses that the present war was started.

(III)

There are very great material causes for this war. 46 million British rule and govern "a territory of roughly 4,00,00,000 square kilometers in this world; 85 million Germans have a living space of hardly 6,00,000 kilometers." This maldistribution of the earth's surface, of the wealth under it, of the labour power of hundreds of millions of men and women, the majority of them unfree, is one of the principal causes of the war. And the "relation of mutual selfishness" that has grown between the British Empire and the United States of America, is to be traced to a community of material interests. Admiral Standley, sometime U. S. Chief of Naval Operations and a month or so back her ambassador to Russia, indicated one of such mutual dependences—"short of active co-operation by our American naval resources, the survival of the British Empire is a desperate gamble; failure to give this co-operation is, therefore, a desperate gamble with American security." A community of world interest has also grown up between these States; they are being challenged by the unquenchable passions of western Europe and the re-awakening activities and ambitions of eastern Asia. President Roosevelt's "Fireside talk" has also recognized that "as long as the British Navy retains its power", America will be safe; and at the back-door of Asia the U. S. Fleet has long stood guard to prevent seizure of the Orient by "pushing, expansion-set Japan." The submarine was in the Atlantic and the exploits of Japan in the Pacific have tested the strength of Anglo-American mutual dependence. Though there has been economic and finance-capital competition between Britain

and the United States, the rise of the National Socialist economy of Germany has created fears in the minds of the former two. A book written by Douglas Miller, sometime Commercial Attache to the U. S. Embassy at Berlin, had the significant title—*You Can't do Business with Hitler*. And the problem was solved for the average American citizen by what the U. S. A. Department of Commerce made public in the second week of May, 1941. It was a summary of "a technical analysis of Germany's programme of post-war economy." The words that simplified the problem were as follows:—

"Confronted by a political combination on the continent of Europe under the domination of Germany, the individual American *entrepreneur* would hardly be strong enough to find a market for his products and services except on terms laid down by the National Socialist State".

Leaders of business, of trade, of commerce and banking, are not generally moved by sentimental or ideological appeals. The Americans are no exception to this rule. The threat implicit in the quotation made above can explain, partly explain at least, why they have allowed their Administration to take them step by step towards the present war, to enlist the illimitable resources of their country for the defense of the vast assets controlled by Britain. Study of their trade relations, of the movement of the products of their mills and factories, have convinced them that they cannot maintain their own standard of life by the fuller development of their hemisphere only; that

"The British Empire area furnishes the markets and supplies the materials which can keep the Western Hemisphere a going concern. We are interested, therefore, in preserving the British Empire as a political entity so that its markets may remain open to our exporters, and so that its raw materials may remain accessible to our importers."

This frank recognition of the value of the British Empire comes from a book entitled—*A Trade Policy for National Defence*—the joint work of Percy Bidwell, Director of Studies, Council of Foreign Relations, and of Arthur Upgren, Associate Professor of Economics at the School of Business Administration in the University of Minnesota. Quotations like those can be made from U. S. books and news papers—from any of them—to prove this thesis—the element of "calculated self-interest" that binds the British Commonwealth, the "self-governing" part of the British Empire and the United States of America.

(IV)

We have tried to understand and explain the idealistic and materialistic impulses and considerations that move the people of the United States in their political conduct, in their national and inter-national relation. A study of these considerations naturally raises the question of the future. The public men

and publicists of the United States have spoken of the "manifest destiny" of their country, of the 20th century being "The American Century". Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, one of the elder statesmen of the modern world, has spoken of the British Dominions having "ever stronger affiliations towards the United States than Great Britain has." Emphasising the "community of outlook, of interests" between them, he ventured to project into the future a community, "perhaps of ultimate destiny between the Dominions and the United States." History appears to be preparing the world for such a development. Men and women the world over appear to be growing conscious of it. Mr. Thomas Davis, ambassador to Britain during a part of World War I, and to the Soviet twenty years later, wrote to President Wilson in 1917:

"The future of the world belongs to us. The English are spending their capital. . . . Now, what are we going to do with the leadership of the world presently when it clearly falls into our hands? And now how can we use the British for the highest uses of democracy?"

A predecessor of Mr. Churchill in the office that he now holds, William Ewart Gladstone, had predicted this dispensation:

"It is she (the United States) alone who, at a coming time, can and probably will wrest from us our commercial supremacy. We have no title, I have no inclination to murmur at this prospect. If she acquires it, she will make the requisition by the right of the strong and the best. We have no more title against her than Venice, Genoa and Holland against us."

In an article in the *Empire Review* of August, 1941, Lord Queensborough wrote:

"The needs of the first World War and the more dire necessities of the second World War, have forced Great Britain into a position of dependency upon American friendship and goodwill. . . . the Lease and Lend Act, and the ceding of certain powers to America over our territorial bases in her hemisphere have made formal this dependency, which confers dignity to both parties to the common bond.

The historical possibilities that these quotations open out—the British Empire and the United States will have to be somewhat mixed up in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage—this prospect which in August, 1940, Mr. Churchill had welcomed as a decree of Nature—this development will give a new meaning to history in the near future. The pamphlets which we have noticed do not draw up for us this whole picture. These present a part of it touched by idealities. States are moved, however, by other impulses and considerations. For a proper understanding of these pamphlets we should remember this fact also.

--SURESH CHANDRA DEB.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for

For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1 Supply of Metals other than Iron and Steel during the rest of the year 1943-44

2 Supply of Mother binders during the rest of the year 1943-44

3 Removal of Steam Coal from the yard to the boilers at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station for one year from 1st January, 1944

4 Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 21st December and for 4 on 30th December, 1943. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

A/B—All cases of delay or default in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain uniformity of their names and style of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.
The 1st December, 1943

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.
(Maniktala)

Tenders for the following work are hereby invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 7th December, 1943, up to 2 p.m.

24 Repairs to retaining wall near 106 etc., Raja Rajendralal Mitra Road, Ward 28 Rs. 80 dated the 26th November 1943 (15 days)

A/B—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

N. L. BHATTACHARJI,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office.
The 27th November 1943

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 7th December, 1943 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

65 Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Diamond Street (portion) Rs. 498 dated the 30th November 1943 (3 weeks)

66 Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Cook Row (portion) Rs. 577 dated the 30th November 1943 (3 weeks)

67 Repairs to the off building at Milkchicken Pumping Station Rs. 81 dated the 30th November 1943 (3 weeks)

68 Repairs to the footpath in Lower Chitpur Road (portion) Rs. 776 dated the 30th November 1943 (3 weeks)

A/B—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" as printed in clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece works is to be read as "3 days' notice".

N. L. BHATTACHARJI,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office.
The 30th November 1943

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1943 up to 2 p.m.:

132 Repairs to Officers' Club Room in Central Municipal Building—Rs. 566 dated the 30th November, 1943 (3 weeks)

133 Repairs to railing of approach road leading to Bridge No. III, Christopher Road, Ward No. 19—Rs. 486, dated the 30th November, 1943 (1 month)

134 Construction of gully-pit by the side of flushing chamber at the south-east corner of Ballygunge Circular Road—

Rs. 251 dated the 30th November, 1943 (7 days)

135 Construction of gully pit opposite 35 13, Puddapukur Road, Ward No. 21—Rs. 230 dated the 30th November, 1943 (7 days)

136 Kerbing and channelling Cantopher Lane from premises No. 21 towards north—Rs. 813, dated the 30th November, 1943 (2 months)

A/B—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g Office,
The 30th November, 1943

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1943 up to 2 p.m.

96 Repairs to the tree latrine of Hackney Cottage Stand at the junction of Chakraborty Road South and Anutosh Mookerjee Road, Ward No. 22—Rs. 100 dated the 28th September 1943 (3 weeks)

99 Repairs to footpath opposite 106 Diamond Harbour Road and Mondal Banger Street Ward No. 25—Rs. 444, dated the 2nd June 1943 (15 days)

A/B—All materials in connection with the above works must be supplied by the contractors themselves.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 30th November, 1943

Goods for Corporation Stores

The casual purchase of stores required for the Corporation of Calcutta for which there is no regular contract such as, miscellaneous, hardware and engineering stores, is made by the Controller of Stores by inviting quotations in sealed covers from the market. The copies of enquiries are pasted in the Notice Board, ground floor at the office of the Controller of Stores at 149, Lower Circular Road. Parties who are desirous of supplying such goods are requested to see the aforesaid Notice Board regularly and submit their quotations in their own forms in covers duly sealed. The quotation against each separate enquiry should be submitted separately on due opening date.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office:
The 24th November, 1943.

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CORPORATION NOTICES—Contd.

Supply of Cattle Food, etc.

Offers are invited for the supply and delivery of undernoted quantities of cattle food at the different Corporation Gow-khanas for the period of three months commencing from 1st January to 31st March, 1944 as per approved specification to be seen at the office of the Controller of Stores, 149, Lower Circular Road.

Offers will be opened by the Controller of Stores on 11th December, 1943 at 11 a.m. and to be submitted in sealed cover along with samples in duplicate in sealed bags.

Successful offerer will be required to execute an agreement in approved form and to furnish 5 per cent. deposit as security for the satisfactory performance of the contract.

Offers to remain open for acceptance for at least 3 weeks from the date of opening.

4500 mds. wholegram.

15 mds. Linseed.

90 mds. Salt white crushed.

3400 mds. Bran wheaten.

450 mds. Barley crushed.

B. BANERJEE,
Acting Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
The 1st December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for a shop to be constructed by the applicant, as per plan, which may be seen in the S. S. Hogg Market Office, under the supervision of the District Engineer, District III, Corporation of Calcutta, at his own cost on the space measuring 16 ft. by 9 ft. approximately at the south-west corner of the Market Square abutting on Bertram Street. The rent of the shop and the nature of business to be carried on therein may also be stated for approval of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 24th November, 1943.

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited for the appointment of a part time Curator to be in charge of the maintenance of the portraits, paintings, pictures, busts etc., at present in the Town Hall and Central Municipal Office Buildings on an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. The appointment will be for one year in the first instance with option to the Corpora-

tion for renewal for a farther term. Applicants must have passed the final examination from any of the Provincial Government School of Arts or any other equivalent examination. They must have had previous experience of work of repair, renovation and restoration of portraits, paintings and pictures etc., and must be capable of executing such works independently. They should also have experience of cleaning, re-touching, re-lining, ironing and preserving old and new portraits, paintings etc. Applications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the Secretary to the Corporation by the 15th December, 1943.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th November, 1943.

Re-Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that the unnamed bye-lane off Hossain Shah Road in Ward No. 25 be named "Ismail Ostagar Lane". Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above may state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Friday, the 24th December, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st December, 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS**(I)**

*For the City Of Calcutta For The Week Ending
On 20th November, 1943*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1700 against 1960 and 1875 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1118. The general death-rate of the week was 33.50 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 20th November, 1943, was 1359 against 1652 and 1597 in the two preceding weeks. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 41 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from small-pox during the week against 7 in the previous week. There were 18 deaths from influenza against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 139 and 285 respectively against 152 and 402 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38.25 per mille per annum.

There were 30 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 37.41.

There were 252 deaths from respiratory diseases against 253 in the previous week.

There were 58 deaths from tuberculosis against 54 in the previous week.

There were 165 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 341 against 308 and 278 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 60 from fevers, 77 from bowel-complaints and 52 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 67.65 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 67.06.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 49 deaths of infants under one year.

(II)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
27th November, 1943*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1728 against 1700 and 1960 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1126. The general death-rate of the week was 34.19 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 27th November, 1943, was 1386 against 1359 and 1652 in the two preceding weeks. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 22 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week against 4 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 18 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 182 and 240 respectively against 139 and 285 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39.01 per mille per annum.

There were 30 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 38.17.

There were 239 deaths from respiratory diseases against 252 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

There were 186 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 342 against 341 and 308 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 63 from fevers, 71 from bowel-complaints and 64 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 67.85 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 66.66.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 51 deaths of infants under one year.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	Rs. 0 8 0	P. 0 12 0	Rs. 0 6 0	P. 0 8 0	Breast per piece	Rs. 0 6 0	P. 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0	P. 0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 8 0	---	0 5 0	---
					Lion "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Shoulder "	0 8 0	---	0 8 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0					
Round "	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer.					Leg per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Do. Malted "	1 4 0	1 8 0			Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Breast "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	
					Curry Mutton per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Leg per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Saddle per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
					Shoulder per lb	0 12 0		0 12 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Kidneys each	0 16	0 2 0		
Brain each	0 8 6	0 4 0			Heart "	0 1 0			
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
					Brain "	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 8 0			Tongue "	0 6 0	0 3 6		
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Trotters "	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Head (without tongue and				
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 2 0			brain) each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0			Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0			Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
Beef Dripping		1 2 0			Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		

PORK.	From		To	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south east of the Market.					
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 10 0	---	---	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0	---	---	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	---	---	2 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 8 0	---	---	---	2 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	1 8 0	---	---	---	1 8 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	---	---	---	2 0 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	8 0 0	---	---	---	1 8 0
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0	---	---	---	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	---	---	1 0 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0	---	---	---	---
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	---	---	---	4 8 0
Roasted Pork	1 4 0	---	---	---	0 8 0
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 8 0	---	---	---	1 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	---	---	---	2 8 0
DRY FISH					
Hilsa Fish per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Shrimps with shell per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Do. (without shell) per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Bombay Duck per 100	---	---	---	---	---
Pomfrets per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Bhetkee "	---	---	---	---	---
Maldine "	---	---	---	---	---
China Grass White per packet small	---	---	---	---	---
Do. large per "	---	---	---	---	---
Ball chau per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Papadams per 100	---	---	---	---	---
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	---	---	---	---	---
Dry Prawns per seer	---	---	---	---	---

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE B.B. 1397
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb. ...		1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples (Cooking) 3-4 ...	1 0 0	
Capon ...	3 8 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. Africa ...		
Duck (curry) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Darjeeling ...			Do. Kulu per doz. ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (roasting) ...	2 12 0		Do. Fyzabad ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nainital ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (special) ...	3 0 0		Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman ...		
Fowl (curry) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0				Do. American ...		
Do. (outlet) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. Cashmere ...	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 3 0		Do. King David ...		
Do. (special) each ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score ...	0 12 0	1 2 0	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz. ...		
Goose ...	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta ...		
Pigeons ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Green Chilly per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious ...		
Turkey Cook ...	48 0 0	50 0 0	Turmeric ...	0 2 6		Do. Rawalpindi ...	8 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Hen ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	Indian Corn each ...	0 2 0		Amra per score ...		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bael Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Ladies finger per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Bedana Kabul per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Do. per score ...	0 1 0		Black Berry per score ...		
			Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Coconut each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0
						Country Apples ...		
			Lettuce per score ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Gooseberry per seer ...		
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 6 0		Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Do. (Large) per seer ...	0 8 0		Do. Nask 1 lb. ...		
			Onions, Madras per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0	Do. Kabul per box (large) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Patna red ...	0 9 0		Do. Black per lb. ...		
			Do. " white ...		0 12 0	Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Do. Country red ...	0 10 0		Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			Paranthip each ...	0 8 0		Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 0 0	
						Jaffa Orange per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Anar per seer ...		2 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava (Benares) per doz. ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh ...			Jack Fruit each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Kaghlangla ...			Khurbanee ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Country ...			Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kesur China per seer ...		
			Do. Country do. ...			Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...	0 14 0		Lemon (English) per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur) ...		
			Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Country) ...		
			Do. (New) ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Locket per score ...		
			Do. Madras ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
			Do. (Small) ...	0 4 0		M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
			Do. Shillong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mask Melon per seer ...		
			Rhubarb each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow) ...		
			Pulbul (Patal) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz. ...		
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz. ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
			Squash per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia 5-6 ...		
			Country Spinach per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Fazlie 1 ...		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Green per score ...		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	0 14 0	0 10 0	Do. Golsapkhaah ...		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagore ...		
			Do. Country ...	1 0 0		Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. Ranchi ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Kanchan ...		
			Do. Shillong ...			Do. Bombay ...		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Madras 6-8 ...		
			Do. per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Lilam per doz. ...		
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...			Mangosteen per doz. ...		
			Do. Darjeeling each ...			Mulberry per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Moswomi per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
			Red " per each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Poona " ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
						Bombay " ...	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet ...		
						Do. Bombay 8-10 ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 12-16 ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz. ...		
						Do. Nagpur 10-16 ...	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 0		Sofata 16-20 ...	1 0 0		Currents Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...		1 1 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		1 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Japaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0		Water fruit per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	8 0 0
Calasia do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...		1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 8 0					Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. American 1 lb. ...		
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 63)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big) " ...	4 0 0					(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 6	
Bombay " ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur " ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0		Country flour per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 8 6	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...		0 6 0	Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*RICE			Halud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 9
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control		0 8 0	
Do. (salt-water) " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	3 12 0	4 8 0	(retail) ...		0 8 0	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0		Medium per seer ...		0 8 0	X'mas Cake (Almond		
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...		0 8 0	load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0		Do. per seer ...		0 8 0	Plum Puddings (English)		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			per lb. ...	2 6 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			packet ...		
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Do. per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Do. without roe 8-10			Kabul rice per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Soru rice (best) ...			lb. ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Kamini rice ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Butter fish per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*SUGAR		Control	per lb. ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Crystal (best) ...		0 7 0	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium (small grain			" 2		
Do. (Large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lebster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	Glaxo ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 8 0		Kalai per seer ...		Price	Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (cut) ...			Arahar " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Ohola " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor " ...			per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khasari " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6		*Salt ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. " ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	1 8 0		*Coconut Oil per seer ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			Oastor Oil ...			Petit Bourre tin ...		
Do. Cheddar " ...	1 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			" " " No. 2			Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem loed ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Bazaar, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		2 8 0
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		1 14 0
low & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
low & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		2 8 0
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	3 8 0	
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Herliok's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Herliok's Malted Milk			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
Merton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			3 lb. tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Assam per lb.			per tin		
Dorcasake per packet	0 2 0		DUST TEA					
leaser per pkt.		0 8 6	Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Japan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
(magnum)			Red Knigh Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Sold "Flake" per packet			Coccoa 1 lb. packet		3 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Green	0 8 0		Quaker Oats 30 oz.	8 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Javender per packet	0 4 0		Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Blasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Do. "Planters" per			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutanjani Pain Balm	0 12 0	
50		2 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Do. ½ lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
Draven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Salmon (Med) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 36 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. R. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 232, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1361) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 3 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 3 0 "	

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Allgarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pear		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessora			Ginger	0 6 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dudhmani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deahi Boiled			Mustard Oil	1 6 0		Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil	1 1 0				
Control (Medium)						FISH.		
" (Coarse)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Roht (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Rapsal			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 0	Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Brown Java)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Do. (Bata)			Prawns		0 14 0
DAL.			Flower (Country)			Parsey	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)		0 12 0	Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Do. (white) "		0 6 6	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Krishna)			" Khajure					
Arhar Dal	0 12 0					EGGS.		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital)			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. New (Country)			Egg (Duck) per score		
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0	Do. (Gauhati)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(Fresh)		2 0 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadawa			Apples 2-6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12-25	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pasta		6 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		1 8 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	rettes, 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Earl Darley (C. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Pago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Kasali's Logonges		
			Potatoes (Local)	0 10 0	0 12 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage	0 8 0	1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pona		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 3 0	0 1 5 0	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	1 4 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 3 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhoy Chatterjee Block "O" 15 to 19, Lansdowne Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd November, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RISE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Safata	...	...	Rice	...	...
Do. 2nd " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mango (Local)	...	...	Dinaipori Khatari Bhog	...	...
Goat per seer	...	...	Begamfully	...	...	Deshi (Wagra) per md.	...	...
EGGS			Bombay (Local)	...	...	Do. (Medium)	...	...
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 2 0	Alfanzo Kanchan	...	...	Patnai (Atap) " md.	...	...
Fowls "	2 0 0	2 2 0	Mango Bhastara	...	...	Hilly (old) per md.	...	...
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4—	1 0 0	...	Nagra (old) No. 1 per md.	...	...
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Langra	...	...	Jhingsal per md.	...	...
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Bombay (Pairi)	...	...	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	...	...
Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Nilambari	...	...	per maund	...	...
Ginger "	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Totapuri	...	...	Do. No. 2 per md.	...	...
Fati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 14 0	Do. Sapoda	...	...	Chamormoni	...	...
Ladies finger per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapphas	...	...	Balam (old) per md.	...	...
Kagji Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagar	...	...	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	...	...
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	...	...	maund (old)	...	...
Do. Bombay	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kharbuz per seer	...	...	Kalma (polished) No. 1	...	...
Do. Country	0 8 0	0 10 0	Orange Ichhanagore 6—10	1 0 0	...	per maund	...	...
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0	...	Kalma (polished) No. 2	...	...
Do. Deshi	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—20	1 0 0	...	per maund	...	...
Do. Madras	0 18 0	0 14 0	Do. Nagpur 10—25	1 0 0	...	Kamini per maund	...	...
Do. Gauhati	0 18 0	0 14 0	Do. Bombay	...	...	Peshwar Rice per md.	...	...
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 18 0	0 14 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 0 0	...	Dhaki Chata	...	...
Patal Murshidabad per	...	...	Do. Multan	5 0 0	...	Fine per seer	0 8 0	Con.
seer	...	...	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	...	Coarse "	...	...
Do. Dist per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears 8—10	1 0 0	...	Medium "	...	...
Do. Hilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pineapple Singapuri each	1 8 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Assam	1 8 0	2 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Controlled shop
Gauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each	1 8 0	2 8 0	Java	...	...
Peas Ranohi per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoanut Oil	...	...
Do. Darjeeling	0 14 0	1 0 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	...
Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Beans	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Flour	0 8 8	Con.
Squash	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate per seer	...	...	Atta	0 6 6	Controlled shop
Tomato	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Multan per seer	...	...	Sujee	...	...
Green Mangoes per score	...	...	Do. Kandahar	...	...	Atta fresh per seer	...	...
FRUITS			Do. Dholka	...	...	Chandausi Atta per md.	...	...
Apple Australia	1 0 0	...	Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 8 0	...	Til Oil per seer	1 4 0	...
Do. Cashmere 2—3	1 0 0	...	Do. Sultana	3 0 0	4 0 0	Fine per seer	...	1 5 0
Do. American	1 0 0	...	Almond shelled	4 0 0	6 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu 8—4	1 0 0	...	Do. without shell	...	...	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	...
Do. Japan	...	...	Do. do. arge	...	...	Mug Dal	0 11 0	...
Do. Peshwari	...	...	Surdah Quaman per seer	...	...	Arhar	0 11 0	...
Do. Quetta	...	...	Water melon Goaland	...	...	Kalai	0 10 0	...
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Deshi	...	...	Khesari	0 10 0	...
Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad	...	...	Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	...
Baavla each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta	...	...	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	...
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhagalpur	...	...	Mator	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bedana (green)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sarbatl Lemon (Musembi)	6—10	...	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocanut each (green)	0 1 0	0 2 0	Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	...	...	Do. Shelled	2 0 0	...	Rose Mixture	1 14 0	...
Ohlghoza	...	...	Nut Ground	...	...	Golden Orange Pekoe	...	...
Dates Arab	...	...	Sharifa 6—16	1 0 0	...	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad	1 8 0	...	Nona (each)	...	...	Rose Orange Pekoe	...	...
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	...	...	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik	...	...	Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta	...	...	Bombay	2 0 0	...	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Chaman	3 0 0	...	Aligarh	1 12 0	...	Darjeeling Autumn	...	...
Do. Australia	...	...	Jessore	8 0 0	8 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khorma	2 0 0	2 8 0	Dinapur	8 0 0	8 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 10 0
Kesur Deshi	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pabna	8 0 0	8 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Singapore	...	...	Darbhanga	8 0 0	...	"Rising Sun" Chukkar—	...	...
Khebanl	...	...	Masafpur	8 0 0	...	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 5 8	Control
Kajoo Nuts	...	...	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0	...	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 8 0	Price
Lichis Country per 100	...	...	Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—	...	...
Do. Mozaffarpur per 100	...	...	Bhaiza Ghee	4 0 0	...	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	4 14 6	Control
Black Raisins per seer	...	...	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 2 9	Price
Papaya Country each	0 5 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	...	...
Lums per seer	...	...	Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 8 0	1 12 6	"Bulk	...	...
Jamrul per 100	...	...	Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	...	...	Owl & Swan per tin	...	...
Golapjam " score	...	...	Prawns (Gada)	1 8 0	...	"Bulk	...	...
Panifal per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Hilsa	1 4 0	...	Monkey Brand per tin	...	...
Kancha-Mita Mango per	...	...	Rohi	1 8 0	...	Elephant Brand per bot.	...	...
Seere	...	...	Rohi (cut pieces)	0 8 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
Shunk Alu per seer	...	...	Small fish	0 8 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.	...	...
			Ohetal	...	...	(Red)	...	...
			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Snowflake per tin	...	...
			Koi per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Soft Coke per md.	...	...
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	3 0 0	4 0 0			
			Do. (large)	...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—CITY 5632, Telegram:—REWARD, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " Do. ...	0 6 6	
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 4 0		Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	" 8 "	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Othe Fish ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0			
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 3	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Mutton " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond " ...	1 12 "		Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
			Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0			
EGGS.			Orange 1 to 32 ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 12 0	Chana " ...		
			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor " ...		
VEGETABLES.			Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhanga " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears ...			Biuli " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0				Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " (Fried) per seer ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			Mattor " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Salt " ...	0 2 8	
Ginger per seer ...	0 10 0		Madras " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Green Chilly " ...		1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
Onion " ...		0 10 0	Do. Sree " ...			Fuel " ...	2 0 "	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	1 0 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 12 0	Milk " ...		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contld.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	0 12 0	1 " "	Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	1 8 0		Sujee " ...		
Bagda ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...			Atta Brown " ...		
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 6 0	
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (Now) " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0			
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contld.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Parsey ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer " ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling " ...	0 6 0	" 8 "	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer ...			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) " ...	0 7 3	
Chicken " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael each ...			Gur per seer ...		
			Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil " ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0	1 14 0	Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 12 0	1 14 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Ohana " ...		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Papaya each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Kalai " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...			Oranges per score ...			Mattor " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0				Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
Cucumber per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
Ginger per seer ...		0 8 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...		
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 4 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos ...	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	—	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0				Aligarh per lb. ...	—	8 8 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	—	1 12 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer ...	—	8 8 0
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	—	0 8 0
FISH.			Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	—	0 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. 1 lb. ...	—	0 1 6
Silong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. ...	—	0 0 9
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Flour per seer ...	—	0 8 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta " ...	—	0 6 0
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocconut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Other Fish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—			
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Dates per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	RICE.		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grape " ...	4 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manj), per sr. ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Chinlsakkhar per seer " ...	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	SUNDRUM.		
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	—	—	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Sugar ...	0 7 0	—
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	—	—	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Brinjal " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	Cocconut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Oranges 8 to 11 ...	1 0 0	—	DAL,		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Arahar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chana " ...	0 9 0	—
Carrots (Country) per dos. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Garlic ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Mattor " ...	0 6 0	—
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 2 9
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 8 0	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
84 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		85-86 "	0 8 0 "	
82 "	0 5 0 "		86 "	0 8 0 "	
87 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 56)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 32	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 8 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 8 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 34	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 8 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 8 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	Poultry.	7-12	0 9 0	Milk 1	1 5 0	Milk
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 57	1 8 0	Pork.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 63-66	0 8 0	Do.	" & 20	0 5 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 8 0	Hotel
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	" & 10	1 0 0	Hotel
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 7	0 8 0	Do
Potato Range	0 12 0	Potato.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 11-12	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-118	0 8 0	Do.	" 13-14	2 0 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 119-124	0 8 0	Do.	" 20-30	2 0 0	Cloth
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.	" 31	1 0 0	Hosiery
" 36-37	—	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 34	1 0 0	Do.
" 38	0 8 0	Potato.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 86-87	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
Cocoanut Range	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 90	0 12 0	Do
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 148-149	1 8 0	Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 151	1 0 0	Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	R 6-7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 34-43	2 0 0	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-178	0 4 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
		Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"						
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-14	0 7 0	Do.	Onion-3	0 3 0	Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 6	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
O. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
" 26	" 8 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 per day each.	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 per day each.	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-6	0 2 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 2 0 "	Onion and Garlics.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 11th December, 1943

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle And Comment

THEY WERE HERE AGAIN!

THE last visitation by Japanese air-raiders over Calcutta occurred on the 19th January, 1943. Just about 11 months later, on Sunday last, the 5th of December, hostile Japanese planes again carried out a raid on Calcutta in broad daylight. All previous raids had been at night time, but on this occasion, the bold raiders made their daring attack at a little before mid-day. According to the first official reports published, some damage was caused, as well as casualties, mostly civilian. Later, it was deemed necessary, in the public interest, to publish the number of civilian casualties, stated to be about 500, of which more than a third were fatal. This, it was said, was due to failure on the part of the civil population to take proper shelter. Sir Feroz Khan Noon, the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who flew from Delhi to Calcutta on Monday last, has also stated that in one area, out of a hundred casualties, 55 were caused by falling sharpnel fragments from Calcutta's anti-aircraft guns, on people who had failed to take shelter. This is a lesson that cannot be too forcibly impressed on the public. In his recent Radio talk on "A. R. P." Mr. Seth Drucquer, I.C.S., also expressed regret that in spite of repeated warnings

for a long time past, even educated people, who should know better, could not resist their perilous curiosity, and stood on open verandahs or rooftops watching the raid. We have ourselves observed this tendency, which speaks ill of our discipline and training, and should at all costs be avoided.

So much for the public. On the military aspect of the raid, it had long been foreseen and provided for, and was by no means a sudden surprise attack like the one launched on Pearl Harbour just two years ago by the Japs. The Calcutta public had from time to time been informed through the medium of the newspapers, of the various measures being taken to protect Calcutta as far as is humanly—or militarily—possible. The vulnerability of Calcutta, so near to the enemy, has never been denied, but the public had ample faith in the various defensive measures and in their vigilant defenders, to feel reasonably secure. From this point of view, the results of this raid to the public have been rather disappointing. The raiders were over Calcutta or its environs for near about an hour, coming in successive waves. Sounds of continuous ack-ack fire were heard, blended with the thud and crash

BE PREPARED!

And Don't Go Running To The Roof-Tops To Watch

of bombs dropped by the hostile planes carrying out their nefarious task. There can be no doubt that Allied planes had intercepted the enemy formations before ever they reached Calcutta, and we have been officially informed of the destruction of two hostile planes as well as of four "probables." It is sound military strategy—as well as sound common sense—to intercept enemy raiders in the open areas away from the city, and the very word "interception" denotes opposition or obstruction before the hostile planes can reach their objective. Interception, and resultant "dog-fights" over a densely populated city like Calcutta would result in appalling damage and destruction from crashed planes or from bomb-loads jettisoned by the hurried enemy. This is quite reasonable, and

those who perhaps expected something "spectacular" over Calcutta, should remember that attempts at preventing the enemy from reaching the objective are of more importance, and also that the sky is limitless. If we compare the recent reports of raids on Berlin, Leipzig or other heavily bombed cities in Germany, and their vigorous defensive measures, it will be apparent that at least some bombers will get through, in spite of the toughest opposition. Still, with the ample time the Allies have had for preparing their defences, we hope and expect that the defenders of the city will be able to deal so effectively with future marauders and make them pay such a heavy price in their next attempts to raid Calcutta, that they will have to think twice before trying again.

Calcutta's New Sheriff

Mr. T. G. Gladstone, Senior Resident Partner, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta from December 20.

Malaria And Elephantiasis Epidemics In The City

Malaria and Elephantiasis have been declared as dangerous diseases within the municipal limits of Calcutta by the Government of Bengal, according to a Gazette notification published on Wednesday, the 8th December.

Grant To Anti-Malaria Society

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment to the District Boards and to the Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society Limited of grants amounting to Rs. 82,500 for expenditure on anti-Kala-Azar work during the year 1943-44.

Amendment To Bengal Local Self-Government Act

The Government of Bengal has proposed to amend the Rules of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

Provision has been made in the draft amendment for the appointment of a person to conduct the proceedings of a newly constituted or reconstituted district board, relating to the election of a Chairman. The President in such cases must not be a candidate for the office and will be elected

by the members present. The meeting shall be first presided over by a person appointed by the District Magistrate until the President of the meeting was elected.

ALL-BENGAL MUSIC CONFERENCE

Ninth Calcutta Session

Preservation and development of Indian music on national lines was stressed by Maharajadhiraj Uday Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan inaugurating on Wednesday evening the ninth session of the All-Bengal Music Conference at the Nityabharati Hall at Harrison Road.

The function was prefaced by the commemoration of the second anniversary of the death of Mr. Bhupendra Krishna Ghose, the founder-secretary of the Conference.

Extending a cordial welcome to Maharajadhiraj Bahadur and the audience the Hon'ble Justice C. C. Biswas said that from year to year, during the last nine years, the All-Bengal Music Conference had been meeting in Calcutta and thereby fostering the art which was once the pride and glory of India.

Mr. Damodardas Khanna intimated that the sale proceeds of tickets would be devoted to the relief of destitutes in Bengal.

Mr. P. H. Kutar of Jamshedpur who was the chief guest of the function pleaded for a synthesis of the music of the East and the West holding that the *Ragas* and *Raginis* and harmony were not antagonistic but, on the other hand, were by nature complementary to each other.

The Maharajadhiraj Bahadur observed that the endeavour of the Conference, in whose sittings every school of classical music had been represented, would help the growth and culture of Indian music on a scientific and synthetic basis. The death of Mr. Bhupendra Krishna Ghosh, a leading patron of Indian music, had deprived the institution of a very strong pillar of strength.

The classical music of India had indeed a distinct contribution to the civilisation and it should be preserved with great care from decay and death.

The function was followed by a musical soiree in which Sm. Joykumari of Raigarh, Sm. Menaka Bai Sirodhikar of Bombay, Prof. Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore, Khalifa Darbar Khan and Prof. Jnanendra Goswami among others participated. In the course of the eight sittings of the conference which continues till the 12th December next, Pt. V. N. Patwardhan of Poona, Pt. Onkarnath Thakur of Bombay, Sm. Gungabai Hublikar of Bombay, Prof. Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala, Prof. Anokhelal of Benares, and Ustad Golam Ali Khan of Lahore will give demonstration of their respective art.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT BOARD'S CONTRIBUTION TO BENGAL

U. P. Governor Rejects Grant

Allahabad, Dec. 5.

The Governor of the United Provinces has rejected the proposal of the Allahabad District Board to contribute the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Bengal Relief Fund. The official communication says: "If the members are sympathetic towards the Bengal sufferers, they should subscribe the amount from their own pocket."

On receipt of this communication the members of the Board have decided to contribute Rs. 1,000 collectively from their own pockets but maintained their original proposal to contribute Rs. 1,000 from the municipal funds. The Commissioner of Allahabad, however, in view of the above has declined to forward the proposal again to Government for sanction.

CURIOSITY IS THE MOTHER OF EVILS

—WHEN BOMBS DROP

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

CONTINUED ALLIED ATTACKS ON RANGOON

Road, Rail And River Communications Targetted

The heavy raids on Rangoon which were the climax of the November activities of the U. S. A. Air Force more than fulfilled the prediction made at the beginning of the month by Major General Stratemeyer, U. S. Air Commander for South-east Asia, that "we will step up our attacks against the enemy in Burma," says a *Press Note* issued from the headquarters South-east Asia Command.

The Rangoon attacks were "stepped up" to double the size in bombers and bomb tonnage of any previous raid.

The greatest tonnages of bombs were dropped on such major objectives in South Burma as Rangoon, Mingaladon aerodrome, Akyab and Prome, and on the airfields at Chiangmai and Lampang in Thailand.

U. S. planes operated every day but one and participated in more than 200 bombing missions. Altogether, more than 70 different targets were attacked in North and South Burma and Thailand, and the total tonnage dropped was close on 1,000 tons.

and fuel dumps were blown to bits. Rail traffic was disrupted by attacks on at least 15 rail-centres. Seven bridges were repeatedly bombed and most of them demolished. Warehouses and other buildings were hit at 22 other targets. Port installations and traffic were bombed at Rangoon, Prome and Akyab.

During the first week of December Allied air forces maintained their attacks by day and night against objectives in South Burma.

GIVE YOUR BLOOD

The value of the Calcutta Blood Bank was well demonstrated after Sunday's air raid when casualties were given transfusions, lives being thus saved which would otherwise almost certainly have been lost. The Calcutta Blood Bank has collected thrice as much blood as all other blood banks in India together. Blood, though not sufficient in amount, has been given by all classes and communities. Stocks were adequate for Sunday's emergency. More than 1,000 people have now each given blood seven times or more. This is not only highly creditable to them but proves that blood-giving is harmless under careful medical supervision such as the Calcutta Blood Bank provides. Many more donors are needed. Now that the Bank has so satisfactorily proved its worth, the response should be good.—"STATESMAN."

A *communiqué* issued from New Delhi on December 8 last South-east Asia Command Head-quarters says: "Continuing their attacks on Rangoon, on the night of November 30 R. A. F. medium bombers attacked industrial buildings where fires were started, and a large explosion was observed. Heavy bombers attacked railway installations at Prome the same night.

"The next day a large formation of U. S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, scored many hits on the locomotive shops and engine sheds at Insein. Another formation bombed Akyab.

On the night of December 1, airfields in the Rangoon area were raided by the R. A. F.

"On the following night in an attack on objectives at Bassein, large fires were started. Three night raids on the airfield at Heho were made during the past week by R. A. F. heavy and medium bombers, bombs falling on the runways and fires and explosions being caused.

"U. S. heavy bombers on December 4 attacked enemy gun positions in the Rangoon area and on December 6 raided installations on Chatham Island in the Andamans. Enemy aircraft attempted to intercept and one of them was shot down.

"The Allied air forces have maintained their successful attacks on enemy road, rail and river communications.

"The December 6 raid on Chatham Island was the first U. S. attack on the Andamans in several months, and apparently took the defence by surprise. Weather prevented accurate observation, but most of the heavy bomb load was believed to have landed in the target area.

U. S. A. Air Force aircraft hit aerodromes, airfields and landing grounds at more than a dozen places. Seven or more enemy encampments, barracks and headquarters areas were bombed and staffed. More than a dozen major traffic centres

CALCUTTA EXPECTS EVERY CITIZEN TO DO HIS DUTY

Calcutta Under Fire

A DIARY
AND
A RECORD

SEVENTH AIR-RAID ON CALCUTTA

The First Day-light Visit

SUNDAY: DECEMBER 5.

Japanese air-craft raided the Calcutta area on Sunday last. A number of bombs were dropped causing slight damage and some casualties.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted the Jap raiders over Calcutta area. That day was the first daylight raid on the area, all attempts by enemy air-craft in December and January last having been at night.

A first report compiled from the Civil, Military and Air Force Headquarters and issued by the Combined Headquarters, Eastern India, Calcutta stated so.

The following *communique* was issued from New Delhi:—

Details are now available of the Japanese air raid in the Calcutta area this morning. Bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked in two waves. Our fighters intercepted the enemy air-craft and a heavy and effective anti-aircraft barrage was set up.

Initial reports indicate that two enemy air-craft were destroyed and four others were probably destroyed. A number of bombs were dropped but the damage caused was slight though there were a number of casualties, some of them fatal.

MILITARY DAMAGE SLIGHT: CIVILIAN CASUALTIES HIGH

Subsequent reports about the Japanese air raid on Calcutta on Sunday morning confirm that damage to targets of military importance was slight and that military casualties were negligible, says a press *communique* issued at New Delhi on December 6.

It is considered to be in the public interest on this occasion to reveal the extent to which civilians as compared to military personnel have suffered in this latest raid. Military casualties reported are one killed, 13 wounded whereas reports now available confirm some 500 civilian casualties of which over a third were fatal.

FIGHTER INTERCEPTION

"Calcutta, which has had a few nuisance air raids last December and January took Sunday's enemy visitation calmly. Its only novelty was that it was a daylight affair. There were hardly

"From the shelter of baffle walls during the raid one saw specks very high up in the sky which keen sightseers described as enemy aircraft. They were certainly flying very high and our heavy ack

OBSERVE A. R. P. RULES

We hope the civil population will strictly observe the A. R. P. rules and regulations. It is to the interest of the people themselves to obey those rules and regulations in letter and spirit and it is to be hoped most earnestly that there would not be the slightest deviation from them.—"HINDUSTHAN STANDARD."

DEFENDERS ON THEIR TOES!

Calcutta has been previously raided several times. In the interval since the last attack it was believed that the defences had been made even more thoroughly adequate and that the defenders were on their toes. Actually the public did not see nearly so much evidence of vigilant and capable defence as it thought itself entitled to expect.—"STATESMAN."

any crowds on the streets when the bright Sunday morning was disturbed by the wailing of sirens which have been silent for months. Sometime elapsed before there was any indication of enemy planes.

ack fire confined them to high level bombing. The puff puff of our batteries kept pursuing them relentlessly. Our fighter interception was telling. Calcutta's great balloon barrage also kept the raiders at great height," writes the *Associated Press*.

WHEN SIRENS SOUND TAKE SHELTER

Following the "Raider Passed" signal the Bengal Premier, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, inspected the localities where bombs had fallen. He was accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, two Additional Secretaries to the Government in the Home Department, the Chief Government Whip in the Bengal Council and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister and party made personal enquiries of people of the localities and discussed with them measures for further protection from such raids. They also interceded injured persons being given medical aid.

As in the seven previous raids last December and January the raiders flew at a high altitude.

SEVEN PREVIOUS AIR-RAIDS ON CALCUTTA

THEY WERE ALL NIGHT-RAIDS

The FIRST air-raid warning for Calcutta was sounded at 10-17 p.m. on the night of Sunday, December 20, 1942, and it remained for about two hours. Little damage was done and the number of casualties caused was small.

The SECOND air-raid on Calcutta was also a night-raid like the first. In the early hours of December 22 morning a small number of aircraft made a short raid on the Calcutta area. A few bombs were dropped; damage was little and casualties slight.

The THIRD air-raid on Calcutta area was made on the mid-night of Tuesday, December 22. A few bombs were dropped, and casualties and damage were slight.

The FOURTH air-raid on Calcutta happened on Thursday, December 24, sometime before mid-night. Some bombs were dropped and some casualties inflicted and damage done.

The FIFTH air-raid on Calcutta came off early on Monday, December 28, and a small fire started by a bomb in an inhabited locality was quickly put out. A few bombs were dropped; damage was negligible and casualties extremely light.

The SIXTH air-raid on Calcutta took place on the night of January 15, 1943. No casualties were reported and damage was negligible.

The SEVENTH air-raid on Calcutta occurred between 9 and 10 p.m. on January 19. Damage caused was negligible; no casualty was reported.

From the shelter of baffle walls one saw enemy aircraft as specks very high up in the sky, Calcutta's heavy a-a fire and balloon barrage confining them to high-level bombing.

Coolies quarters suffered in the raid, the homes of several families being destroyed. Here there were a number of casualties.

SIR FERAZ K. NOON'S VISIT

Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Defence Member of the Government of India, was on a visit to Calcutta on December 7.

A Press Note states:—Having heard, after dinner on Sunday night, of the raid on Calcutta earlier in the day the

Hon'ble Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Defence Member, accompanied by Mr. N. V. H. Symons, Director General, Civil Defence, and Brigadier A. J. Reeve, Technical Director, Civil Defence, left New Delhi by air early on Monday morning and was in Calcutta shortly after mid-day.

A thorough inspection was made of the bombed areas. Material damage was found to be slight. Some of the bombs fell in coolie lines and caused casualties there because the people had not taken shelter in the A. R. P. shelters. In no case was anybody injured who was in an A. R. P.

SHARPEST AND BOLDEST RAID

On Sunday morning, for the first time since January, enemy air-craft came again, inflicting on the city what was the sharpest and boldest raid yet done. Its effects, distressing though some of these individually are, may on the whole however prove salutary. After eleven months of immunity there have been symptoms of lull among the public and in Governmental quarters of too much complacency towards the continuing menace from the air. Nor perhaps was that the only explanation for certain points connected with this week's raid. There is the well-known British (and American) disposition for relaxation over the week-end. Some such factor may account for aspects of the affair which, from the not very explicit information hitherto divulged by authority, seem on this occasion to reflect no outstanding credit on Calcutta's defences. We must hope for achievement bearing closer comparison to last January's brilliant performance another time.—THE "STATESMAN"

NO ALERT IN CERTAIN AREAS

It has been brought to our notice that on Sunday in certain areas there was no alert with the result that men, women and children moved about in the streets with profound unconcern as if nothing had happened. If the report is true, it might have been due to any mechanical defect or lack of adequate care. Whichever be the cause, it must not be allowed to occur again. We have it from the military authorities that they have built up by assiduous labours a very strong defence around Calcutta and that there is absolutely no cause for panic. They are confident that they would give the Jap raiders on each occasion they may dare attack the Calcutta area a hot reception. We think it is not an empty boast in view of their record in December last year and the early weeks of January. Meanwhile, we presume, they have strengthened their position still further during these months. It does not mean, however, that the enemy is to be treated light-heartedly. He seems to have enough fight in him. So far as the citizens are concerned, they owe it to themselves and to the city which they love so much to co-operate with the authorities in adjusting themselves and their habits to the air raid precautionary measures.—THE "A. B. PATRIKA"

shelter. One bomb fell within five yards of a shelter full of people none of whom was hurt.

The Defence Member appealed to the public to make the fullest use of shelters on the sounding of the sirens.

No panic was caused by the raid and the normal life of the city was unaffected. The morale of workshop labour was excellent and attendance was normal.

The A. R. P. and fire service and the police all worked magnificently and all fires were extinguished almost immediately after the raid was over.

WHEN BOMBS DROP REMAIN INDOORS

In the evening he had talks at Writers' Buildings with the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Chief Civil Defence Commissioner, Mr. A. D. C. Wil-

TAKE SHELTER

Some of the bombs on Sunday last fell in coolly lines and caused casualties there because the people had not taken shelter in the A. R. P. shelters. In no case was anybody injured who was in an A. R. P. shelter. One bomb fell within five yards of a shelter full of people none of whom was hurt.—AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

liams; and officers of the Bengal Government at which problems arising out of the raid and of Civil Defence generally were discussed.

JAP FIGHTER SHOT DOWN

Describing how he shot down one of the Japanese fighters escorting the bombers to Calcutta on Sunday's raid, an R. A. F. flying officer, a pilot from New Zealand, who holds the distinguished flying medal, said: "I saw five enemy fighters below me. Apparently they have not seen me. I dived down and fired a long burst at one of them. A very large piece of the Japanese aircraft flew off. It was apparently a main component though I was unable to identify it. The enemy aircraft was last seen going down in a vertical spin. I then fired a long burst at a Japanese fighter which passed right through my sights."

Another enemy fighter was damaged by a sergeant pilot from Dagenham, England, who before the war was a civilian fighter. "I was following down my leader when I saw an enemy fighter on his tail" he said, "I fired a long burst and saw pieces flying off the fuselage."

All About Air Raid Precautions

AN ORDINARY CITIZEN IN AIR-RAIDS

[By HORACE G. ALEXANDER, Friends' Ambulance Unit, London]

UNLIKE my colleagues in the India Section of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, my experience of air-raids in England has been the passive one of sitting at home and waiting for the bombs to drop. Personal reasons made it my duty to stay in my own home, ready at any moment to take immediate steps to rescue the members of my own household.

My home is in Birmingham, where we had frequent air-raid warnings by night and by day from August till October, 1940, and long raids almost every night, some of them very intense, throughout November and December. After that the raids became less again.

At first, whenever the sirens sounded, we thought it our duty to take shelter, and to remain in the safest part of the house until the All-Clear sounded. As I had an invalid to look after, there was no question of going out to a shelter; we got into middle of the house, well away from windows, and with two thickness of wall between us and the open. I am inclined to commend this kind of position to anyone in Calcutta, who is living in a reasonably strong house. We soon found that to spend several hours night after night like this was extremely tiring. Often the raiders hardly visited Birmingham at all, and we might just as well have spent the night in bed. So we began to ignore the siren, unless or until we heard the planes approaching. There was still time to move to shelter as soon as we heard the drone of the approaching machine. During the earlier raids, we always imagined from the sound of the planes that they were flying round and round just over head; but if we compared notes with our friends on the following day we found that people living ten miles away from us had just the same impression; and in the earlier raids we only heard the distant thud of bombs dropping five or ten miles off.

With regard to daylight raids, we soon became so indifferent to them that we were not always sure

whether the last siren we had heard was the warning signal, the "alert" as it is now called, or the all-clear. Indeed, one afternoon we invited some students to tea, and while we were at tea an air-battle developed a few miles away, which we watched from our window. When our visitors left, they thanked us for providing them with such an exciting entertainment.

But I must confess that the night raids became more and more unpleasant. During our long winter evenings the siren would sound about seven o'clock in the evening, and on the worst nights, when Birmingham was one of the German's chief objectives, wave after wave of bombers would come over every ten or fifteen minutes till three or four o'clock in the morning. Under these circumstances, I found it a great help to have a really good and interesting and substantial book to read. Some of the best reading I have done for years past was done during the small hours of these winter nights as I lay dressed, ready for instant action, with a candle beside me.

Sometimes the bombs dropped so near that one heard the scream of the bomb in the air, and then the whole house shook with the explosion. On our worst night, a string of bombs was dropped that broke most of our windows; that was at 9-30 in the evening. Other bombs were dropped; uncomfortably near to us, causing a number of casualties, at various times during the next nine hours. Although many people had far worse experiences, I confess that I do not want to go through such a long raid as that again. It is the continued tension that is most trying.

During our later raids, quantities of incendiary bombs were dropped by the early raiders, and the whole place was lit up with the glare of these burning bombs. Then everyone had to get busy with sand and shovel, putting out as many as possible of

CURIOSITY IS THE MOTHER OF EVILS

—WHEN BOMB DROPS

the fire-bombs that were on or near buildings, though those that fell in the open quickly burnt themselves out without doing any serious damage.

Even on nights when the bombs did not fall uncomfortably near, the sound of the anti-aircraft guns, firing at the bombers as they came over, was almost deafening, and if you were out in the open it was wise to take shelter as quickly as possible, for the shrapnel from the exploding shells was apt to fall like a patter of hail. Some of the first casualties I heard of in Birmingham were of people who were hurt by falling pieces of shrapnel.

NO RAID PHOTOGRAPHS

A Press Note reminds the public of Calcutta that no person is allowed to photograph any air raid incident without authority from the Police Commissioner.

One night during the spring of 1941, we had a raid which seemed to be directed to the other side of Birmingham, though a number of incendiaries were dropped all round us. Suddenly there was a tremendous explosion, and the whole place shook. Our frontdoor was blown in, and our neighbours' windows were all broken. A single high calibre bomb had fallen in open ground half-way between our house and the large hospital less than half a mile away. Next day I heard a nice story from the hospital. The little children in the children's ward had been well drilled by their nurses in the jolly game of ducking under the bedcloths when they heard a big bang. When the bomb

did fall that night, glass from the windows was strewn all over some of the beds; but none of the children were hurt; they had all ducked under the bed-clothes. This perhaps suggests that there are ways in which every citizen, who has any one under his or her care, even if they have no special A. R. P. training, can help to look after their family or their neighbours.

DO THIS

When Bombs Drop

During a raid no time should be lost to go to the refuge room and no attempt should be made to go out or look out of the windows until the 'All Clear' is sounded.

If outside, take cover immediately. Go into a house or slit trench.

Falling this lie face downwards on soft ground away from buildings. Prop yourself up on your elbows and keep your chest off the ground to prevent bruising of the lungs and put your fingers in your ears. Keep your mouth open with a rolled handkerchief.

Don't stay in a car, bus or tram, and don't run about in panic.

I hope the citizens of Calcutta will not have to endure what the inhabitants of many of our English cities have been through. But if it does come I believe you will find that if you stick to your post, even a very inconspicuous post in your own home, and try to keep your mind at peace, it won't seem quite as bad as it seems in anticipation. We must resolve to save one another from panic.

TAKE COVER WHEN THE SIREN GOES

Government Of India Defence Member On Last Sunday's Air Raid

AN earnest appeal to the people to take cover when the siren goes and to remain in shelter till the 'Raiders Passed' signal is given was made by the Hon. Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Defence Member, Government of India, at a Press Conference held at the Bengal Secretariat on Tuesday last (December 7).

It gave him great pleasure to find, he added, that compared with what happened during the last raids there was practically no panic in the city this time.

In emphasising the need for people taking shelter, the Defence Member disclosed that there were 80 casualties in a section of the city in last Sunday's raid, of which 25 occurred in one building which suffered a direct hit. Ten in it were killed and 15 injured. The other 55 were injured when standing in the streets by falling shrapnels from anti-aircraft fire. Not one of them, he said, would have been injured if they had taken proper shelter. Even where there were a number of casualties it was found that those who went into shelter were safe.

INADEQUATE TRENCHES

One of the press representatives present said that he had heard that in some cases people who had taken shelter in slit trenches sustained injuries from shrapnels of anti-aircraft guns.

The Defence Member said that that might be so. There was great need for having proper slit trenches in Calcutta. He admitted that the public

were averse to go to open slit trenches. One of the reasons for that might be that some of the trenches were not deep enough. He added that in case of direct hits there was no remedy.

Another journalist asked if the Press 'communique' issued from New Delhi giving details of casualties in the last raid on Calcutta denoted any change of policy.

BE PREPARED

The Defence Member pointed out that it was wrong to keep any information from the public unless it was found that it would be of use to the enemy.

INADEQUATE SHELTERS

On attention being drawn to the inadequacy of public shelters in the city, the Defence Member said that that might be so, but every householder was expected to make some sort of arrangement for the shelter of his family. That was also the case in England where shelters on public thoroughfares were meant only for the travelling public.

LESSONS OF LAST SUNDAY'S RAID

Broadcasting on Thursday night (December 9) from Calcutta on the "Role of Citizens in Civil Defence," Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Bengal Premier, said that the Japanese raid on Sunday was a lesson to those who had been declaring there was no further danger of air raids on Calcutta.

"It is very regrettable that after so many months of warning there are still a large number of people who did not obey the instructions last Sunday and who stayed out in the streets or on roof-tops to see what was going on. Some of those who acted in this manner have now learnt their lesson and are lying under treatment in hospital. A few more unfortunate ones have lost their lives. In one place a bomb fell among a cluster of bustee huts where a number of fatal casualties took place: but three persons who had taken shelter in a brick structure escaped unhurt; the distance between the crater and this structure was not more than ten yards.

"In another case a bomb fell within seven yards of a slit trench where a constable had taken shelter. He was slightly injured as the trench was not deep enough, but it would have been certain death for him had he not got into the trench. The family of a Bengal M.L.C. escaped because they got out of their car and took cover; the driver in spite of requests remained outside and was killed instantly by a bomb which fell near.

"Householders in many cases have declined to open their houses to passers-by, even when requested to do so. The Bengal Air Raid Orders enjoin this duty upon householders or owners but few people were prepared to comply even though the raid occurred in daylight.

"The tendency on the part of souvenir-hunters to collect pieces of bombs and shells should be discouraged as it is dangerous in itself and also impedes the work of the technical services in assessing the nature and type of bombing.

Telling the conference of his experience in London during air raids the Defence Member said that when the siren sounded he had sometimes taken shelter in the space below the staircase.

Asked if more covered-surface shelters could not be built for the people living in the 'bustees,' Sir Feroz Khan said that the matter rested with the Provincial Government. The Government of India, he added, had promised all possible help to provincial governments in the matter of civil defence.

Explaining Government's difficulties in the matter of constructing more surface shelters, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Bengal, who is also in charge of the Civil Defence portfolio, said that the Government's efforts in this regard failed on account of scarcity of brick and cement. Another difficulty was the lack of sufficient space to build these shelters. He added that the construction of a large number of covered surface shelters would mean an expenditure of crores of rupees.

The only other thing that could be done for the bustee people was to construct more slit trenches. He admitted that there was a certain amount of risk in the slit trenches so far as the possibility of sustaining injuries from shrapnels were concerned, but the percentage of risk was much less. It was far better, he stressed, to go into slit trenches than to remain in the huts, where injuries received might be more serious.

It was pointed out by a Press representative that on Sunday last the siren was not properly heard in some areas.

AIR-RAIDS NO FUN!

"We repeat our request to the citizens of Calcutta and outlying areas not to treat air-raids as fun. It is nothing of the kind. There is no cause for panic if precautions are taken. Raids may cause disaster in cases of neglect, indifference or callousness. There is need for developing the shelter habit on a more extensive scale than has hitherto been our experience. Air attacks are no terror provided they are no part of an invasion plan or where they are not concentrated in any particular area. Only the people must learn to adopt precautionary measures. When we say all this it is by no means implied that we can afford to be complacent. The enemy may repeat his adventures in moon-lit nights. He may dare occasional raids also in the full glare of the sun. This fact both the Government and the people must realise; and the sooner the better."

—"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"

The Defence Member said that there were certain defects in the existing arrangements, which they were taking steps to remove.

Relating to shelters in factories it was pointed out that Government had issued definite instructions and in actual practice most of the factories constructed proper shelters.

The Hon. Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick, Minister for Publicity, Bengal, was present.

PUNISHED FOR VIOLATING LIGHTING ORDERS

Madan Mohun Dhar, proprietor of a vulcanizing works on Ultadanga Main Road, has been fined Rs. 100 in default three months' simple imprisonment, by Mr. A. Hossain, Police Magistrate, Sealdah, for keeping six lights in his shop not properly covered on the night of November 1.

Surendra Mohan Ghatak, proprietor of the Ganges Saw Mill on Ultadanga Main Road, has been fined Rs. 40, in default 40 days' simple imprisonment, by the same Magistrate, for keeping uncovered one light in his mill on the night of November 1.

For not keeping their lights properly shaded, 15 persons of south Calcutta were fined by Mr. B. L. Roy, Second Police Magistrate of Alipore, the fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 90.

CALCUTTA EXPECTS EVERY CITIZEN TO DO HIS DUTY

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****INDIA GOVERNMENT'S FOOD PLAN FOR 1944****Principal Features Indicated**

"The main objects of Government's food plan for 1944 are the restoration of confidence, sufficient control over the movement and distribution of supplies to ensure their equitable distribution throughout the province and the continuance of price control for the purpose of reducing prices to lower and more economic levels.

"To enable Government to secure the maximum control of supplies with the minimum of actual purchase, a procurement scheme will be put into effect shortly," the principal features of which are described.

"All purchases of rice and paddy on Government's behalf will be entrusted to a purchasing board consisting of not more than five firms of very high standing with experience of the rice trade in Bengal, one representative of the railways and two representatives of the Chambers of Commerce. The Food and Civil Supplies Commissioner will be the Chairman. These firms, to be designated Chief Agents, will buy in specific districts principally through agents appointed from amongst local rice and paddy dealers. Purchases will also be made from the traders and cultivators direct and, in particular, from producers' co-operative societies. The Chief Agents will not purchase any rice or paddy in Bengal on their own account.

Purchases will be made in deficit as well as surplus districts; in the former for the creation of local reserves, in the latter for the creation of local reserves, as well as for supplies to deficit districts and rationed areas outside Calcutta, for the creation of a provincial reserve and for large industrial concerns who will be prohibited from making purchases in the open market.

NEEDS OF GREATER CALCUTTA

"The Government of India will supply the entire needs of Greater Calcutta during 1944, estimated at 650,000 tons, from outside Bengal, thereby taking Calcutta completely off the Bengal markets and so liquidating the largest single disturbing factor in these markets and making a most significant contribution to the total supplies of foodstuffs available to the rest of Bengal and to the restoration of confidence generally.

"Outside Greater Calcutta, all employers who either singly or jointly through an association supply foodstuffs to 1,000 or more employees will be prevented by an order under the D. I. Rules from purchasing rice and paddy except through the Chief Agent. The order will take effect from January 1, 1944, and is intended to cover the railways, tea and mining interests, Government Departments, Central Jails, etc.

PROFITEERS FINED

Ghasi Ram Agarwalla, a flour merchant of Bowbazar Street has been fined Rs. 1,000, in default six months rigorous imprisonment by Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for selling 16 mds. of flour at Rs. 36-8 per md. against the controlled rate of Rs. 20.

Ratan Mohan Dutt, a paper dealer of Old China Bazar Street has been fined Rs. 200 or three months' simple imprisonment by the same Magistrate for selling a ream of demy paper at Rs. 24, the controlled rate being Rs. 7-20.

No Export Of Rice

"No exports of rice and paddy will be allowed from selected surplus districts except through the Chief Agent. Local traders may operate in these districts for local needs only. Exports from these districts will be allowed through a limited number of selected wholesale dealers belonging to specified deficit districts linked to each surplus district. These wholesale dealers will sell only to selected retail dealers. Only such quantities will be exported from the surplus to deficit districts as can be spared after taking the requirements of the surplus districts fully into account.

"An order is under issue prohibiting all rice mills in Bengal, from December, 20, from selling any rice or paddy except to the Chief Agent and to a limited number of wholesale dealers holding a permit from Government. Rice mills will be allowed to obtain paddy under permits from surplus districts round which embargos are placed.

"In effect, rice purchased by Government for consumption in the districts or rice exported from surplus districts and rice sold by the mills, will, as far as possible, pass into consumption only through selected wholesale and retail dealers amenable to Government control and supervision.

MAXIMUM CONTROL OVER SUPPLIES

"Government's aim will thus be to obtain the maximum control over supplies with the minimum of buying consistently with their obligations as set out and the paramount necessity of bringing the price of rice and paddy down to economic levels as rapidly as possible.

"No person, other than a producer or a trader licensed under the Foodgrains Control Order, will be allowed to hold more than 20 mds. of rice or paddy without a permit. For this purpose members of a family living in the same house shall be deemed to be one person.

"Stocks of traders operating in the black market of traders building up stocks against the chief agent, and of agriculturists holding stocks greatly in excess of their requirement will be requisitioned.

"The Foodgrains Control Order—punctual submission of true returns of stocks held by licensees and the manner of their disposal—will be rigorously enforced.

PRICE CONTROL

"Price control will be strictly enforced and buttressed, if necessary by requisitioning. As already announced, maximum prices now in force till January 14 are Rs. 17 per md. for rice (traders) and Rs. 9-8-0 for paddy (agriculturists). In the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Jessore, Khulna, Mymensing, Bakarganj, Raj-

BENGAL RATIONING ORDER

DUE DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED

A Civil Supplies Departmental "Press Note" says:—

Some misunderstanding has been caused by the announcement that the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943 has been brought into force from December 2. This has been done to provide legal sanction for the various preliminary measures, such as the preparation and distribution of ration cards which are at present being undertaken.

The Order itself (Clause 2, 11) provides for the fixing of a rationing date after which the clauses dealing with the distribution and supply of rationed articles will automatically come into force. This rationing date will be announced by Government in due course and every endeavour will be made to ensure that it receives the greatest possible publicity.

sahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Malda, the corresponding prices are Rs. 16 per md. for rice and Rs. 9 for paddy. From January 15 until further notice the maximum prices will be for rice Rs. 15 per md. (for traders) and Rs. 8-8-0 for paddy (agriculturists). In the districts named above, the maximum prices will be Rs. 14 and Rs. 8 respectively. These prices will be lowered after January 15 with due notice to all concerned.

"The above prices are ceiling prices. There is every indication that actual market prices of rice and paddy will

be well below these ceiling prices and in any case Government do not intend to buy at these prices. They have, in fact, already refused offers of rice at Rs. 15 per md. (December delivery). Government are determined by enforcing the controls above mentioned, by adjusting their purchasing operations and by employing the provincial reserve whenever necessary, to bring prices down to and maintain them at a level fair to producers and consumers alike.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATION CARDS

ADVICE TO HOUSE-HOLDERS

A Civil Supplies Department "Press Note" says:—

Distribution of Ration Cards has been going on since Sunday last. Considerable delays are being experienced, because in many cases there is no responsible member of the household present, at the time of distribution, to take delivery of the cards. Distribution is being made on weekdays between the hours 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. and on Sundays throughout the entire day.

It is hoped that householders will see that either the head of the family or some responsible member of the household is present at the house during these hours. In cases where it is not possible to effect delivery of the cards, the cards will be kept at the Sub-Area Rationing Office, and after deliveries for that Sub-Area have been completed days will be fixed on which consumers may call at the Sub-Area Rationing Office to take delivery of their cards.

"The administrative machinery will be strengthened adequately to supervise the working of this scheme and the enforcement of the controls it envisages. The province will be divided into seven regions in charge of eight Deputy or Additional Deputy Directors of Civil Supplies assisted by 29 Assistant Directors and an inspectorate of some 500 officers. This machinery will, if necessary, be further strengthened to ensure that rice is made available to everybody at reasonable prices and that profiteering and hoarding are effectively checked."

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Salient Features Of Procurement Scheme

The salient feature of the procurement arrangements in the provinces and States is Government purchases of foodgrains directly from the grower or through agents. The purchases are for the purpose of feeding the urban and deficit areas of the unit concerned, for building up reserves and for exporting to deficit units under the revised basic plan.

In Bengal, the scheme for the procurement of the aman crop has already been explained by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, during the food debate in the Council of State on November 23.

As one of the primary objects of this scheme is to re-establish confidence in the country-side, no undue demand is going to be made on the cultivators own necessary supplies. To this end the Central Government has taken over the responsibility of feeding Greater Calcutta.

The main features of the scheme are that normal trade will be allowed to function under strict control to meet the normal internal requirements within the districts; a deficit district will be linked to a specified surplus district and traders will be licensed in a deficit district to procure specific quotas from the surplus district. All that the Bengal Government procurement agency will have to handle will be the requirements of essential services, rationed areas outside Calcutta and a certain quantity for a provincial reserve to meet emergent demands. Consequently, the Government procurement organisation will exert no undue pressure on the market.

A further factor which is expected to assist in lowering of prices generally will be the limitation of competition in the market. This will be made effective by the rationing of all urban and industrial areas; the elimination of all large consumers, such as essential services and industries; control over movement from the surplus to the deficit areas; and control over purchases in a district for the consumption within the district.

CLOTH FOR BENGAL

New Delhi, November 30.

It is understood that about 30,000,000 yds. of standard cloth have been sent to Bengal during recent months. In addition to large quantities of cloth (other than the standard variety), despatched by the rail route, the Industries and Civil Supplies Department specially arranged to ship from Bombay to Calcutta about 38,000 bales of cloth for Bengal.

SIX ANNAS PER SEER OF RICE

A Department of Civil Supplies Press Note says that the retail price of rice at Government Distributing Centres has been reduced to six annas per seer with effect from Tuesday (December 7). The rate in the controlled shops has also been reduced to six annas per seer.

FAMINE RELIEF EFFORTS IN CALCUTTA AND OUTSIDE

Military Aid To The Bengal Government

NINE million people will be given anti-Cholera preventive treatment in Bengal in the next three months through the aid of the military and civil medical services. This estimate was made by Major-General Stuart, Officer Commanding Military Forces in Bengal, in a broadcast from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio on December 4 on military aid to the Bengal Government in famine relief measures.

The Army, in spite of its own heavy commitments, had so far provided in the affected districts 60 medical officers, 45 military detachments, a considerable number of mobile dispensaries and first-aid posts, added General Stuart.

The people were appreciative of this aid and there were long waiting lists at a number of these hospitals.

General Stuart related how aircraft had been pressed into service to rush essential medical supplies to a far outlying district. These supplies were carried as far as possible by air and the remainder of the journey was completed by an express steamer. The supplies were delivered within 14 hours after their despatch from Calcutta.

In another place visited by General Stuart, he found the very limited hospital accommodation of the town taxed far beyond its capacity. Within 24 hours a 100-bedded hospital had been installed.

EXPANSION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS

The Bengal Government, it is stated, has instructed its officers to assist in the development and expansion of military hospitals giving treatment to famine victims by providing personnel, food supplies for patients, cooking and feeding utensils, clothing for patients and huts for the destitutes.

One of the principal necessities is the provision of medical attention for the destitutes. While the military authorities are doing everything within their power, their own resources, it is pointed out, are strictly limited and the utmost difficulty is encountered in keeping the Army Medical Services sufficiently reinforced to provide the minimum of health protection for the troops. At the same time they are assisting in the provision of relief.

In the first place, destitutes will be accommodated in tents and later in shelters, which will be constructed by the Public Works Department assisted, if necessary, by military labour.

The 60 medical officers, specially trained in preventive measures, who have been posted to districts, will be normally on tour throughout the week.

Military detachments, which are engaged in delivering food supplies to villages, will transport to

the nearest military or civil hospitals, sick persons found in villages, who require hospital treatment. The military hospitals will primarily treat acute starvation conditions and concurrent disease. It is intended that chronic cases will then be evacuated to special civil hospitals.

MEDICAL AID AND CLOTHING

Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Food Commissioner, Bengal, visited New Delhi last week to report to the Food Member, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava. It is stated that quick distribution of food by the Army in the mofussil has already eased the situation to an extent that food shortage is no longer the main problem in Bengal. The need, instead, is for provision of adequate medical aid and clothing to save the life and of help to rehabilitate sufferers economically.

Sir J. P. Srivastava will confer this week with representatives of the Central Departments concerned with relief measures to make sure how much relief he can promise during his forthcoming tour in Bengal.

Opinion in Delhi, it is stated, considers the price of rice fixed by the Bengal Government as high and favours further reduction.

TREATMENT OF THE DESTITUTES

Government's Medical Relief Scheme

The opening of an additional treatment centre within four or five miles of every good dispensary in Bengal, the posting of additional Civil Surgeons to the badly affected districts for organizing emergency medical relief, the appointment of additional quinine distributing agents in the rural areas, the employment of 1,500 extra sanitary inspectors, health assistants and medicine carriers for 250 thanas, and the purchase of large quantities of quinine to replenish existing stocks, are the main features of the Bengal Government's latest scheme for medical relief and prevention of epidemics.

A Press Note says: The steps which the Ministry of Public Health, Bengal, propose to put into immediate effect deal with the three problems of—(a) treating the many thousands who are suffering from malaria and diseases brought about by starvation; (b) arresting the spread of cholera and small-pox; and (c) preventing famine conditions from impairing the health of the rising generation.

It has already been announced that in addition to emergency hospitals opened by the district authorities to deal

with sick destitutes, Government sanctioned the opening of 60 special hospitals of 100 beds each and 20-bed hospitals attached to each of the 50 rural dispensaries. Arrangements have been made for the supply of medicines and other accessories to these additional hospitals and large quantities of medicines and thousands of blankets have already been despatched to East Bengal.

Close liaison with the military ensures that these civil and the 20 military hospitals are so situated that there is no overlapping.

The Bengal Government recently appointed a Committee of members with long and varied medical experience, drawn from the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, to evolve a standard process of treatment for persons suffering from "famine diseases." This Committee has produced a scientific course of treatment which, it is stated, goes a long way now in reducing mortality figures among famine victims.

The new process of treatment, it is stated, has proved so effective that it has reduced considerably the rate of "now-cure" cases among destitutes. Malaria, diarrhoea and 'naga' ulcer are some of the diseases very common among the destitutes.

(Continued to Page 75)

MILITARY AID GETTING INTO ITS STRIDE

Mr. Amery On Food Situation In India

London, December 2.

Mr. L. S. Amery, replying to a question about the food situation in India, said in the House of Commons to-day: "The most important development in the Indian food situation in the last few weeks is that the main rice crop, which is just coming to harvest, is reported to be excellent, particularly in Bengal.

"Military assistance in Bengal is getting into its stride and outlying centres as well as Calcutta are now receiving adequate supplies, though distribution from these centres to more remote villages still presents a problem. Plans for rationing in urban areas are proceeding and should be in operation in Calcutta by the middle of this month.

"Deaths in Calcutta for the fortnight ending October 28, totalled 3,192. I cannot give figures for Bengal as a whole. It is reported that 2,293,000 people are being fed daily from free food kitchens.

"I regret to say that a serious outbreak of cholera in Bengal has followed upon the famine. During October deaths in the province from this

drugs and he suggested that it was not necessary. Does he realise that it would have been much better if we had taken action about cholera at that time?"

Mr. Amery: "With regard to the last part of the question, when I replied to him on October 17, I had no information from India to suggest either an undue spread of cholera—though I mentioned that there was cholera—or any special deficiency of drugs.

"I undertook to inquire from India and subsequently learned in the course of November that cholera was very much on the increase and that there was a deficiency in certain drugs. Vigorous measures are being taken and drugs are being sent from this country by air.

"As regards the general situation, there are naturally elements of disquiet owing to the difficulty of getting food out to the more outlying villages but, broadly speaking, there is sufficient food in the province to meet all these requirements, and the Government of India have undertaken to look after Calcutta."

U. N. R. R. A. AND INDIA

Atlantic City, December 1.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in a speech before the final session of the U.N.R.R.A. Council here to-day praised the unity achieved as the first real test of the United Nation's post-war co-operation.

Referring to food problems, Mr. Acheson said: "Take the case of India. She is afflicted to-day with widespread distress due to insufficiency of food over a large area caused by the war—a distress in which I am sure we all feel profoundly for her people.

"But India's special situation has not prevented her from joining in our work here. We are grateful for this token of her co-operation, and devoutly hope that through the efforts of all those who are now engaged in the task the ravages of famine and disease may be swiftly brought under effective control."

Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai thanked Mr. Acheson for the expression of sympathy for the Indian people and wished the U.N.R.R.A. well in its work of bringing "new grandeur and liberty."

'GUARDIAN' URGES DISCUSSION ON INDIAN FAMINE

Manchester, December, 1.

Declaring that the Indian famine "ought to be" discussed during the Parliamentary debate on the King's address the Manchester Guardian writes to-day:—"Distribution of foodstuffs since November 4, has improved the situation in parts of Bengal, but mortality and distress are still grave. They are made the worse by the outbreak or aggravation of diseases. What Parliament and the country now need to be properly informed is a full report from Mr. Amery. The debate on the address is the right occasion for making it."

disease averaged 5,349 per week. In the first week of November they were 4,464.

"Assistance in the provision of doctors and medical equipment is being provided by the Army and a mass inoculation campaign is being planned. Some drugs are being flown from this country.

"As regards other difficult areas, Bombay is improving its position and crops in Bijapur where they failed last year are reported good. The Malabar and Cochin area is still very short of foodgrains but equitable distribution is being maintained and supplies have been arranged from Sind.

"In Madras it has been found possible to close all famine camps with the exception of a few in Anantapur and labourers are employed on normal agricultural work. Elsewhere the position gives me no particular ground for anxiety."

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) asked if it was correct that though there was a decided improvement, famine raged severely in the greater portion of Bengal. "Is Mr. Amery satisfied that everything is being done, and is he aware that some weeks ago I asked about cholera and the provision of medicine and

Viscountess Astor (Conservative): "Has Mr. Sorensen ever been in India?" (Interruption and cries of "Order"). No reply was given.

Replying to another question, Mr. Amery said: "Village Food Committees in Bengal have been instructed by the Bengal Government to give particular attention to families of seamen serving overseas, and district magistrates have been asked to take special measures to ensure adequate relief for them wherever necessary.

"In Calcutta cheap grain shops have been opened for serving seamen and their families exclusively. Prospects of this year's crop in the districts from which most seamen come are above the average."

Sir Archibald Southby (Conservative) asked: "Will he bear in mind the natural apprehensions of these women?"

Mr. Amery replied: "This is the reason why the Government of India have taken the measures to which I have just referred."

—TREATMENT OF THE DESTITUTES (Contd.)

(Continued from page 73)

Doctors carrying out medicines for destitutes in these hospitals are of opinion that malnutrition and devitalisation have been prevalent in the country generally for long. The people are, however, brought to the front by famine conditions. The doctors consider that a long-term programme to combat the evils, which are the result of the poor economic conditions in which large sections of the people are living, is necessary.

Accommodation in the hospitals is said to be sufficient to cope with the present intake of destitutes. Supplies of medicine and medical equipment are coming in good quantities, specially through the Director-General, I. M. S., who has undertaken to make them available in considerable amount. Such supplies are being obtained by releasing them from military stores. What is needed now is a large number of trained doctors and nurses to run these hospitals on proper lines.

Full use is being made of the A. R. P. Medical staff where they are available. The Government of Burma have deputed 21 of their medical officers for famine relief work. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the general staff required for medical relief.

A total of 15,886 sick destitutes were admitted in different hospitals in Calcutta and industrial areas till December 1, 1943, out of whom 5,989 died and 7,974 were discharged till that date. The hospitals dealing with sick destitutes in Calcutta and industrial areas are:—

Campbell Hospital, Behala Hospital, Kamarhatti Hospital, Lake Club Hospital, Lee Memorial Orphanage Hospital, Sanat Kumar House New Emergency Hospital, (Uttarpara), Ramnikdas Haralalka Hospital, School of Tropical Medicine, and Marwari Hospital.

The patients when deemed fit to be discharged are sent to the relief centres at 10, Nalin Sarkar Street and 55, Hariash Chatterjee Street from where they are finally repatriated to their native places. The following hospitals have been newly opened specially for treatment of starvation cases:—

Lee Memorial Orphanage Hospital, Suresh Sarkar Road Hospital and Marwari Hospital.

This has entailed the appointment of the following staff: Medical Officers 15, Nurse 110, and others 113.

The number of sick destitutes admitted in the Campbell Medical Hospital till the midnight of December 3 totalled 5,709, the total deaths and discharges numbering 1,786 and 2,828 respectively. The cases transferred till that date numbered 785.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

LONDON INDIA RELIEF COMMITTEE

The India Relief Committee in London has cabled a further Rs. 5,000 to Mr. N. M. Joshi to be disbursed in consultation with Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit for famine relief purposes.

Mr. Edward Thompson, speaking at a meeting of the Essex Branch of the India Relief Committee on December 5 last said that measures taken in Britain to deal with difficulties arising from the war, such as rationing and control of inflation, had not been carried out in India.

Bengal's distress continues to evoke widespread sympathy. Mr. N. M. Joshi of Bombay has so far received Rs. 38,000 from the India Relief Committee, London, in aid of famine relief work in India.

CALCUTTA ROTARY CLUB

The Calcutta Rotary Club Relief Kitchen Fund has up to November 29, received Rs. 53,772 including contributions from several Rotary Clubs in India, Ceylon, New Zealand and England.

CEYLON'S DONATION

The Mahabodhi Society of India has received a donation of Rs. 18,300 from the Ceylon Mahabodhi Society in aid of Mahabodhi Bengal Relief Fund.

DARBHANGA'S GIFT

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga has given Rs. 25,000 to the Indian Nation Bengal Relief Fund, which now exceeds Rs. 56,000.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has up to December 6, received Rs. 3,91,800 in cash contributions and Rs. 1,50,000 in kind towards its relief fund. It is supplying daily free gruel to 58,000 persons and milk to 5,000.

MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY

The Marwari Relief Society (Calcutta) has so far collected Rs. 7,86,000 for famine relief work and spent Rs. 5,43,000. It has supplied 500,000 people with either free or cheap food and foodgrains at concession rates.

THE MAHABODHI SOCIETY

The Mahabodhi Society is running six free milk canteens, an orphanage, a free kitchen and dispensary and a centre for distribution of clothes and rice in Calcutta.

PUNJAB SEVA SAMITI

In the free kitchen of the Punjab Seva Samiti 2,000 middle-class women and children are given rice and dal daily. The Samiti intends to continue its free kitchen for two months more. Clothes are being distributed amongst them

weekly. Foodgrains are also being supplied free to many poor middle-class families.

PROVINCIAL HINDU MAHASABHA

The Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Relief Committee has spent Rs. 3,00,000 in cash (including Rs. 32,000 given for relief of families of security prisoners) and distributed 12,000 mds. of foodgrains, 25,000 pieces of cloth, 500 *banians* and medicine worth about Rs. 5,000. About 100,000 people are getting help from its relief centres in the shape of free and cheap food and free and cheap rations. About 3,000 infants are being given milk free from 25 milk canteens and about 1,000 destitute women and children from the organizations's 12 homes.

BENGAL WOMEN'S FOOD COMMITTEE

The total funds of the Bengal Women's Food Committee up to November 15 were approximately Rs. 70,000, with an expenditure of about of Rs. 22,000. Activities in Calcutta included 30 *kichuri* canteens, feeding over 3,000 women and children daily for the past three months. There is a nominal charge of one or two pice per portion. There are also ten free milk canteens which have fed daily over 1,000 women and children for the past 2½ months. Since the repatriation of the destitutes, the Committee is now serving *buster* people. There are three cheap milk canteens, and milk is sold at 8 seers to the rupee, a destitutes' home is being run at 80 and 81, Lake Road for women and children. Clothes and medical aid are given, while *charkha* and literary classes have been arranged.

CHINESE COMMUNITY OF CHINA

The Chinese Community of China have donated Rs. 5,000 to the Rotary Club Kitchens for the relief of destitutes.

BENGAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The Bengal Presidency Council of Women has received Rs. 6,000 from the National Council of Women in India for relief work.

"INDIAN EXPRESS"

The *Indian Express*, Madras, has sent another instalment of Rs. 50,000 to the Bengal Relief Committee.

DONATIONS OF BLANKETS

The Relief Committee, Rutlam (Central India) have given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to All-Bengal Flood and Famine Relief Committee.

Sardar Bahadur Inder Singh has given a donation of 10,000 blankets to the Siromani Gurdwara Parbandhali Committee, Amritsar for distribution in the famine-stricken areas.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Record Of City Hospitals

Famine and disease continue in Calcutta, though during the week ended December 4, there was a fall in the deathroll. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,599 against 1,728 in the previous week, 680 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 668 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

That malaria continues to rage in the city is shown by the week's mortality which accounted for 195 lives— a rise of eight on the previous week's figure. There was practically no change in the incidence of cholera which attacked 67 persons, 25 fatally, as against 66 and 25 respectively in the previous week.

"Paupers," deaths totalled 450 compared with 527 the week before.

DECEMBER 1: Admissions 55; Deaths 34; Discharges 29.
DECEMBER 2: Admissions 77; Deaths 24; Discharges 30.
DECEMBER 3: Admissions 32; Deaths 27; Discharges 25.
DECEMBER 4: Admissions 44; Deaths 21; Discharges 18.

ADMISSIONS	...	375
DEATHS	...	235
DISCHARGES	...	215
(From December 1 to December 8.)		

DECEMBER 5: Admissions 52; Deaths 33; Discharges 13.
DECEMBER 6: Admissions 26; Deaths 36; Discharges 44.
DECEMBER 7: Admissions 50; Deaths 29; Discharges 36.
DECEMBER 8: Admissions 39; Deaths 31; Discharges 20.

"Grow More Food" Exhibition Forum

Discussion On New Dietary For Small Earners

INTERESTING speeches dealing with the question "How to grow more food within a city" were made by a number of speakers at the public forum held at the Wellington Square on November 28 afternoon in connection with the "Grow-More-Food Exhibition."

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, who presided, pointed out how people in America with the application of scientific knowledge were not only improving the quality of vegetable products but were also increasing the yield. He thought that if educated people gave a little attention to this question, they could with small expenses grow in their own residence in cities and towns vegetables which they required for their own consumption.

IDEAL OF SELF-HELP

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi, Officer-in-charge of the Commercial Museum of the Corporation, pointed out that the large policy of food cultivation might be left to the Government but the individual could have the initiative of growing kitchen vegetables in his own. It was a question of determination and that of grow-mindedness. The vegetables they would grow would add relish to their daily dishes, supplement the daily consumption and supply vitamin and freshness and cleanliness in the food. Describing the different sections of the Exhibition Mr. Niyogi said that it was the aim of the Exhibition to develop in the minds of citizens the ideal of self-help and self-determination.

FOOD AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS

The Contribution Of Science To Their Solution

To what extent the food and nutrition problem of a nation could be met by means of a combination of technological research and industrial

enterprise was dwelt upon by Dr. B. C. Guha, Head of the Department of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science, in the course of a lecture he delivered on Saturday evening at the "Grow More Food" exhibition pandal at Wellington Square.

DUTY OF A CIVILISED STATE

The subject of discourse was "New dietary for small earners." Councillor Madan Mohan Barman occupied the chair.

The first duty of a civilised State, Dr. G. Sankaran said, was to secure a full square meal for every individual citizen. But no State had ever attempted it until President Roosevelt propounded the theory of "freedom from want." Not to speak of these abnormal days, even in normal times, Dr. Sankaran held, it was not possible for a small earner to obtain a square meal. But the advance of science had now made it possible for the poorest of citizens to get for himself and his family sufficient food and nutrition at an abnormally small cost. The question at the present time was not that of growing more food but of producing more food.

VITAMIN TABLETS

To-day, Dr. Sankaran proceeded, in addition to natural foodstuffs, a number of semi-industrial and industrial foodstuffs had entered into the diet of the people of countries advanced in scientific research. Synthetic Chemistry and industrial methods had been harnessed together in America to produce vitamin tablets by intake of which, as experiments by noted scientists had proved it, one could subsist as long as five weeks. The costs of production was exceedingly low being half an anna per head. A factory in that country produced as much as 9½ millions of such vitamin tablets per day. It was possible to feed 400 millions of Indians with these tablets provided factories for manufacture of such

tablets were set up in this country with the co-operation of scientists and industrialists and the support of the State.

Dr. B. C. Guha agreed with Dr. Sankaran that Science was revolutionising the attitude of the mind that food could be produced from the soil alone. To meet the needs of the growing population of the world advanced nations were utilising the fruits of scientific research. In the field of nutrition science had shown that instead of depending upon natural food materials people could take, without the slightest harm to the constitution, small tablets made in factories comprising synthetic vitamins at very little cost per head.

Dr. Guha was absolutely certain that in the post-war period in countries like America and Germany such tablets would be used on such a large scale that it would be considered a part of the daily ration. Men would start the day with a pill and would know that they had got the necessary vitamins in their systems for the day. The daily requirement could be comprised in a small tablet. In other words, individual nutrition would not be left to chance at least so far as vitamins were concerned. The same thing could be said of minerals. In-

stead of depending on natural food for the supply of minerals one could take mineral tablets. Every civilised Government, Dr. Guha opined, should provide as a compulsory measure for feeding the population under their charge in this manner. If that was done the nutritional ration of the population from the view-point of vitamins and minerals would be placed on A-1 level.

Many of these products were manufactured by means of heavy industries, and these heavy industries were in the hands of Americans, who could thus produce the articles on such a large scale. Unless India had such heavy industries they could not hope to manufacture the vitamins. It was in this field that a combination of technological research and industrial enterprise was necessary.

But there was another question beside that of vitamins. The human body required for its upkeep as much as 2,000 calories, which were supplied by materials like proteins and carbohydrates. Vitamins could not supply energy, which were provided by stuffs like milk, eggs, rice and wheat. And here the importance of a "Grow More Food movement" came in. The question, therefore, should be looked from both the viewpoints the production of synthetic vitamins and production of food which alone could supply the requisite calories.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S FOOD PLAN FOR 1944

The Problem Of Procurement And Distribution

The Bengal Government's food-plan for 1944 was discussed at a public meeting held in connection with the Exhibition at Wellington Square on Wednesday, the 8th December.

In addressing the meeting Mr. G. I. Mehta said that the whole question of food supply resolved into two parts, namely, procurement and distribution. As regards procurement he thought that the decision of the Government of India to take upon themselves the responsibility of feeding Calcutta was a right one. The decision, he believed, would ease the situation to some extent, but he felt that it was not enough. The speaker personally felt that of Bengal Government's food-plan for 1944 was to succeed, their policy of purchase in the districts should be a cautious one and steps should be taken to see that the districts were not denuded of their supplies. Moreover, stocks in the mofussil should be exposed to public view, if possible. Otherwise, confidence, which was a fundamental factor in the matter of food, could not be restored.

Mr. Mehta thought that the policy of food rationing was an equitable one in an emergency but that policy should be a rational one. He felt that rationing in a big city like Calcutta could not be successful unless the normal trade channels were utilised for the purpose under the guidance and supervision of the Government, as was the case in Bombay.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, who presided said that the purchase of *Aman* crop on behalf of Government should be done through the agency of approved and well-established local traders and merchants and not through a number of big business houses of Calcutta, as had been decided upon by Government. The speaker urged that Government should without delay fix a minimum price for paddy and rice. He felt that any price other than Rs. 6 for paddy and Rs. 10

for rice per maund would be uneconomical and would retard future production. He suggested that Government should not be an active buyer in the market for the next two months.

In connection with the introduction of rationing in Calcutta the speaker wanted to know if Government would allow the citizens to buy rice from Government Stores according to their choice, as was the case in Bombay. He further enquired if Government would allow citizens of Calcutta who grew rice in their lands in the mofussil to bring the produce of their land to the city when rationing was introduced.

Mr. W. M. Clarke, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal and Special Officer, Food Production, said that the two royal roads to get cheap rice were the breeding of a better variety of paddy and secondly, manuring. By these methods they could increase the yield of paddy by 30 per cent. He suggested that night soil should be used as manure and informed the gathering that Government had deputed an officer to learn how to convert night soil and other waste products of their towns into manures.

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

Compounds Attached To Government Buildings To Be Utilised

In order to further the "Grow More Food" campaign it has been decided by the Government to utilise vacant compounds attached to residential and non-residential Government buildings for the purpose of growing suitable food crops.

The principal Local Officer of the Civil Department concerned will arrange for such cultivation through "Bargadars" and decide, in such case, at his own discretion, what portion of the compound of a Government building is to be so cultivated and what the conditions with the "Bargadars" should be.

Special Article**Calcutta Improvement Trust During 1942-43**

[By NRIPENDRA K. GUPTA]

THE war, which has completed its fourth year and is now in its fifth, has pushed civic activities down to a minimum. The Calcutta Corporation is trying manfully to keep its head above water. Its finances have given way. It has now to cater for almost double the population enumerated by the Census Authorities in 1941. Its conservancy resources have been stretched to the breaking point. For want of materials, roads are out of repair. For dearth of chemical materials and machinery, water supply came into a precarious condition. The influx of destitutes, deaths from starvation etc., threaten to disorganise municipal services completely.

The Improvement Trust also has been affected by this devastating total war. The Engineering Department has been starved on account of paucity of materials, and for all practical purposes, its normal activities in this direction has ceased. The Department has devoted its moral and material resources entirely to defence measures. Construction of air-raid shelters of various types, fire lanes in bustee areas etc., on behalf of the Government of Bengal at a cost of Rs. 364,844, represents almost 90 per cent. of its activities during the year.

In only three areas there has been construction of roads, sewers etc., viz., Scheme No. XXXIII (Southern Avenue 1st Section), Scheme No. XLVII (Eastern portion of Southern Avenue) and Scheme No. XLVIII (Old Ballygunge Road and Gariahat Road widening) at a total cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

In this connection, I am glad that the Calcutta Tramways Co. have linked up *via* Old Ballygunge Road and Gariahat Road the tramway across Rashbehary Avenue with the Park Circus line. It will greatly help to develop the area east of the road, in Bondel and other areas, and provide people on either side of the roadway with a cheap and efficient transport system.

Sale of surplus lands continues to be satisfactory. During the year the proceeds amounted to Rs. 65.22 lakhs, a figure only once exceeded during the whole of the Trust's career. But acquisition of land by the Trust was slow and only Rs. 27.05 lakhs were spent against the Budget provision of Rs. 53.00 lakhs. Out of this sum Rs. 22.46 lakhs were spent on Maniktola Area Scheme No. IV alone.

At the end of 1942-43, the total mileage of roads taken in hand reached 86.22, out of which Corporation had taken up 63.50 miles. Of the balance 22.72 miles, 20.36 miles had been completed but not handed over to the Corporation.

The total expenditure reached Rs. 21.34,10,860 at the end of the year from the start of the Trust's work in 1912. This sum included Rs. 48,01,897 spent on rehousing schemes, Rs. 37,64,704 on bridges, Rs. 65,08,087 on open spaces, and Rs. 54,02,591 on alignments not yet converted into schemes.

The Government of Bengal preoccupied with the food problem has not yet taken up the Howrah Improvement Bill. The improvement of Howrah has been held up in consequence.

The finances of the Trust are in a sound state. Total Capital assets are worth Rs. 166.28 crores. Cash in hand amounts to Rs. 111.72 lakhs. As against a total indebtedness of Rs. 417,50,000, accu-

mulation in the Sinking Fund now amounts to Rs. 159,87,600, out of which Rs. 40,70,651 were spent on various heads leaving a net balance of about Rs. 550,000.

The Trust has by sale of surplus lands already recouped Rs. 63,45,188 out of Rs. 99,02,659 spent on acquisition of land in Scheme No. XLV (Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street). The counterpart Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Howrah Bridge) over which a sum of Rs. 127,97,702 has been spent in land acquisition, has been held up for want of road-making materials. In another Scheme No. XLVII (Eastern portion of Southern Avenue) a sum of Rs. 45,61,128 has been recovered out of Rs. 64,77,687 spent in acquiring lands.

It is a pity that the improvement of Maniktola area has had to be postponed on account of the paucity of materials and preoccupation with the war. It is one of the most backward areas of the Calcutta Corporation, unhealthy, in the extreme. The drainage scheme planned for this area is a bold and comprehensive one. The completion of the big drainage pumping station at Dhappa, which is under construction, may be delayed on account of the want of necessary machinery, plant and building materials. No progress can be made before it is finished.

When Maniktola is improved, a large number of healthy building sites will be available at rates cheaper than those ruling in Calcutta proper. This has become very urgent indeed, due to the extremely rapid growth of Calcutta's population. The housing problem is approaching a crisis. In my opinion, Government should be specially approached for providing facilities for the completion of Scheme No. IV-M. It is neither wise nor expedient to postpone this Scheme. Unless congestion is relieved Calcutta's health will rapidly deteriorate with alarming results. Malaria has taken a firm hold of the city and nearly 450 deaths have occurred in a single month. Cholera, typhoid etc., are on the increase. In case a small-pox epidemic occurs, a fearful havoc is certain.

The Government of India is grappling with the problem of currency and price inflation. If the Improvement Trust can rapidly develop the Maniktola areas, and it thereby is able to sell surplus lands, a large amount of redundant money will be withdrawn from circulation. I think the Trustees should make strong representation to Government to secure shipping space for machinery, plant etc., required to be imported from abroad for putting the pumping station at Dhappa in commission.

I do not think that the population of Calcutta proper alone is now less than 8½ millions. It will be suicidal to follow a policy of *laissez faire*. The whole thing is due to the war and should be considered one of the war problems. The excess population will not go away at the end of the war. It has come to stay and must be housed and provided with civic facilities. The Calcutta Corporation's income must be increased and one of the sources of this increased income will be the assessment of additional buildings which the improvement of the Maniktola area can rapidly bring into existence.

Health & Hygiene

Health Condition In India

[By DR. JOHN B. GRANT, *Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta.*]

FOR India's 400,000,000 people there are 42,000 doctors (two-thirds of them licensed) and 5,000 nurses. The 6,500 dispensaries last year treated only 35,000,000 old and new patients.

In all India there are only ten university-affiliated medical colleges, not one of which fulfills minimum requirements for a sound medical education.

In 1939, malaria killed 1,500,000 Indians, cholera killed nearly 100,000 (a death-rate of 29.3 per 100,000 compared with a Philippine rate of zero to .01); small-pox killed about 50,000 (a rate of 16.2 per 100,000 compared with zero for the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines). Tuberculosis is spreading.

Most Indians can afford only cheap carbohydrate food (starches and sugar), and are starving for certain food-essentials.

Bengal has only 6,000 hospital beds for its 50,000,000 people.

Nearly half of the districts and three-quarters of the municipalities have no qualified health officers. Of 116 second-class Bengal Municipalities, only 27 have a full-time health officer, 28 have not even a sanitary inspector, and 11 have vaccinators.

The Government assumes almost no responsibility for industrial health, which is left up to the factory-owners.

India's health budget (less than \$30,000,000 in 1939), like the national income (\$20 per capita), is meagre, but disconnected administration and overlapping agencies, prevent the Indians from getting even \$30,000,000 worth of medical service. Only a beginning can be made in a public health programme at present (e.g., by establishing a few school health services), that real health progress must wait until India's 88 per cent. illiteracy rate is reduced, since much of India's bad health and insanitary practices are due to the ignorance, apathy and superstition.—*Time* (New York).

Serious Menace To Public Health

Spurious Drugs And Ampoules

ACU TE shortage and high price of essential medicines as quinine and emetine in India are held to have given an impetus to trade of adulteration at the present moment. Such spurious drugs and ampoules have of late become a serious menace to the health of the people. On the misery of thousands of their countrymen a nefarious trade is being carried on by unscrupulous fakers and adulterers of drugs. The faking of labels and cartons, according to one authority, has almost been perfected into an art and the finished products are so carefully foisted upon the unwary public that only an expert has any chance of checking it up, writes *Hindustan Standard*.

As many as 95 per cent. of the cases sent by the police for examinations have, on analysis, been found, according to a highly placed official of the Chemical Engineer's Department of the Government of Bengal, to be faked or adulterated. Milk sugar, for instance, was found to contain no milk sugar but grape sugar or some other things. Sodium Citrate was found to contain no citrate but common salt, pure and simple. Quinine ampoules, labelled to contain 10 grains, actually contained one quarter grain only of the drug. Drugs like quinine, strychnine and iodine were found to contain ingredients in lesser quantities than laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia.

In the circumstances the best thing for large-scale buyers, according to this official, would be to make their purchases either direct from well-known manufacturing firms or through their recognised dealers. Through strict vigilance and frequent analysis the situation in respect of under-drugging of medicines and ampoules, he said, had improved to some extent. But the evil still existed on a wide scale and he advocated the taking of drastic action against the offenders under the Defence of India Rules.

Enquiries at the Central Laboratory of the Calcutta Corporation showed that the drugs which were being adulterated now-a-days included quinine ampoules, potassium citrate, sodium citrate, santonine, potassium iodide and emetine, to name only a few. The evil, it was stated, existed on a much wider scale in the rural areas than in the metropolis.

The Calcutta Municipal Act lays down that drugs which came within the purview of the British Pharmacopoeia must conform to the standard specified therein, while other drugs must conform to the composition stated on the label. It is stated that the evil can be combated to a great extent, at least in Calcutta, if the provisions of the Municipal Act are rigidly enforced.

According to a previous report of the Drugs Standardisation Laboratory, 48 per cent. of the drugs in Indian market, most of which were dumped by unscrupulous foreign manufacturers in the absence of any restrictive laws, were adulterated. While the war has on the one hand stopped these imports to a large extent, it has, on the other hand, aggravated the situation by creating a shortage of many essential drugs.

The remedy for the evil, according to another expert, lies in the enforcement of the Indian Drugs Act.

Letters To The Editor

Notice to Correspondent

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette", Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Utilisation Of Town-Refuse And Night-Soil

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—May I draw the attention of our City-Fathers to the necessity of utilising the vast volume of town-refuse and night-soil in the manufacture of manures for agriculture? China has profited by this method, and there is no reason why this important and valuable source of manures should be ignored in the agricultural economy of India, particularly when chemical fertilisers are rare in India, if not for other reasons, at least for the paying back of the debt that Calcutta owes to rural Bengal for the supplies of essential foodgrains.

A good deal of experimental work has been done by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the matter of manufacture of compost from town-refuse, and the Government of India have sponsored a scheme for the training of staff in these methods. Why not send one of the Corporation Engineers to receive the training? If manufacture of manures can be effected, it will certainly yield a substantial return to the Corporation.

The silt from the newly constructed settling tanks of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme may probably be utilised as manures. Why not examine it? If useful it will not only bring some money to the Corporation but will also help our agriculture,—Yours etc.,

—"D. P."

Calcutta News & Views

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S HEALTH

The condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, who has been lying ill in Calcutta, continues to make progress.

SIR JOHN HERBERT'S HEALTH

A Government House bulletin, issued by Lt.-Col. A. Denham White and Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson at 11 a.m. on Monday last, states:—

"Sir John Herbert's condition has deteriorated during the last week owing to difficulty in maintaining adequate nutrition."

BELGATCHIA BRIDGE

The Provincial Board of Communications at a meeting in Calcutta recently decided to allot about Rs. 7 lakhs, out of the Government of India's allocation from the Central Road Board Fund, for the reconstruction of the Belgatchia over-bridge and its approach roads. A similar amount, it is learnt, will be contributed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

BRAJENDRANATH SEAL: IN MEMORIAM

The formation of a committee on an All-India basis to adopt measures for perpetuation of the memory of Acharya Sir Brajendra Nath Seal was decided upon at a public meeting held on December 4 at the Bhowanipore Brahmo Samaj at Dr. Rajendra Road in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of his death. Dr. S. N. Das-Gupta presided.

Acharya Sir P. C. Roy was elected Chairman and Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee as Working President of the Committee. It was also resolved that a committee should be set up under the presidency of Dr. S. N. Das-Gupta with a view to compiling a biography of Acharya Brajendra Nath.

Dr. Anniya Chakravarty, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Dr. Mohoni Mohan Bhattacharya and Dr. Saroj Das were among the speakers who dwelt on the life and activity of the great Bengalee.

HOMAGE TO KRISHNA KUMAR MITRA

Homage was paid to the memory of late Krishna Kumar Mitra, at a public meeting held at the Mahabodhi Society Hall in connection with the observance of the seventh anniversary of his death on Monday last.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, who presided, referred to Mr. Mitra's indomitable courage and strength of character and recalled the part he played during the days of the Swadeshi agitation. He detailed the work done by him in the field of social reform.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose said that Mr. Mitra took up journalism as a means to serve the national cause.

FOR EXCEEDING THE NEWSPRINT QUOTA

On the complaint of Sub-Inspector R. C. Mookherjee of the Detective Department, Calcutta Police, Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued a summons under Rule 81(4) of the Defence of India Rules against Mr. Sashibhusan Dutt, printer and publisher of the daily and weekly editions of the *Basumati* for publishing certain editions of the two papers and thereby having exceeded, it is alleged, their respective quotas of paper without previously obtaining permission from the Central Government as required by Clause 9 of the Newspaper Control Order.

It is alleged that the accused published in the *Dainik Basumati* during the week commencing November 1, a total of 24 pages as against the maximum quota of 22 pages per week according to the Newspaper Control Order. He is fur-

ther alleged to have published the *Weekly Barumati* for four successive weeks commencing from October 25, in 16 pages against the maximum quota of 12 pages.

The hearing has been fixed for December 16.

TRIBUTES TO SIR M. N. MUKHERJEE

High tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death at a public meeting held at Hindu Mahasabha Office, Bowbazar, on Monday last (December 6) Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu presided.

In the morning, a marble bust of the illustrious deceased was unveiled in the compound of Sree Sree Bhuteswar Temple at Nintalla Burning Ghat.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee performed the unveiling ceremony, which was held under the joint auspices of the Hindu Satkar Samity and Hindu Pilgrim's Protection Society.

In paying his tribute, Dr. Mookerjee said that Sir Manmatha was more than anybody else responsible for raising the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha to its present position. Sir Manmatha instilled into the hearts of the Bengal Hindus the courage which was required to fight any unfair encroachment upon their legitimate rights.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that Sir Manmatha was a "synthetic force" between the Bengalees and the Beharies. He had the unique distinction of holding the presidentship of both the Bengal and the Behar Provincial Hindu Mahasabhas.

Lala Kushal Chand of the Punjab also paid his tribute.

PRINCIPAL R. N. GHOSH DEAD

The death occurred of Principal Rabindra Narayan Ghosh of the Ripon College, at his residence, 1/1/B, School Row, Bhowanipore, on Monday last. He was 60.

Well-known for his profound learning in modern English literature, History and Philosophy, he was held in high esteem by the students.

Mr. Ghosh served the Ripon College for nearly 30 years, first as a lecturer, then as Vice-Principal and later, as its Principal for 11 years.

He was a member of the Senate of the Calcutta University and was also for some time a member of the Syndicate.

He stood first at the B. A. examination with double first class honours in English and Philosophy and obtained the Eshan Scholarship of his year. At the M.A. examination he stood first in the first class.

Mr. Ghosh's contribution towards the founding of the National Council of Education in the days of the Swadeshi agitation was also very great. He was an enthusiastic member of the Dawn Society which was started in 1902 by Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
4th December, 1943

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1599 against 1728 and 1700 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 969. The general death-rate of the week was 39.42 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending on 4th December, 1943, was 1248 against 1386 and 1359 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 22 and 22 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from small-pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fever and bowel complaints amounted to 170 and 229 respectively against 182 and 240 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 35.13 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 34.57.

There were 209 deaths from respiratory diseases against 239 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

There were 183 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 351 against 342 and 341 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 7 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 75 from fever, 72 from bowel-complaints and 61 from respiratory diseases. The death rate of the suburbs (or added area) was 69.63 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 68.64.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 40 deaths of infants under one year.

NEW!

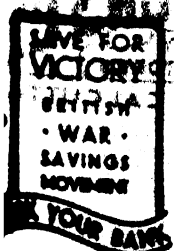
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Repairs to the existing curved roof of the old Boiler House at the Pulta Pumping Station.

2. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 17th December and for 2 on 30th December, 1943. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain a uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners

or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for 4 stalls to be constructed by the applicants as per plan, which may be seen in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market Office, under the supervision of the District Engineer, District III, Corporation of Calcutta, at their own costs on the space south of the gate leading to Block 'R' from Bertram Street. The rents of the stalls and the nature of business to be carried on therein may also be stated for approval of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th December, 1943.

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for a shop to be constructed by the applicant, as per plan, which may be seen in the S. S. Hogg Market Office, under the supervision of the District Engineer, District III, Corporation of Calcutta, at his own cost on the space measuring 16 ft. by 9 ft. approximately at the south west corner of the Market Square abutting on Bertram Street. The rent of the shop and the nature of business to be carried on therein may also be stated for approval of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 24th November, 1943.

Slaughter House Closed For Repairs

The public is hereby informed that on account of some urgent repairs the Pig Slaughter House at 15, Hughes Road, will remain closed for three weeks with effect from Friday, the 10th December, 1943.

M. U. AHMAD,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1943.

Goods for Corporation Stores

The casual purchase of stores required for the Corporation of Calcutta for which there is no regular contract such as, miscellaneous, hardware and engineering stores, is made by the Controller of Stores by inviting quotations in sealed covers from the market. The copies of enquiries are pasted in the Notice Board, ground floor at the office of the Controller of Stores at 149, Lower Circular Road. Parties who are desirous of supplying such goods are requested to see the aforesaid Notice Board regularly and submit their quotations in their own forms in covers duly sealed. The quotation against each separate enquiry should be submitted separately on due opening date.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office:
The 24th November, 1943.

Re-Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that the un-named bye lane off Hossain Shah Road in Ward No. 25 be named "Ismail Ostagar Lane".

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above may state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Friday, the 24th December, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st December, 1943.

FOR TACKLING MALARIA IN BENGAL

Distribution Of Quinine In The Districts

It is understood that the Public Health Department of the Government of Bengal will put into operation a comprehensive scheme for tackling the problem of malaria and other epidemic diseases which have broken out in several parts of the province.

One of the difficulties with which the department is faced is the question of wider distribution of quinine without any risk of the drug finding its way into the black-market. It is stated that at present the distribution of the drug is very carefully regulated, and recently the supply in every dispensary has been brought up to 10 lbs. It is felt however, that quinine will have to be made available on an even wider scale. It is understood that the department propose to distribute 30,000 lbs. of quinine in the malaria-affected

areas of Bengal during the next three months. During the past fortnight nearly 14,000 lbs. of quinine and cinchona have been sent to Dacca, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Bogra, Pabna, Malda, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Noakhali, Tippera, 24 Parganas, Hooghly, and Jalpaiguri. A scheme is also understood to be ready which provides for intensive anti-cholera and anti-small-pox operations in the 19 worst affected districts. According to this scheme 1,000 Health Assistants will be employed to carry out inoculations in additions to the existing staff of District Boards and Union Boards.

A large number of deaths from malaria is reported from Faridpur where 30,000 people are said to have died from the disease during the nine months from January to September, 1943.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

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THE EASTERN BANK LD.

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(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
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Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

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N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

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Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Olive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

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Phone : Cal. 8486

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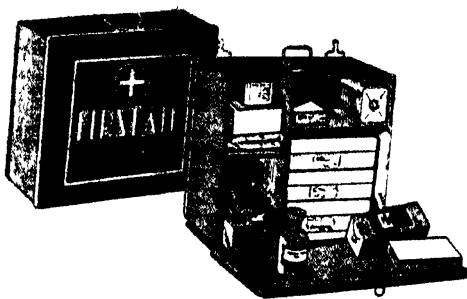
Phone : Cal. 1269

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1 It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7 Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9 For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0.10 for a Bicycle and 0.20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10 Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11 The public and the shopkeepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12 Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shopkeeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt. S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddiah (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhanguar	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			"	1 0 0	
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilaa	0 6 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes			Arhar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Crab each			Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana		0 6 6
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor "	0 11 0	0 13 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bhanga "		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer	0 16 0	0 20 0	Khasaree "		
EGGS.			Bael each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai "		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Biuli "	0 8 0	
Fowl's eggs "	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mattar "	0 13 0	
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 10 0	0 2 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Dalca	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras "			Do.		
Pean (Daryeling) Do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		Barley Pearl	1	
	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa			Do.	2	
			Do. Sree			Corn Flower	1	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Cobra Boot Pollen		
			FLOUR.			Jelly	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer					
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 7 0				

N. S.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	---
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lion "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "	1 4 0	1 8 0			Leg per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.	---			
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Breast "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Curry Mutton per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Brain each	0 8 6	0 4 0			Saddle per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	0 12 0		0 12 0	
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 8 0			Kidneys each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 0			
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0			Tongue "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Beef Dripping		1 2 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
					Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		



USE—

"Amrutanjani—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 10 0				Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 0 0		0 12 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	---		0 12 0	
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0		1 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 8 0				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	1 8 0				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	8 0 0				Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0				Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0		0 12 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0				Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 4 0				Ball ohau per seer	4 0 0		4 8 0	
Roasted Pork	1 4 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 8 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 7 0	0 8 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples (Cooking) 3-4	1 0 0	—
Capon	3 8 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	2 13 0	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Do. Kulu per doz.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (roasting)	2 12 0	—	Do. Fyzabad	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nainital	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (special)	3 0 0	—	Do. Country	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet)	1 8 0	1 10 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	—	Do. Cashmere	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Cucumber per score	0 12 0	1 2 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	1 12 0	2 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 8 0	Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Luton per doz.	—	—
Goose	16 0 0	18 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	—	—
Pigeons	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric	0 2 8	—	Do. Delicious	—	—
Turkey Cook	48 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	—	Do. Rawalpindi	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Hen	20 0 0	25 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 1 0	—	Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Black Berry per score	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	0 14 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 8	0 8 0
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	—	Country Apples	—	—
Dove each	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Guinea fowl	—	—	Onions, Madras per seer	6 0 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Portridge	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red	0 9 0	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Peacock	—	—	Do. " white	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul per box	2 0 0	2 8 0
Peahen	—	—	Do. Country red	0 8 0	—	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Plovers per dozen	0 5 0	0 7 0	Paranip each	0 8 0	—	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Quail each	0 12 0	—	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Rabbit	6 0 0	—	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	—
Snippets per each	0 4 0	—	Do. Hazaribagh	—	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Anar per seer	—	2 0 0
Teal (large)	0 8 0	0 14 0	Do. Kagbanga	—	—	Guava (Benares) per doz.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Teal (cotton)	0 8 0	0 14 0	Do. Country	—	—	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Wild Duck each	—	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	—
Band Grouse each	—	—	Do. Country do.	—	—	Khurbanee	1 8 0	—
BIRDS.			Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 14 0	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Do. (Hen)	—	—	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime patty per score	0 4 0	0 8 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (New)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. Madras	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. (Small)	—	—	Do. (Country)	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Shillong	0 14 0	0 15 0	Locket per score	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rhubarb each	0 4 0	—	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Pulbul (Patal) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	M. Melon Jaunpur	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Radish English per bundle	0 1 6	0 2 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Bean Country per seer	1 0 0	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)	—	—
Do. French (Darjeeling)	—	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Country Spinach per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Cabbage each	—	—	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. (Darj.) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Pumpkins, each	—	—	Do. Sipia 5-8	—	—
Do. Country	—	—	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Fazzie 1	—	—
Do. Darjeeling each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 14 0	—	Do. Kissen Bhog	—	—
Carrots Darjeeling per	—	—	Do. Country	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Ranchi	1 0 0	—	Do. Gotaphash	—	—
			Do. Shillong	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Humsagore	—	—
			Turnip Darjeeling per	—	—	Do. Green per score	—	—
			Do. Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
			Vegetable marrow Country	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Do. Do. each	—	—	Do. Madras 6-8	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
			White Pumpkins each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			Red	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Mossambi per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Poons	3 0 0	3 8 0
						Bombay	3 8 0	—
						Oranges Sylhet	—	—
						Do. Bombay 8-10	1 0 0	—
						Do. Darjeeling 12-10	1 0 0	—
						Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
						Do. Nagpur 10-16	1 0 0	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...	—	—	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	—
Do. Singapore " ...	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	—	—	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	—
Do. Ceylon " ...	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—	Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 0 0	—
Do. Assam " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...	—	—	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	—
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 0	—	Sofata 16-20 ...	1 0 0	—	Currants Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	2 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	—	—	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	—
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	—	1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	—	1 1 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	—	—	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	—	1 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Murdah Kabul per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	—	1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	—	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...	—	—	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0	—	Do. Goalund each ...	—	—	Khurma per seer ...	—	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	—	0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...	—	—	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	—	—	Pears dry per lb. ...	—	4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	—	Water fruit per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	DRY FRUITS	—	—	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	—
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0	—	Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...	—	—	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	—
Do. Delmonta do. ...	—	—	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Calasia do. ...	—	—	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	—
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 8 0	—	Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	—	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	—	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...	—	—	Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	—	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	—	—	—	—	—	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cashmere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-23	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 33	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 95)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big) ..	4 0 0		*FLOUR.			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.						*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0		Country flour per seer ...		0 8 6	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 6 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*RICE					to
Do. cut pieces) ..	2 4 0	2 12 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control	Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price		to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	3 12 0	4 8 0	(retail) ...		0 8 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 6 6		Medium per seer ...		0 8 0	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake "Almond		
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0		Do. per seer ...		0 8 0	iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 6 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe 6—10			Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Soru rice (best) ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Kamini rice ...			lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb	1 4 0	4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Control	per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Crystal (best) ...		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium (small grain		0 7 0	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	white) ...			" 2		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 8 0		Kalai per seer ...			Glaxo ...		
Do. (cut) ...			Arachar " ...			Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
1 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khasari " ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Mung (Bhaja) ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6		*Salt			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocoa—			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. " ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Edam " ...	1 8 0		*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			Castor Oil ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar " ...	1 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			" " " No. 2			BRITANNIA		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 1		led	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 26-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 1 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 12 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-1/2		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	8 8 0
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.						Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
Derezske per packet	0 2 0		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Sclisor per pkt.		0 8 0	O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.			per tin		
(magnum)			DUST TEA					
Gold "Flake" per packet			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Green	0 8 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Savender per packet	0 4 0		Red Mission Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Coccoa 1 lb. packet		8 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
4 Do. "Planters" per			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
50		2 8 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes		0 2 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
per packet		4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0		Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2981) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 163-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	1 12 0	2 12 0	Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 6 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil	1 6 0		Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil	1 1 0				
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Rupali			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 6	Parsey	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 12 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 6	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Dal)		0 12 0	Suji			Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Sona)			" Khajure			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Krishna)	0 12 0		VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Arahar Dal		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 2 8						
Salt								

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 8 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		5 0 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		8 8 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha "			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoanut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa			Apples 3—6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—25	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		5 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 8 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	rettes 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country) 8			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
VEGETABLES			FISH			Sago (Pearl)		
Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pona		1 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Potatoes (Doel)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	(glass) each		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Jam		
Ginger		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Jelly		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 12 0	Koi per seer	1 6 0	2 0 0	Quickwhite (White)		
Cabbage "	0 8 0	1 4 0	Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
FISH						Elephant Brand tin		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0				Do. per bottle		
Pona		1 4 0				Do. " bulk		
Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0				Rising Sun		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0				Do. per bottle		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0						
Koi per seer	1 6 0	2 0 0						
Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	1 4 0						

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd Block "G" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhey Ch. Chatterjee Block "G" 15 to 19, Lansdowne Market from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd November, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Safata	...	...	Rice	...	...
Do. 2nd " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mango (Local)	...	...	Dinaipori Khatar Bhog	...	...
Goat per seer	...	...	Begamfully	...	...	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	...	...
EGGS			Bombay (Local)	...	...	Do. (Medium)	...	...
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 2 0	Alfanzo Kanchan	...	...	Patnai (Atap) "md.	...	...
Fowls	2 0 0	2 2 0	Mango Bhastara	...	...	Hilly (old) per md.	...	...
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4—5	1 0 0	...	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	...	...
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Langra	...	...	Jhingasal per md.	...	...
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Bombay (Pair)	...	...	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	...	...
Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Nilambari	...	...	Do. No. 2 per md.	...	...
Ginger	...	0 8 0	Do. Totapuri	...	...	Chamormoni	...	...
Patli Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 14 0	Do. Sapeda	...	...	Balam (old) per md.	...	...
Ladies finger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Golapphas	...	...	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	...	...
Kagji Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar	...	...	maund (old)	...	...
Onions Patna red per seer	...	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	...	...	Kalma (polished) No. 1	...	...
Do. Bombay	...	0 10 0	Kharbuza per seer	...	1 0 0	per maund	...	...
Do. Country	...	0 8 0	Orange Ichhanagore 6—10	1 0 0	...	Kalma (polished) No. 2	...	...
Potatoes Nainital per seer	...	...	Do. Sylhet	...	1 0 0	per maund	...	...
Do. Deshi	...	...	Do. Darjeeling 10—20	...	1 0 0	Kamini per maund	...	...
Do. Madras	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur 10—25	...	1 0 0	Peshwar Rice per md.	...	...
Do. Gauhati	0 13 0	0 14 0	Do. Bombay	...	...	Dhaki Chata	...	...
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	...	...	Pesta Bagdad per seer	...	6 0 0	Fine per seer	0 8 0	Con.
Patni Murshidabad per	...	...	Do. Multan	5 0 0	5 8 0	Coarse	...	...
seer	...	...	Do. Kabul	...	1 0 0	Medium	...	...
Do. Disi per seer	...	...	Pears 8—30	...	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.	...	...
Do. Hilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pineapple Singapur each	1 8 0	2 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Control-
Cabbage each	...	...	Do. Assam	...	...	Java	...	led shop
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each	...	...	Cocoonut Oil	...	...
Pean Ranchi per seer	...	...	Peaches	...	0 8 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	...
Do. Darjeeling	0 14 0	1 0 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	1 4 0	Salt per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Deshi	...	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	...	...	Flour	...	Con.
Beans	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musk per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Atta	0 8 6	Control-
Squash	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate per seer	...	...	Sujee	0 6 6	led shop
Tomato	...	...	Do. Multan per seer	...	...	Atta fresh per seer	...	...
Green Mangoes per score	...	...	Do. Kandahar	...	...	Chandausi Atta per md.	...	...
FRUITS			Do. Dholka	...	...	Til Oil per seer	1 4 0	...
Apple Australia	...	...	Raisin (Rad) per seer	...	3 8 0	Fine per seer	...	1 5 0
Do. Cashmere 3—8	1 0 0	...	Do. Sultana	...	8 0 0	DAL	...	...
Do. American	...	...	Almond shelled	...	4 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	...
Do. Kulu 3—4	1 0 0	...	Do. without shell	...	4 0 0	Mug Dal	0 11 0	...
Do. Japan	...	...	Do. do. arge	...	...	Arhar	0 11 0	...
Do. Peshwari	...	...	Surdah Quaman per seer	...	...	Kalai	0 10 0	...
Do. Quetta	...	...	Water melon Goalando	...	...	Khesari	0 10 0	...
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Deshi	...	...	Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	...
Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad	...	...	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	...
Baavia each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta	...	...	Mator	...	0 10 0
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhagalpur	...	...	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Bedana (green)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sarbatil Lemon (Musambi)	6—10	1 0 0	TEA.	...	...
Cocoonut each (green)	0 1 0	0 2 0	Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rose Mixture	1 14 0	...
Do. dry per seer	...	...	Do. Shelled	2 0 0	...	Golden Orange Pekoe	...	...
Chillghosa	...	8 0 0	Nut Ground	...	1 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab	...	...	Sharifa 8—16	...	...	Rose Orange Pekoe	...	...
Do. Bagdad	...	1 8 0	Nona (each)	...	...	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	...	...	BUTTER, ETC.	...	...	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Nasik	...	...	Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Quetta	...	...	Bombay	2 0 0	...	Darjeeling Autumn	...	...
Do. Chaman	...	3 0 0	Aligarh	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia	...	...	Jessore	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 10 0
Khorma	2 0 0	2 8 0	Dinapur	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.	...	...
Kesur Deshi	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pabna	3 0 0	3 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—	...	...
Do. Singapore	...	...	Darbhangra	3 0 0	...	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 5 8	Control-
Khobani	...	2 8 0	Mazafferpur	3 0 0	...	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 3 0	Price
Kajoo Nuts	...	...	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0	...	"Victoria" Swan—	...	...
Lichis Country per 100	...	...	Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	4 14 6	Control-
Do. Mozafferpur per 100	...	...	Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0	...	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 2 9	Price
Black Raisins per seer	...	...	FISH	...	...	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)	...	...
Papaya Country each	0 5 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bulk	...	...
Plums per seer	...	...	Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Owl & Swan per tin	...	...
Jamrul per 100	...	...	Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	...	...	Bulk	...	...
Golapjam " score	...	...	Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	...	Monkey Brand per tin	...	...
Panfal per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Hilsa	1 4 0	...	Elephant Brand per bot.	...	...
Kancha-Mita Mango per	...	...	Kohi	1 8 0	...	(White)	0 8 6	Control-
Score	...	...	Rohi (cut pieces)	0 8 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.	...	led shop
Shunk Alu per seer	...	...	Small fish	...	...	(Red)	...	...
			Chetal	...	...	Snowflake per tin	...	...
			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Soft Coke per md.	...	...
			Koi per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	3 0 0	4 0 0			
			Do. (large)	...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGLA STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6	Sujee		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 6 0	
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 8 0	0 10 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				per md.		
Hilsa	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			(Kora) per seer		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes		2 0 0	Deeshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer			Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer	1 12 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
			Almond "	0 1 6	0 8 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32			Gur per seer		0 14 0
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0			
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.		0 12 0	DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arabar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chana "		
Brinjal "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer			Masoor "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8			Bhanga "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pears			Khasaree "		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0				Kalai "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Bituli "		
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Madras "			" (Fried) per seer		
Green Chilly "		1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee "			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Onion "		0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa "			Salt "		
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0		Do. Sree "			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital)		0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Milk "		0 8 0	Coal "	1 8 0	
						Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Chilly "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	0 12 0	1 0 0	Onion "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 2 0	1 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) "	1 8 0		Sujee		
Bagda	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "			Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Bhetki	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (New) "	0 9 0	0 10 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul "	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 10 0	0 12 0	Ladies finger "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Parsey	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 1 0	0 1 6	Sweet Potatoes "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
			FRUITS.			Deeshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Golap Sori		
Duck each	1 12 0	2 8 0	Alubokra "			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) "	0 7 8	
Chicken "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Gur per seer		
			Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocconut oil "		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Grapes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arabar per seer		
Fowl's eggs "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Lime per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Chana "		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai "		
Brinjal "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranates per seer			Bituli "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Cauliflower "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. (Sona) "		
Carrot (Country) per seer			Oranges per score			Mattor "		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	1 8 0	2 0 0	BUTTER.			Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
Cucumber per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee "			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Bhadwa "			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree "			Jelly		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Milk "			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	1 80	1 120	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 60	—	Fasli 8 to 16 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 80	1 120	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 00	1 80	Prmes S. W. per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pork " ...	0 80	0 100	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 10	0 20
Duck each ...	0 100	1 00	White Pumpkin each ...	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 80	0 100	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	—	—	Allgarh per lb. ...	—	2 80
Pigeon " ...	—	0 50	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	—	1 120
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer ...	—	2 80
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 120	2 00	Apricot ...	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk ...	—	0 80
Fowl's " " ...	1 120	2 00	Apples ...	—	—	BREAL		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	8 80	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	—	0 40
Pona per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. 1 lb. ...	—	0 16
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 40	1 120	Bedana per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Do. 1 lb. ...	—	0 09
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 80	2 00	Pomegranate " ...	1 80	2 00	Flour per seer ...	—	0 80
Bagda ...	1 40	1 80	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta " ...	—	0 60
Bhangaur ...	1 00	1 40	Cocoanut each ...	0 40	0 60	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 00	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	0 120	1 00	Dates per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 10	0 20	Almond " ...	2 80	3 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 120	1 00	Grape " ...	4 00	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	2 80	3 00	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chiniakhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	—	Goosberry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 20	1 60
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 60	1 20	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	0 70	—
Do. (Desi) ...	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 40	1 120
Bean (French) per seer ...	—	—	Lime per score ...	0 50	0 60	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	—	—	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	0 50	0 60	Oranges 8 to 10 ...	1 00	—	Arhar per seer ...	0 90	0 100
Cabbage (Country) each ...	1 00	1 80	Pesta per seer ...	3 80	4 00	Chana " ...	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 110
Cauliflower ...	0 20	0 100	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 20	0 40	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 80	0 80	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 40	0 120	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Celery per seer ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 90	0 100
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 00	2 80	Mattor " ...	0 60	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 80	0 100	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 20
Garlic ...	0 50	0 60	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 100	0 120	Tamarind per seer ...	0 18	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 40	0 50	Walnut " ...	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion " ...	0 80	0 100	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 80	0 100	Do. (Madras) 12-16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Langra 16-20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 80	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 140	1 00	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 80	0 100	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
36A	0 40 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 20 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 50 "		35-36 "	0 20 "	
33 "	0 50 "		36 "	0 20 "	
37 "	0 16 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,
Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 88)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 36	3 0 0	Do.	West Range		Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
New Bldg.			" 38	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.			Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.			Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 8 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 63-66	0 8 0	Do.	" & 20	0 5 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 67-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 17	0 5 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 36-37	—	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
" 38	0 8 0	Potato.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Hotel
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
Cocoanut Range		Cocoanut.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 11-12		
" 5	0 4 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.			
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-116	0 8 0	Do.			
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 117-118	0 8 0	Do.			
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 119-120	0 4 0	Do.			
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 121-122	0 4 0	Do.			
" 14	—	Do.	" 123-124	0 4 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 125-126	0 4 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 127-128	0 4 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 129-130	0 4 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 131-132	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 133-134	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 135-136	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 137-138	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 143-144	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 145-146	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 147-148	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 149-150	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-152	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 153-154	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 157-158	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 159-160	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 161-162	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 167-168	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 169-170	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-172	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 173-174	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 179-180	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 181-182	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-184	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 185-186	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 191-192	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 193-194	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-196	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 197-198	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-200	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 201-202	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-204	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 205-206	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-212	0 4 0	Do.			

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mdli.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pa.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mdli.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	Onion-8	0 3 0	Do.

LANDSLOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 4 "	Potato
C. 28B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 6	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
" 20	" 8 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 4-5 Onion-3-4	0 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 0	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle And Comment

The Late Sir John Herbert

The death of Sir John Herbert was not quite unexpected; yet his premature end will cause deep regret even among those who differed from him, for they would also recognise that he worked as Governor of this province according to his light. And in carrying on his onerous task at a very critical period of the history of Bengal, visited by flood and famine and with a powerful enemy at her doorstep, Sir John never spared himself. Had he resigned earlier and gone Home, he might have had a chance, but he stuck to his post resolutely and with courage. One cannot but pay a tribute to his fine sense of duty which marked him out from many. May his soul rest in peace.

The Late Principal R. N. Ghosh

Bengal lost a distinguished scholar and educationist in the death, last week, of Rabindra Narayan Ghosh, Principal of Ripon College, Calcutta. For more than thirty years he held a conspicuous position in the educational world of this province,—a position that he had attained by his erudition and character. Several thousands of students had sat at his feet during this period and there had scarcely been one among them who was not inspired by his love of knowledge and gracious personality. He represented all that was and still is best in Indian culture, for he brought to bear

upon it the noblest influence of the culture of the West which he had equally imbibed.

The Late Mr. Sudhir Ray

The sudden death in tragic circumstances of Mr. Sudhir Ray removes a fine figure from the Calcutta Bar—fine in every respect. He had a fine career at college. He was a fine sportsman. And his success at the Bar was fine too. But success did not spoil him. He retained the same urbanity and delicate sense of courtesy, which characterised him in the football field, captaining his college team; he was the same sportsman in every walk of life. We had known him for many years and we shall never cease to regret his loss. Our heart goes out in deep sympathy to his widow, the eldest daughter of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan and to the members of the bereaved family. May God grant them consolation and peace.

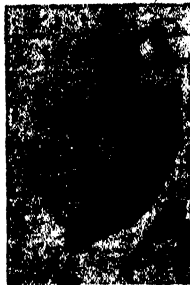
Death Of Mr. Saral Ch. Sen

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Saral Ch. Sen, Barrister-at-Law and the youngest and only surviving son of Brahmananda Keshub Chunder Sen, on Wednesday last the 8th instant at the age of 67 years. Mr. Sen was an esteemed colleague of ours, having served as Assistant Collector for several years. He had a lovable personality and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. We offer our condolences to his widow and children.

An Indian Citizen Of America

The name and achievements of Mr. Taraknath Das, who recently acquired citizen rights in America, are included in the latest edition of the U. S. "Who's Who." This man, born 59 years ago in Calcutta, is recognized as one of the distinguished Indian scholars in the United States.

At the schools in India, where his faith and ideals first took shape, he won many medals and prizes for scholarship. One of his awards was an American book, "From Log Cabin to White House". It was the story of Abraham Lincoln, the poor farm boy who became one of the greatest



TARAKNATH DAS

Presidents of the United States. The imagination of the young Indian boy was fired and he felt that he must some day visit America.

In 1905, at the age of 21, Mr. Das went to Japan to study for a year. He was surprised to learn that most of Japan's modern industrial advancements were copied from the United States. More than ever then, he wanted to go to the U. S. and see this land for himself.

One year later, Mr. Das arrived in the United States. He was determined to get an education; to earn sufficient money, he worked at all sorts of

jobs. He acted as an interpreter at the Immigration Office in Seattle, in the State of Washington, and at other Pacific Coast ports. He worked as a laundry boy in a San Francisco hospital. He was on a farm in California and waited on tables in college club houses. In 1914 he became an American citizen.

Mr. Taraknath Das continued his studies throughout the country and finally took his advanced degree at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., the American capital. Meanwhile, he taught and helped other Indian students, and wrote various pamphlets and papers. One of these reached Leo Tolstoy, the famous Russian author, who commented on it favourably in an open letter. So the web of Oriental and Occidental life interwove in the experience of Mr. Taraknath Das.

The U. S. "Who's Who" notes that he taught at the Catholic University of America, lectured at the University of Maryland, and was on the faculties of the New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College, Bryn Mawr, Cornell University, Queens College, and at present teaches at the College of the City of New York. Those statements of fact add up to the realisation that here is a man who has lived up to his convictions and to the best traditions of both the country of his birth and that of his adoption.

Mr. Das is also a well-known author and has written extensively on International politics.

The Week In The Corporation

The Late Sir John Herbert

City Fathers Pay Their Tribute

A RESOLUTION expressing their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir John Herbert, lately Governor of Bengal, was adopted by the Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 15th December and the meeting adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Mayor (Mr. Syed Badrudduza), who moved the resolution, said that the death of Sir John Herbert amid tragic circumstances lent an additional pathos to his premature end. He had served his country and the Crown according to his own light and convictions. Future historians, however, would record their verdict about the part he played in Bengal when her destinies were entrusted to his care by Providence.

There was something significant in this pathetic end of Sir John Herbert at this juncture when the shadows of death had closed in upon millions of unfortunate homes in Bengal. The best traditions of India demanded that all controversies should be hushed into dead silence on such an occasion and no attempts should be made to rake up a dismal and gloomy past amid which the tragedy of Bengal had been enacted by human agencies—a tragedy that had created a sombre atmosphere all around.

They should, however, introduce no discordant note today and should offer their condolences to The Lady Mary Herbert and the bereaved family in their greatest misfortune.

The resolution was passed, all standing.

Condolences

References were also made to the deaths of Mr. Rabindra Narayan Ghose, Principal, Ripon College; Mr. Saral Chandra Sen, formerly Assistant Collector of the Corporation and the youngest son of Keshub Chunder Sen; and Mr. Hiran Kumar Bose, a son of the late Principal Khudiram Bose and a member of the Calcutta Police Court Bar, who died in Calcutta a few days ago run over by a lorry in the streets.

The Corporation on Friday last, December 17, condoled the deaths of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray, Barrister-at-Law and son-in-law of Desha-

bandhu Chittaranjan Das, Mr. Kishoripati Roy, M.L.A., and Dr. Kamakhya Nath Banerjee, father of Councillor Debjiban Banerjee and adjourned the day's meeting in honour of their memory till the afternoon of Monday next.

Mr. S. C. Bose who moved the resolution condoling the death of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray conveyed the sympathies of the House to Smt. Basanti Devi, his mother-in-law and members of the bereaved family. Mr. Madan Mohan Barman seconded the motion and Mr. Israil on behalf of the Moslem League Party associated himself with the motion.

The other two motions of condolence were moved from the Chair. Of Mr. Kishoripati Roy the Mayor said that he was a man of courage of conviction and prepared to suffer any consequences for his ideal.

Demand For More Covered Shelters

The necessity of building more covered shelters and keeping the existing ones in good condition for use by the public in times of air raid was stressed by Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury while making a reference to the last Japanese raid on the Calcutta area.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury said that the last bombing had revealed to them the fact that they were in dire need of more covered shelters. The heavy casualties in the worst affected part were due to inability of the people to take shelter. There was very little shelter, he remarked, provided for the poor people.

AIR RAID SHELTERS

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ASKED TO RECONDITION

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, issued instructions to the Calcutta Improvement Trust to recondition the covered and surface air raid shelters constructed by the Trust, which are mostly in North Calcutta.

The Trust have so far dug 1,16,682 ft. of slit trenches, and constructed 29 protected verandah shelters, 30 circular shelters and 272 parabolic masonry shelters. These shelters, it is estimated, will accommodate about 1,00,000 persons.

Shelters in other parts of the city have been constructed by the P. W. D. Bengal, and they are also being attended to.

It had also been found, he said, that wherever people could take shelter, particularly in the covered ones, their lives were saved. The speaker suggested that the Mayor, as their representative, should urge upon the Government the necessity of building as many covered shelters as were required. Hundreds were necessary, he observed, if not thousands. Al-

NEXT CORPORATION ELECTION

The Governor of Bengal has fixed Wednesday, March 29, for the general election to Calcutta Corporation.

The election, which was due in March last year, was postponed for a year under orders of the Government of Bengal.

though the last raid did very little damage to the city, that was no reason why they should remain silent over the matter. Greater intensity of raids from the Japanese enemy was expected, and in future there was the possibility of more raids, and in that view he made this suggestion.

The second point was, Mr. Roy Chowdhury continued, that the shelters and slit trenches were in a very bad condition. They had on previous occasions

urged the necessity of cleaning these up and the Corporation had done some work in some districts but that was not enough. The speaker understood Government had given them some money for cleaning up roads and other public places which had been made dirty by the destitutes. That money had been given for work for a period of two months and the speaker thought that two months had already expired. As there was every possibility of these slit trenches and shelters being used by members of the public, the speaker suggested that the Corporation should ask for some more money from Government to keep an extra gang of workers in order to maintain these in good condition.

The Unheard Sirens

Navraj Satyabrata Sen complained that the sirens were not heard during the last air-raid in all parts of Calcutta in good time, and suggested that steps should be taken to improve the air raid warning system.

Councillor B. S. Nahar

Councillor Kshush Chandra Chakravarty referred to the illness of Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar, now in detention in the Dum Dum jail, and suggested that the Mayor should move the Government so that one of their brother Councillors might be treated by some eminent physician of his choice.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, said that no information regarding the matter had been received by him.

MR. SUDHIR RAY DEAD

Son-In-Law Of Deshabandhu

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray, a well known Barrister-at-Law of the Calcutta High Court and son-in-law of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, passed away at 3.50 on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Ray was suddenly taken ill while arguing a case before Mr. Justice A. N. Sen who having noticed his condition requested him to take his seat. Mr. Ray, however, felt worse and was removed to Mr. Justice Sen's chamber where, twenty-five minutes later, he expired. The case was diagnosed to be thrombosis of the heart. The body was removed to his Beltola residence followed by a number of members of the profession.

Mr. Ray who was about 56, survived by his wife, Sreemati Aparna Devi, three sons and three daughters. The body was cremated at Sahasrabati Burning Ghat.

Son of the late Srish Chandra Ray of Hashara, Dacca, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray was born in 1889. He graduated with Honours in History from the Presidency College and took his Master's Degree in the same subject and passed the B. L. examination a year later. For sometime he was a lecturer in History and Political Economy in the Krishnanath College, Berhampore. In 1911 he left for England to study law and was called to the Bar in 1913. He joined the Calcutta High Court where he built up a very good practice and enjoyed the reputation of being a sound and successful lawyer.

He was a member of the Indian National Congress and was elected a member of the All-India Congress Committee in 1925. He married Sreemati Aparna Devi, daughter of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan in 1916.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

NO SERIOUS JAP ATTEMPT TO INVADE INDIA

Commander-In-Chief On Coming Burma Offensive

"WE have consolidated our positions on the frontiers of India and developed our bases and communications in preparation for our offensive to an extent which 18 months ago would have been thought impossible."

Thus said General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, in a broadcast from New Delhi on December 13 adding: "This process of consolidation and preparation is still going on unceasingly and with all the energy we can put into it."

"We have had setbacks from famine, flood and disease, but we have overcome these and are ready to overcome similar obstacles which we shall undoubtedly encounter in the future."

Later in his broadcast, General Auchinleck said that he did not believe that the Japanese now had the resources with which to make a serious attempt to invade India either by land or by sea or from the air. They might have made some attempt last year, but they had, he thought, missed their chance.

NO ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST AIR-RAID POSSIBLE

The Commander-in-Chief continued: "They are likely, however, to take every chance to cause us loss and annoyance by raiding our ports and coasts which are within reach of their aircraft."

"We are ready for such raids, but it is a fact that not even the most powerful defences, not even defences such as exist in Britain to-day, can provide absolute protection against attacks of this kind. As the pressure on Japan increases, the more reckless is she likely to become in her attempts to dislocate our organization and impede our war effort."

"So far, the Japanese have never crossed our land frontiers, but that is not because they could not do so, but because to do so in small parties on the remote mountainous tracts of the Burma frontier would be of little or no advantage to them. They may yet try something of this kind in an attempt to cause alarm and in order to

assist their propaganda, but they can do us no real harm in this way."

IN NORTH-EAST ASSAM

Jap Raid On U. S. Air-Field

On December 13 Japanese bombers escorted by fighters raided a U. S. air-field in North-East Assam, says a Press "communique".

Casualties and damage are reported to be extremely slight.

Two Japanese bombers and five fighters were definitely destroyed.

All About Air Raids

"IT IS CERTAIN THERE WILL BE FUTURE RAIDS"

Chief Minister's Warning To Calcutta Citizens

Speaking at the Police Parade on Wednesday last (December 15), the Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Government of Bengal said: "It is certain that there will be further raids."

"The raid 10 days ago (Sunday, December 5) was carried out by a formidable enemy force but it would be the height of folly to assume, from the almost ludicrously slight damage done and from the few casualties caused, that nothing more serious can be brought against us by the enemy. We must, therefore, aim at maintaining and continuously intensifying our alertness and efficiency."

"The raid, 10 days ago, in daylight and after a long period of freedom from alerts," the Chief Minister continued, "showed that they were ready: and praise is due to them for their staunchness, the good

work they did and the example, which they showed to the general public. The police force in Calcutta has suffered its first casualties by direct enemy action and among them was constable Abdul Mokaid, the

BE PREPARED

first member of the force to die of injuries received while on duty. The fire brigade was promptly at work in extinguishing fires and scores of pumps were work-

I am happy to pay this tribute to the work of the police force and of these services and on behalf of the public of Calcutta to tell them that they command our confidence should further raids occur.

A CORRECTION

We regret that the last air-raid on Calcutta, on December 5, was described as the seventh in these columns last week. It was actually the eighth.—Editor, "C. M. G."

ing well before the "raiders passed" signal was given. Special constables and Civic Guards also had duties to perform which were executed cheerfully and well.

DAYLIGHT RAID ALERT IN CALCUTTA AGAIN.

A report issued by Combined Headquarters, Eastern India, states that an alert was sounded in Calcutta at 11-45 a.m. on December 16 (Thursday). The "all-clear" signal was given three-quarters of an hour later. No incidents have been reported.

RANGOON AND CALCUTTA: 1941 AND 1943

Two December Raids Compared

"ON December 23, 1941, ill-prepared Rangoon had her first Japanese air-raid," writes the *Statesman* editorially. "Preliminary reports were issued, and three days later an official *communique* of fair length which vividly described what happened. Though 10 days have passed there has been no such announcement yet about Calcutta's big daylight raid on December 5 of this year. New Delhi *communiqués* have been laconic, totalling 159 words only. Rangoon was promptly told how many enemy bombers (between 50 and 60) came over. Calcutta has not had comparable information from authority, though citizens could count the many raiders which they saw, and presumably the enemy knows what number he sent. Calcutta has not been told (though Rangoon was) whether any of our own planes were lost. According to the New Delhi *communiqués* of the enemy force raiding Calcutta only two are known to have been destroyed. Rangoon's hastily contrived defences during her first raid shot down 10, some of these (in contrast to Calcutta) before full popular view. We think that Calcutta is at least entitled to equality of information, even if, in this instance, she did not get equality in defensive military skill."

FIRST RAID ON RANGOON

Below, reproduced for comparison with the information hitherto released about the big daylight raid on Calcutta of December 5 last, is the text of the R. A. F. *communique* issued on December 26, 1941, about the first enemy air-raid on Rangoon, three days previously.

"British and American fighters were dispatched to intercept the Japanese bombers, 50 to 60 of which,

R. A. F. sustained some casualties to their ground staff.

"The brilliant work of the fighters resulted in the destruction of nine bombers and one fighter with several others so damaged that they are not likely to reach their base.

DEATH-ROLL IN CALCUTTA DAYLIGHT RAID

Three hundred and thirty-four persons were killed instantly or have died in hospital so far as a result of the enemy air raid on Calcutta on December 5, according to mortality figures recorded by the Calcutta Corporation for the week ending December 11.

escorted by fighters, approached Rangoon from the south and east at about 10-10 a.m. on December 28. Our fighters caught the raiders just before they reached the city. When attacked by our interceptors the raiders broke formation. A number of bombers, however, reached their objectives, which appeared to be Mingaladon and the docks. Slight damage was sustained at the former, including a block of buildings, a small quantity of fuel being destroyed. The

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

Warning Against Breach Of Orders

The Government of Bengal, in a Press Note, says that the provisions of the Bengal Lighting Restriction Order are not being properly observed. As the strictest observance of the Order is essential at the present juncture, Government propose to take the most serious view of any breaches of the Order and have issued instructions accordingly. The Government also appeals to the public for co-operation.

"On their return flight, the enemy was again attacked by our fighters and further loss was inflicted. Three of our fighters were lost in the engagement, but one pilot, who escaped by parachute and was machine-gunned by the enemy, is safe.

"The local anti-aircraft crew, who went into action for the first time, did well in the first baptism of fire."

CALCUTTA EXPECTS EVERY CITIZEN TO DO HIS DUTY

THE LAST AIR RAID ON CALCUTTA

"Bengal, as you know, is the springboard for an Allied offensive against Japan said Sir Sultan Ahmed, while giving his especial talk at the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio on Sunday last (December 12), and the enemy gave evidence of his fear when his planes raided Calcutta last Sunday (December 5). As the Allied preparation gathers momentum, there may be a few more raids, but I have no doubt that the people of Calcutta will show the same steadfastness, high morale and devotion to duty as they did last Sunday. I have visited the affected area and was greatly impressed with the fact that business conditions were normal, streets were full with traffic and the people were carrying on with their daily work as if nothing had happened. It filled me with pride to see that Bengal can take it in the same spirit as Britain did during the blitz. You can reduce the number of casualties still further by taking cover, as far as possible, in air raid shelters."

PROTECTION OF BUSTEE PEOPLE

An appeal to the owners of private buildings situated near *bustees* in the city to come forward with offers of buildings of rooms in their premises for use as air raid shelters, or of land for the digging of slit trenches for the *bustee* people residing near-by, is made by the Government of Bengal through a *Press Note* issued on Tuesday last.

Government made a similar appeal over a year ago when in addition to buildings, many offers of land for slit trenches were also made by members of the public.

Government trust that there will be a ready response on this as on the previous occasion.

DISPOSAL OF BODIES AFTER RAID

In the light of the experience of the last enemy air raid on the city, the Government of Bengal are now, it is learnt, revising the present arrangements for disposal of corpses after a raid.

Under the present arrangements, immediately after a raid, the police have to examine the dead bodies of persons killed

AN AMAZING NEWS

"According to an amazing news agency report, not yet contradicted and so conceivably containing some truth, one of Bengal's Ministers, including the Premier, will this month attend a conference at Karachi, presumably the Provincial Ministers' Conference convened by the Premier of Sind. We await an authoritative denial. Unduly many Bengal Ministers in any case seem bent on attending near Christmas the Karachi meeting of the Muslim League. But Bengal is still famine-stricken, and its harassed capital threatened by bombardment, having this month suffered its heaviest and least intelligible air-raid. This is not a time for Ministers worth their jobs to make pilgrimage 'en masse' to another capital 1,500 miles distant. There was too much travelling around by their predecessors last Christmas, a season which seems to interest the Japanese."

—STATESMAN

in a raid and after enquiry, to inform the Calcutta Corporation which is to arrange for disposal of the bodies. The object of the revised arrangements will be to minimise the time involved.

Other civil defence services in the city have stood the "test" well and there is no scope for improvement, according to a high Government official attached to the department concerned.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

"EVERY MEASURE TAKEN TO MEET THE EMERGENCY"

How Constantly-Heckled Amery Addressed The Birmingham Public

MR. LEOPOLD S. AMERY, the Secretary of State for India, was constantly heckled while addressing a public meeting at Birmingham on December 10 last on the Bengal food situation, the meeting ultimately ending in disorder.

Mr. Amery said, "I think I can say with some confidence that so far as the actual supply of food to Bengal is concerned we are turning the corner. There will still be anxiety about getting supplies out to some of the more outlying villages and there is new and serious anxiety about the increase of malaria, cholera and other diseases among the population weakened by malnutrition. Every possible measure is being taken to meet the emergency."

Substantial Army Help

Mr. Amery said: The army has given substantial help. It has placed doctors and hospitals at the disposal of civil authorities. The American Air Force has flown large quantities of blankets and clothing to relieve distress. From this country, South Africa and New Zealand, large supplies of milk products are being hurried to India. Within India itself some 3600 tons of grain are being shipped into Calcutta daily. In ordinary times, there would have been no great difficulty in rushing in supplies from the rest of India or from over-seas. But on this occasion the Bengal calamity came on the top of difficulties which the rest of India was hard put to overcome, and was complicated by overstrain, due

to war, of the Indian Railway system and by the corresponding overstrain on the whole of our shipping services. Two and a quarter million people are being fed free at over 6,000 relief centres. The Central Government has undertaken to provide from outside Bengal foodstuffs necessary to feed Calcutta with its four and a half million inhabitants for the next year in order to make it easier for the Bengal Government to handle the problem in the country districts. A complete scheme of purchase and distribution, as well as of rationing in large cities, is being put in operation. With the prospect of a really abundant harvest in the next few weeks, the abnormally high prices of rice have already begun to fall.

Commons Question

Previously Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, gave written replies to several questions about India in the House of Commons on December 9.

Major A. M. Lyons (Conservative) asked: "In view of the possibility of a recurrence of the food shortage in India in the immediate future years and in order to prevent any sudden strain being thrown on shipping resources, has the Government of India asked neighbouring countries and Colonies, within

BRITISH FAILURE IN INDIA**WORKERS' UNIONS UNANIMOUS DEMAND**

London, December 12.

The political correspondent of the *REYNOLDS NEWS* writes: "Government's failure to deal with the situation in India is blowing up into a political storm"

The Executive Committee of the Transport and General Workers' Unions, the largest trade union in the world, has brought the question to a head by its unanimous demand for the resignation of Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India "as a first step towards complete revision of the British policy."

The resolution has been sent to Prime Minister, but from such a powerful organisation it cannot fail to be considered at once by the National Council of Labour and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress.

Details reaching America give a grim picture of the conditions in India.—Reuter.

and without the British Commonwealth, to co-operate in growing suitable foodstuffs at guaranteed prices, for the purchase of which it will be responsible, so as to admit of stocks being gradually built up and stored in India to meet all reasonable eventualities? And if extra temporary labour is required, is the Government of India prepared to find it?"

Mr. Amery replied: "The nearest territories providing the normal food reserves of India are in enemy occupation, and most of the other countries in the Indian Ocean area are affected at least as much as India by the loss of these potential imports. I doubt, therefore, whether there is any reasonable prospect of effecting such arrangements as the question contemplates."

THE END OF THE FIRST PHASE**Dr. S. P. Mookerjee on Bengal Famine**

Re-organisation on co-operative basis of the economic life of the Bengal village was suggested by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presiding over the concluding ceremony of the Grow More Food Exhibition at Wellington Square on Sunday last (December 12).

The object with which the exhibition had been organised, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee observed, was intimately associated with the problem of food supply in this province. It would be idle to assume that the end of the first phase of famine, which they witnessed at the present moment, signified the end

DONATIONS FROM ABROAD**South Africa's Contribution**

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President, Imperial Citizenship Association, who received Rs. 1,19,487 from individuals and organizations in Zanzibar, Uganda, and South Africa for famine relief in Bengal, has remitted the money to the Bengal Relief Committee. The amount includes Rs. 50,000 from the Central Council of Indian Association, Uganda, and Rs. 22,404 from the Indian Famine Relief Committee, Durban.

WHEAT GIFTS FOR INDIA**PLEA FOR ADEQUATE SHIPPING SPACE**

New York, December 10.

The Secretary of the Indian Famine and Medical Relief Society Mr. B. N. Gupta in an interview with Reuter's correspondent said:—

"In as much as the British Government and particularly Mr. Amery are responsible for the welfare of the people of India, we as an organisation feel sure the British will do their best to secure shipping space for wheat. Only last week Colonel Hewellin said the United States has plenty of shipping space. I do not believe the British people. The British Government and Mr. Amery are going to deny the gift of Canadian wheat. We must remember that approximately 50 million people are suffering in Bengal. Madras and Bombay from famine and that one pound of wheat daily per person will mean 25,000 tons for the populace. We must judge the adequacy of shipments from Canada and Australia in proportion to the requirements."

CHINA'S GIFT

The India Famine Relief Committee of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society at Chungking under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Dr. Tai Chi Tao and Dr. Chuchi-Shua have sent Rs. 50,000 to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President, All-India Women's Conference, through the Chinese Consul-General, for relief in distressed areas.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY FUND

A Cambridge University Indian Famine Relief Fund has been opened with the support of eminent members of the University. Sir Arthur Eddington, the famous astronomer, has sent a message of support. The President of the Fund is Dr. Charles Raven, Master of Christ's College.

of all their woes. The only silver lining in the cloud appeared to be the bumper crop of the season; but if Bengal failed to learn a lesson from this catastrophe and rectify the mistakes responsible for the crisis, a more terrible calamity, Dr. Mookerjee feared, might overtake them in April or May next.

Despite the downward trend of the price of rice which doubtless was in evidence at the present moment the suffering of certain classes had not been mitigated. There was a section who in spite of the present comparatively low price were not able to buy rice; a second class, consisting of fishermen, weav-

ers and the like, who on account of the abnormal situation, had been ousted from their hereditary professions were in great distress. They must be helped so long they were not able to earn their livelihood. A section of the middle class whose resources had been exhausted were at the mercy of charitable organisations.

If these people were to be saved and the recurrence of a catastrophe of greater magnitude were to be prevented the village life, Dr. Mookerjee stressed must be reconstructed on a co-operative basis. Villages must be organised in different units so that these might themselves deal with the problem of supply of food and medicine in their respective localities.

CANADIAN WHEAT OFFER

Why It Was Rejected

Washington, Dec. 10.

Responsible British and Indian quarters, questioned about Canada's wheat offer for India told Reuter:—

"When the Canadian Government offered wheat, Lord Wavell accepted. Later, when the matter reached the operation channels it was discovered that the cost of the wheat, plus shipping requirements and the time-element involved for shipping greatly hindered the entire plan. It was found much quicker and cheaper to ship wheat to India from Australia—40 per cent. quicker and 50 per cent. cheaper. So far as is known these shipments are at present being carried out from Australia."

A spokesman of the India Agency General said: "Actually we are not investigating this question at present. The matter comes under the British Government."

Adverting to the question of purchase of Aman crop by the Government Dr. Mookerjee apprehended that, as past experience had shown as soon as Government agents entered the market prices of rice and paddy would shoot up. The question of Government purchase did not, at all arise at the moment. That question could be seriously entertained only when

HOTELS CONTROL ORDER

Cases Of Unfair Rates To Be Penalised

Explaining again the provisions of the Bengal Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order, 1942, which has been extended to Calcutta with effect from the 26th June, 1943, a Bengal Government Press Note states:

Whenever, by a written complaint or otherwise, any boarder, lodger or any other interested persons or any Association satisfies the Controller that the charges made for board, lodging or any other service provided in any hotel or lodging houses in Calcutta are excessive, the Controller shall take action and determine fair rates.

The manager of the hotel or owner of the lodging house shall not charge any amount in excess of the fair rates determined by the Controller and any agreement for the payment of any charges in excess of such fair rates shall be 'null and void' in respect of such excess.

In case of written complaints, these should be accompanied by a process fee of As. 8 to be paid in court fee stamps. A complaint or a contesting party appearing through an authorised agent has also to pay a stamp duty of Rs. 2 as a power of attorney.

The office of the Controller is situated at 3, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

there was a clear indication of the return of confidence among the masses and functioning of normal channels of trade. While the Government should see that there was no hoarding they should, at the same time, fix the maximum and minimum prices of rice and paddy.

The Exhibition had indicated to what extent the people could be self-sufficient so far as this particular aspect of the problem was concerned. If the residents of Calcutta could produce at least one half of their vegetable requirements they would certainly provide themselves against any future shortage. Dr. Mookerjee thought that exhibitions of this character should be held off and on and in different quarters of the city so that by repeated propaganda the rooted conservatism of the people

FAMINE DEATHS IN CALCUTTA

Amery Gives Figures In Commons

Westminster, December, 16.

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, answering a question in the Commons to-day said that while figures of famine deaths for the whole of Bengal were not available, the figures for Calcutta for the period August 16 to December 11, 1943 were as follows:

Admission to hospital of starving persons 16,285.

Deaths among such admissions 6,136.

In addition during the period August 1 to December 11 the number of bodies disposed of by police or non-official relief organisations in Calcutta was 9,216, but this total might include some deaths not due to starvation.

The total number of deaths from cholera in the whole Bengal Presidency between June 27 and November 30 was 77,938.—Reuter.

might be removed. He hoped that Mr. Jnananjan Neogi, the organiser of the exhibition, who deserved the gratitude of the citizens, should devote his attention to this question.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Syed Badrudduja observed that the nation should remain ever grateful for the noble part Dr. Mookerjee had played in this terrible crisis. It was up to Hindus and Mussalmans to unite and strive so that they might come out of the ordeal.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi said that during these fifteen days they had tried their best to educate the public who had visited the exhibition. They were ready to lend their assistance to those who would like to utilise their plots in vegetable growing. For instance, they had already begun work on about six bighas of land in co-operation with the students of the Carmichael Medical College. In order to keep the movement going they had decided to hold two other exhibitions one in South and the other in North Calcutta in a few month's time.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, Chairman, of the Grow More Food Committee, offered thanks to the Chair.

FOOD MEMBER IN CALCUTTA

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, arrived in Calcutta on December 14. He stayed at Government House for the night of his arrival and was the guest of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker from the next day.

Sir Jwala Prasad's programme was mainly to study personally the food situation in Calcutta and the mofussil. He would examine and discuss with the Bengal Government the progress made in regard to the introduction of rationing in Calcutta, as also the operation of the aman crop procurement scheme and the administration of food relief in Bengal districts.

SIR SULTAN AHMED'S ASSURANCE

The assurance that everything possible was being done to bring relief to the suffering millions of Bengal in the food situation, was given by Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member for Information and Broadcasting in the Viceroy's Executive Council, broadcasting from Calcutta centre of All India Radio on Sunday night.

Sir Sultan added that the bumper *aman* crop and large imports of foodgrains by sea and rail were already having their effect. While there were several outlying areas in which rice was still scarce, or if available, was sold at a price which was beyond the reach of the average man. The price of rice on the whole was marked by a downward tendency and reports published in the Press showed how the movement of the *aman* crop into the market was gradually lifting the shadow of famine. There was little doubt that the food situation had improved and was improving. There was, however, no room for complacency and every effort must be made to ensure that the improvement was maintained during the coming months.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

The Government have finally decided, that Government stores and employers' shops will distribute foodgrains to the public under the rationing scheme in Calcutta and no retail dealers' shops will be licensed for the purpose.

Though the exact date of introduction of rationing in the city has not yet been fixed, the scheme at any rate is not likely to be put in operation in December.

Individual enumeration in the industrial area (Greater Calcutta) is likely to commence this week. Enumeration is expected to be made on either side of the river, up to Bansberia in Hooghly and Kanchrapara in 24 Parganas.

GRIEVANCES OF RETAIL DEALERS

Grievances of retail dealers in Calcutta "who are likely to be hard hit by the scheme of rationing to be enforced in the city shortly," were placed before Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies on December 14 when a deputation on behalf of the Calcutta Grocers' Association waited upon him. Mr. Suhrawardy gave the deputationists a patient hearing.

The Controller of Rationing has informed the Calcutta Grocers' Association that the Government have already decided that no existing retail traders will be utilised in the rationing scheme within the city of Calcutta.

FOOD DEPARTMENT AND RELIEF WORK

It is understood in New Delhi that at a joint meeting of the Food, the Civil Supplies, and the Education, Health and Lands Departments of the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Sir J. P. Srivastava it was agreed that the Food Department should be the co-ordinating agency for relief measures in Bengal in respect of cloth and medical relief and consignments will be sent to the District Magistrate who will arrange for distribution to the destitutes through army and other official and non-official agencies.

RICE PURCHASE BY FIRMS

A Civil Supplies Department *Press Note* states that, in accordance with the Bengal Government's food policy for the coming year, the Government are issuing an order prohibiting an employer or an association of employers jointly employing 1,000 or more workers from making purchases of rice or paddy for their employees in the open market. The order lays down that such employers shall, in future, obtain their requirements only through the Government's chief purchasing agents who will include such demands in the quantities they will be required to buy on behalf of Government from time to time.

Employers of casual labour are included in the order, provided that the average number of their employees on any one working day between December 19, 1942 and November 30, 1943 was 1,000.

The intention of this order is to prevent big employers of labour from dislocating supplies and upsetting prices by directly entering the market to make large-scale purchases of rice and paddy.

BAN ON RICE MOVEMENT

In a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* issued on Monday, the Bengal Government notifies that from December 20 rice and paddy shall not be moved by any person, except under a permit, outside the following twelve districts:—Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Malda, Dinajpore, Jalpaiguri, Rajshahi, Bogra, Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Khulna.

No permits will, however, be required for the movement by rail, steamer or motor transport as personal luggage of any consignment of the above commodities not exceeding two mds. at a time and the movement by country boat or in the case of movement by road by conveyances other than motor transport of any consignment not exceeding 20 mds.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION**Record Of City Hospitals**

ADMISSIONS	...	257
DEATHS	...	166
DISCHARGES	...	172
(From December 9 to December 15)		

Despite the outward appearance of a steady improvement in Calcutta's health, there was a marked rise in the death-roll in the city in the week ended December 11 owing presumably to the air raid mortality statistics. Deaths from all causes totalled 1806 against 1,599 in the previous week, 707 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 686 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Malaria, though slightly diminished, continues to rage in the city and accounted for 175 lives compared with 195 last week. Cholera attacked 66 persons, 38 fatally as against 67

and 25 respectively in the previous week. There were 31 cases of small-pox and 26 deaths from it.

"Paupers'" deaths however totalled only 298 compared with 450 the week before.

December 9: Admissions 67; Deaths 40; Discharges 65.

December 10: Admissions 47; Deaths 34; Discharges 26.

December 11: Hospital figures were not available.

December 12: Admissions 57; Deaths 20; Discharges 16.

December 13: Admissions 37; Deaths 29; Discharges 23.

December 14: Admissions 36; Deaths 22; Discharges 23.

December 15: Admissions 23; Deaths 21; Discharges 13.

Special Article**City Government—II**

[By E. ASIRVATHAM]

(Continued from the issue of 27th November, 1949)

THIS concentration of responsibility in the hands of one person is foreign to the genius of Great Britain. The Town Clerk in England by no means enjoys the wide powers possessed by the City Manager. The borough Council is not merely a legislative but also an executive body. While functions are thus fused, there is not much abuse of them. Through long years, the English people have built up the tradition of appointment of suitable men to administrative posts and of not interfering with them at every turn. The Council appoints permanent officials in charge of departments and has the power to remove them. The officials do not come under civil service rules and do not enjoy permanence of tenure. This does not mean, however, that they are the victims of party politics. The Official in charge of a department is given relatively a free hand to manage the affairs of his department. But he confers regularly with the appropriate committee of the Council and particularly with the Chairman. Recommendations affecting the department are presented by the permanent official to the committee which submits them to the Council by which they are usually adopted as a matter of course.

The Local Government Officer in Britain is definitely a servant of the Council, and this arrangement is supported both by law and by public opinion. The elected councillor, who is an amateur is the ruler and an enunciator of policy. The expert is the official, who carries out the Council's decisions.

The Town Clerk is the most important official of the borough. He is the pivot of the English municipal administration and is the nearest approach to the American City Manager. He is usually a lawyer and serves as the legal adviser of the Council. In many places he is still regarded as a legal adviser only. In addition to being the legal adviser, he is the Secretary of the Council. His office prepares all committee reports in proper form and drafts all resolutions and bye-laws. He also acts as the registration officer for the borough in preparing the voters' list.

The tendency to-day is towards bringing together in the Clerk's department, the threads of legal advisership, clerical management, the office of survey, co-ordination, forethought and planning. While the Clerk has no statutory authority to interfere with departmental administration, he is in continuous contact with all the departments. The two departments which come into contact with all the committees of the Council are those of the Clerk and the Treasurer. While the Treasurer can exercise much influence through his financial powers, the Clerk's scope is much wider and, because of this advantage, the Clerk is more assuming the position of authority and headship of the permanent staff. For the future, mere legal qualifications will not suffice for town clerkship. The person chosen as Town Clerk should possess administrative ability and experience.

In the Madras Presidency for a long time, as in other Indian Provinces, the Collector or Divisional Officer or some other member of the permanent service was both the Chairman and the Executive Officer of the Municipality. As this practice was not conducive to the development of genuine Local Self-Government and was a hindrance to local initiative, beginning with 1920, non-official chairmen were elected to mofussil municipalities who were their own chief executive officers. It was soon discovered that this system gave rise to inefficiency and corruption. So from 1933, Government separate the executive functions of the chairman from his presiding functions and entrusted the former to the Commissioner. Madras City, however, had an official President, who was also the chief executive authority for a long time. But even here a change was made in 1920. The presiding functions were left to the President who later became the Mayor in 1932, while the administrative functions were handed over to an executive officer, entitled the Commissioner.

The Commissioner is appointed by the Government for a period of three years and may be re-appointed at the end of the period. During his period of office, he may be removed by Government or by the Municipal Council at a special meeting summoned for the purpose, if 43 out of 67 Councillors, vote for his removal. The Commissioner is not a member of the Council, but has a right to attend the meetings of the Council and of its Standing Committees. He has a right to take part in the deliberations but no power to vote. The Chairman or Mayor may summon the Commissioner to attend any meeting of the Council. The Commissioner of the Madras Corporation has certain emergency powers which he can exercise when the service of safety of the public requires it. But soon after the exercise of such powers he is required to report the matter to the authority from whom he would normally obtain sanction before acting in the matter. He must delegate some of his authority, under certain restrictions, to his subordinates. He prescribes the duties of the Corporation establishment and exercises general supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of each department. Whereas in Bombay the Commissioner may correspond directly with the Government, in Madras the correspondence has to go through the Mayor. In the absence of a well-developed Committee system of the Council, the Commissioner performs the function of co-ordination as well as that of executing the projects of the Corporation.

The system of Government-appointed Commissioners has come in for a great deal of criticism, especially on the part of municipal chairmen in the District Municipalities. Such criticism is to be expected in view of the fact that municipal chairmen have been deprived of their executive authority, and municipal councillors of their patronage. It is

true that some of the Commissioners deserves the criticism levelled against them. They have not always been selected according to any sound principle. Some of them have utilised their position in keeping alive factions between the Municipal Councillors and in exaggerating their own importance. Nevertheless, speaking generally, they have given the much-needed relief to the municipal chairmen in the arduous task of administration. The level of efficiency has palpably increased. The collection work has been speeded up and arrears of taxes are not as great as before. Longstanding reforms have been brought about. Municipal service is not so open to nepotism and corruption as before. There is a greater sense of security on the part of the municipal employees.

The system of appointed Commissioners is till novel to many people, but with the passage of time the public is likely to get used to it. Besides, as witnessed in the progressive countries of the world, it is based upon the sound principle that efficiency in administration demands the separation of deliberative and executive functions. This does not mean that the Commissioner should feel so independent as to flout the Council. Even to-day, though appointed from outside, the Commissioner is a servant of the Council. He is required to carry out the decisions of the Council faithfully. If the Council is not satisfied with his work or conduct, it can recommend to the provincial government his removal by a specific majority. We certainly do not want a German burgo-master for our Indian cities, but a cross between the English Town Clerk and the American City Manager is likely to meet our needs best.

The time has come for the formation of a service of Municipal Executive Officers: recruitment to the service should be based on necessary technical qualifications and administrative ability made by the Public Service Commission. While a certain percentage may be recruited from the ranks of superintendents, managers and other such people already in municipal service, there should be room for fresh recruits. Among other things, it is desirable for a municipal executive officer to have some knowledge of law, engineering, city-planning, accounts, public finance, and public administration. Above all he

should be a man of strong character who will not yield to illicit pressure brought to bear upon him by the municipal chairman, councillors and the general public. His sole desire should be to promote the economic and efficient administration of the city and to bring the ordinary amenities of life within the easy reach of every body. It goes without saying that the type of Commissioners we require cannot be produced without the hearty co-operation of both the councillors and the public. The salary paid to the councillors should be adequate and according to time scale and to efficiency. It should be such as to keep a man above the temptation to be dishonest. If Commissioners are to exercise supervision and control over the work of the engineer, the health officer, and the revenue officer, there should not be much disparity between the two classes of officers as regards salary and status. Further, since Municipalities vary greatly in size, importance and revenue, it is necessary to have different grades of Municipal Commissioners who can be promoted from one grade to the other on the basis of accredited service.

(To be continued.)

WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED TO MAYOR

The 38th Annual Special Gathering of Noakhali Sammilani was held at the University Institute on Sunday last with Mr. K. N. Dalal in the chair. There was a large gathering with fair number of ladies. Syed Badruddin, Mayor of Calcutta, was the Chief Guest of the evening. While introducing him to the audience Mr. Dalal referred to his intrinsic merit, which elevated him to the Mayoral Chair of the Calcutta Corporation. An address of welcome was then read and presented to him by Mr. Dalal.

Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraborty and Mr. Mahendra Kumar Ghosh, Advocate, delivered speeches on the occasion about the history of Noakhali Sammilani with its manifold services.

The Mayor in reply to the address said, that the future independence of India depends on Hindu-Muslim unity of which he is a staunch believer. In course of his speech he made a mention of the serious condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, ex-Premier of Bengal, who had been ailing for a long time. At the request of the President the whole audience stood for a minute and prayed to God for the speedy recovery of this veteran leader of India.

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Health & Hygiene

The Effect Of Air-Raids On The Mind Of Civilians

[CHARU CHANDRA SAHA, M.Sc., M.B., D.T.M. (CAL.), F.R.F.P. & S. (GLAS.), M.R.C.P. (LOND.),
Visiting Physician in charge of the Clinic for Neurology and Psychiatry, Calcutta
Medical College Hospitals and Clinical Lecturer in Neurology,
Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta.]

THE introduction of aeroplanes into war has revolutionised military tactics. Before this, there used to be a battle-field where soldiers would meet their opponents, fight the battle and decide the destiny of the country they were fighting for. Now-a-days, on the other hand, the enemy would come in aeroplanes and attack not only the fighting forces on land and on sea but also the civil population rationalising such attacks as destroying aerodromes, munition factories, railway communications, radio stations, water, gas and electric plants, etc., which help the military machine. It is easily conceivable, therefore, that the demarcation between military and civil is only a vague one and no place can be mentioned which do not help the war in some way or the other.

Mind is so sensitive that it refuses to tolerate any insult on the self which consists of the body, wealth and the prestige of the individual and his relatives. This insult can be tolerated to different degrees by different minds. Those who cannot tolerate it under normal conditions are the ordinary insane; those who can tolerate it even during terrible difficulties and dangers like war and bombing are the really mentally normal people. But there are some who can tolerate the usual difficulties of normal times but are unable to stand the serious hardships and anxieties of warfare and bombing, they are potentially mentally unbalanced. At such difficult times, these individuals get a simultaneous mental breakdown which appears as an epidemic.

There are four different ways in which an air-raid can take place, viz., (1) Bombing with high explosive bombs of different sizes; (2) Bombing with incendiary bombs; (3) Machine-gunning from aeroplanes; and (4) Gas bombing or gassing.

Effects of these raids are the destruction of the body and property of individuals and their relatives and friends and simultaneous collapse of all artistic and cultural developments that has been produced by civilisation through ages.

It has been put forward by some authorities that no actual increase of mental disorder has been recorded in the casualty-receiving-centre after air-raids. The reason behind such opinions is that such troubles are not thought so urgent and there is no special arrangement for treatment of such ailments.

In the military line, we hear that a large number is getting mental breakdown and still all of them are the selected normal people taken from society; it is, therefore, inconceivable to think that there will not be any increase of such cases among unselected civilians when the air-raid makes no distinction between them and the military.

During the seven air-raids on Calcutta there was considerable increase in this direction, e.g., (i) In a big office, first, two lady typists developed typist's cramp then a head clerk developed writer's cramp and lastly an English officer developed the same in

singing. (ii) A head clerk of another office developed great anxiety about what would happen to him, (iii) A latent schizophrenic developed the delusion that a bomb had fallen on her.

Arthur Harris reports experiences in an observation ward near a refugee-reception-centre in a heavily bombed district. He states that war conditions may have some etiologic significance in a wide variety of reactions, although depression and anxiety are the commonest disturbances produced by frightening and distressing events.

Mons describes the behaviour of children exposed to bombing. Previously good and intelligent children become suddenly obstreperous, destructive, mischievous, lazy and truant from school and in short, unmanageable. Their behaviour implies deep resentment against the adults who have failed to provide security and protection for them.

From the nature of the mental breakdown, it is evident that the prognosis in these cases is more favourable than those in normal times where such disorders occur either without any cause or with some personal cause which is difficult to remove. These cases generally react much quicker and the treatment is also simpler.

For the prevention of such mental breakdown, the following arrangements should be made:—

(1) Propaganda for keeping the morale of the public; (2) Food and living should be within normal limits as far as practicable as that will give them the real faith about protection; (3) Public should listen to the A. R. P. talks given on the radio and follow them punctiliously; (4) All known mentally disordered should leave the place where air-raids are expected; (5) Suitable arrangements should be made in the A. R. P. scheme for the immediate management of mental casualties so that they may not infect others. (a) Those who show psychotic manifestations should be segregated into a ward or hospital where treatment may be given. (b) Those who show psychoneurotic manifestations should be grouped into different types and then outdoor treatment given at a fixed time (say 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.). They are not to be handled just after the attack as that will give them the idea that their conditions are serious, specially those with somatic signs like paralysis, tics, tremors, spasms, etc.

The principles of treatment of mental disorders following air-raids are mainly the same as those of similar conditions at normal times. As the troubles are not deep-rooted and the number of such cases is very large, some modifications are necessary which may be described as follows:—

(1) *Group or Mass Psychotherapy*—When there is a large attendance of patients suffering from mental disorder, it becomes difficult to manage, if the usual time-consuming analytical methods are adopted for individual cases. So patients are first grouped according to the nature and etiology of their

illness. Then short explanatory and re-educative lectures are given as to how their thought processes are going in wrong directions and how they can be brought back to their proper line. Lastly, short interviews are allowed to them individually to discuss about their personal difficulties which have not been already dealt with.

(2) *Employment of Air-raid noises in Psychotherapy*—Records of mixed sounds of sirens wailing, enemy planes coming, anti-aircraft guns firing, bombs being dropped, houses being collapsed, aeroplanes fighting one another and, lastly, different A. R. P. personnel rushing for ambulance, fire brigade, police, etc., may be produced either from real attacks or artificially. If a patient hears these noises, it is quite likely that some painful memory will be revived, which if properly dealt with, will help him in discarding his symptom.

(3) *Mild Anaesthesia*—A good rapport is established with the patient and his co-operation gained. The patient is told that certain painful memories are buried in his mind which will be brought out by this method. A suitable narcotic is then slowly administered intravenously and the patient is firmly and repeatedly questioned to give out his inner difficulties, which are properly dealt with, as soon as they come out.

(4) *Hypnotism*—In those cases where somatic symptoms such as paralysis, ties, spasms, etc., are present, this gives a very rapid method of removing the disability.

(5) *Modified Insulin Therapy*—In schizophrenic reaction type, depression and various neurotic reactions starting for the first time after an air-raid, William Sargant and Nellie Craske had investigated the possible uses of modified forms of insulin treatment. The idea is to give a dose just short of producing coma, so that it will lead to a condition of drowsiness. Secondly, this state is kept up for 5 or 6 hours. Of 64 cases thus treated, symptomatic improvement took place in all but 5.

—I. M. A. J.

NO QUININE SHORTAGE

Arrangements For Extra Stocks

There is no longer a shortage of quinine in any part of the Province, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal.

"Stocks now in the hands of the district authorities, inclusive of cinchona febrifuge, average at least 50 lbs. per thana, and the appointment of additional distributing agents is making it more readily available in outlying villages. But the present stocks are not expected to last through the season and arrangements are being made by the Government to buy a large extra allotment for Bengal."

DEATH AT 136

He Received Government Pension For 76 Years

A Burdwan message announces the death, at the age of 136, of Munshi Bilayet Hossain, a former clerk in the Bankura Civil Courts. He retired about 70 years ago and was in receipt of a Government pension till his death.

Munshi Hossain is survived by three sons, many grandsons and great-grandsons and a large number of relatives.

DR. ROY ON QUININE PROBLEM

A New Indigenous Remedy For Malaria

The Bengal Government has placed 1,000 lbs. of quinine at the disposal of Dr. B. C. Roy for distribution through different relief organizations in the province.

Dr. B. C. Roy, in a statement, explains the facts regarding the Bengal Government quinine for distribution.

"About a fortnight ago, I approached the Government, on behalf of the Bengal Relief Committee and other non-official organizations, for obtaining quinine for distribution through non-official agencies in Bengal and not merely through the district magistrates who have been selected by the Government for the purpose. I pointed out that in the usual course it would be difficult for a worker in a village centre to approach the district magistrate for the requisite quantity of quinine, and even if he could do so, it would mean delay, I therefore asked the Government to set apart a certain quantity of quinine for the use of the people through non-official agencies working in the different areas.

WHY WHISKY HAS PRIORITY OVER QUININE

Answering a question as to why shipping space was used to consign a cargo of whisky to Bombay when it was not found possible to send badly-needed supplies of quinine, Mr. Amery said at the House of Commons on December 9 last:—

"The ban which had previously been maintained on shipment of spirits to India was lifted in September. This has certainly not been at the expense of quinine. Quinine is produced in India and supplies there are adequate."

"The Government wanted me to take the responsibility for the distribution of quinine outside Calcutta. I purchased 1,000 lbs. of quinine from the Government at Rs. 37 per lb. and told the Director of Public Health that this quinine would be distributed through the Bengal Relief Committee which paid for it. To prevent this quinine getting into the black market I suggested that it should be distributed either in solution or in the form of tablets to get over the difficulty of getting requisite quantity of quinine for each case.

"I recently carried out some investigations to find out the usefulness of a drug like *chatim* (*alstonia scholaris*) and to find out whether this drug could to a certain extent replace quinine. I was gratified to find, by experiment that quinine mixed with *chatim* is as powerful an anti-malarial drug as pure quinine itself; and that the use of *chatim* would mean that with one lb. of quinine one could treat 200 patients when mixed with *chatim* as against 70 persons when quinine is given alone. It thus saves the use of a large quantity of quinine."

The Bengal Relief Committee, Dr. Roy adds, have prepared the quinine in tablet form mixed with *chatim* and have so far distributed 2,000,000 of these which, Dr. Roy says, is equal to 300 lbs. of quinine. The Committee have also in some cases used quinine dissolved in strong hydrochloric acid. Both these courses have proved very successful as anti-malarial drugs.

These tablets would be sent by the Bengal Relief Committee to the relief organizations.

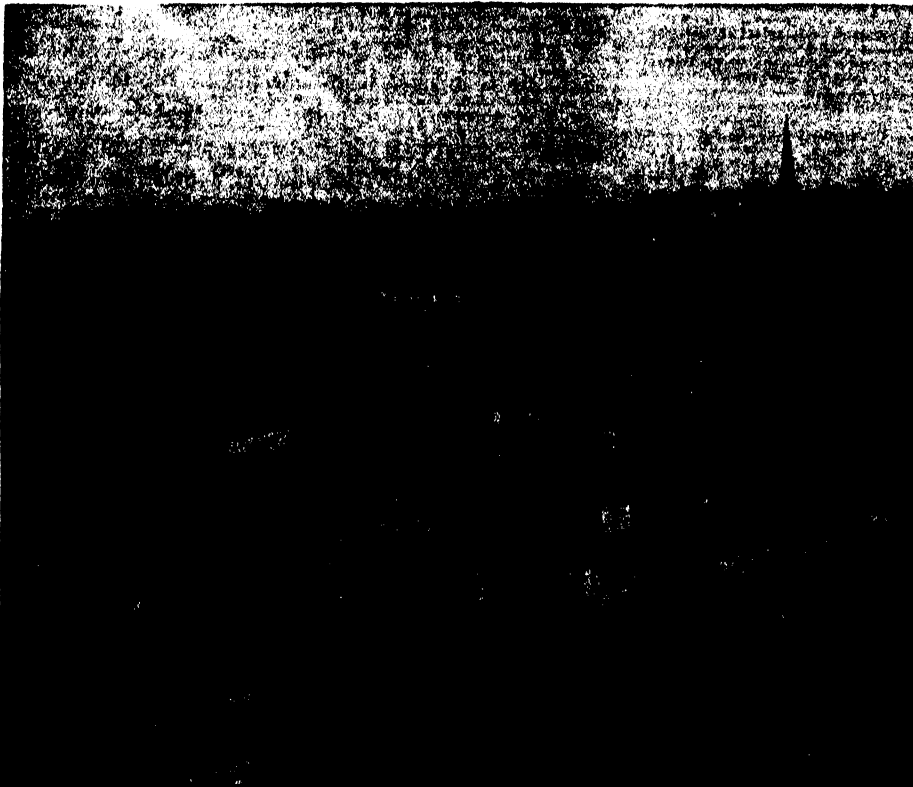
Engineering

How New York City Is Clearing Out Its Slums

The Red Hook Project

THE community known as Red Hook Houses is not the largest of the 14 completed projects which have enabled New York City to re-house 59,000 of its poorer population in the last ten years, but it is typical of the larger projects already completed, and also of the further projects on which

The big Red Hook project, which was completed in 1939 and now houses 9,900 persons, stands in the Brooklyn section of New York City's waterfront. Its area of 40 acres used to be a nondescript stretch of dump and quasi-industrial dreari-



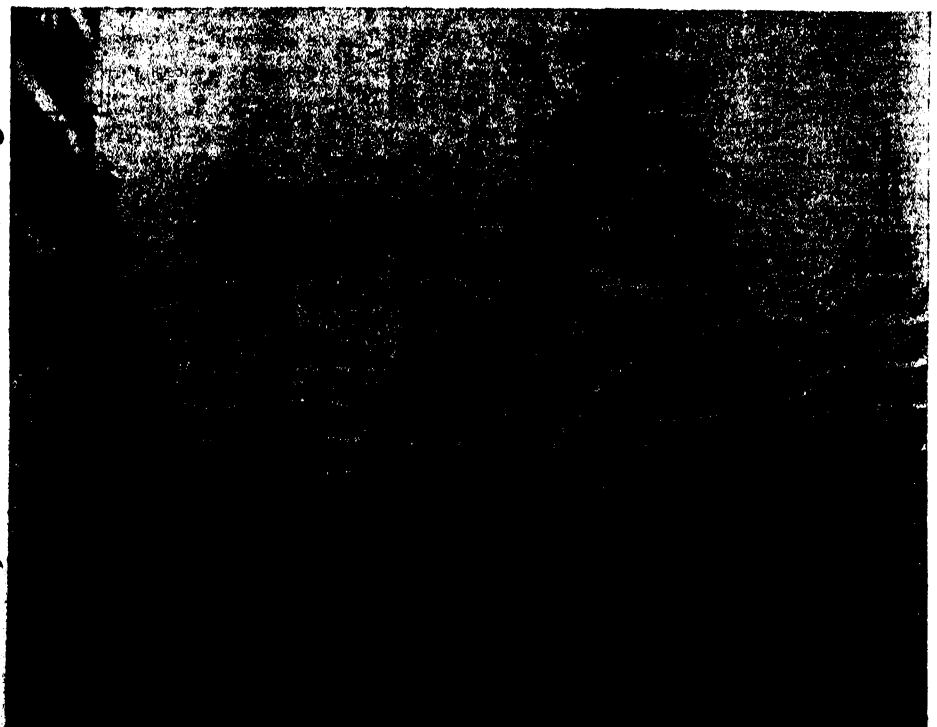
Williamsburg, a poorer section of New York City is shown here as it appeared in 1935 before being torn down to make way for new living quarters provided under the Government-subsidized low-cost housing programme for the city. As the section stood, it bred delinquency, infant mortality and sickness.

New York City is preparing to spend the equivalent of Rs. 86 crores of its public funds after the war. At the moment, construction of further housing projects has been interrupted by the war, but 14 additional community plans will be ready for the builders as soon as the war ends.

ness scarcely relieved by 846 bleak slum buildings, practically all in bad condition.

The U. S. Federal Housing Authority had ruled that land for re-housing projects must cost not more than \$1.50 (about Rs. 4/8) a square foot

Williamsburg, as it was rebuilt under a government low-cost housing plan. The buildings stand well apart, separated by parks and playing fields which are open to all the residents of the neighbourhood.



unless the local housing authority was willing to put up part of the excess. Anywhere but in New York City and Chicago, in midwest United States, this was a reasonable limit. In New York City, however, such areas as the Red Hook site in Brooklyn commanded \$3 to \$4 a square foot, and on the island of Manhattan they ran as high as \$10 a square foot. The New York City Housing Authority thus had to work under a severe limitation. It acquired the Red Hook site for an average of \$1.41 a square foot, a remarkably low price considering the size of the site.

NON-ESSENTIAL REDUCED TO CUT COST

The project was begun early in 1938 and by autumn, building was well under way. The New York City Authority proudly announced that the total cost would be about \$12,000,000, or \$4,500,000 below its first estimate. In the completed buildings to-day, it is easy to note where much of the saving was made. The 25 apartment houses now known as Red Hook Houses are plain, pinkish brick structures six stories high, put up in cross and T shapes which have been joined to form great L's and Z's. They cover about seven of the 40 acres gross, and adjoin a large city-built park and playground to which 30 acres more is being added. The buildings contain 2,545 apartments ranging from two to six and a half rooms (a dining alcove is a half room), of which 1,127 are four and a half rooms and 852 are three and a half rooms. The apartments have no entrance halls, using the dining alcove for the purpose. The ceilings are not plastered but are concrete with casein wash. Only one of the closets in each apartment has a door. The lifts stop only on the ground floor and the second and fourth floors. The six-storey height was chosen for economy reasons, and for the same reasons all the buildings are of the same height.

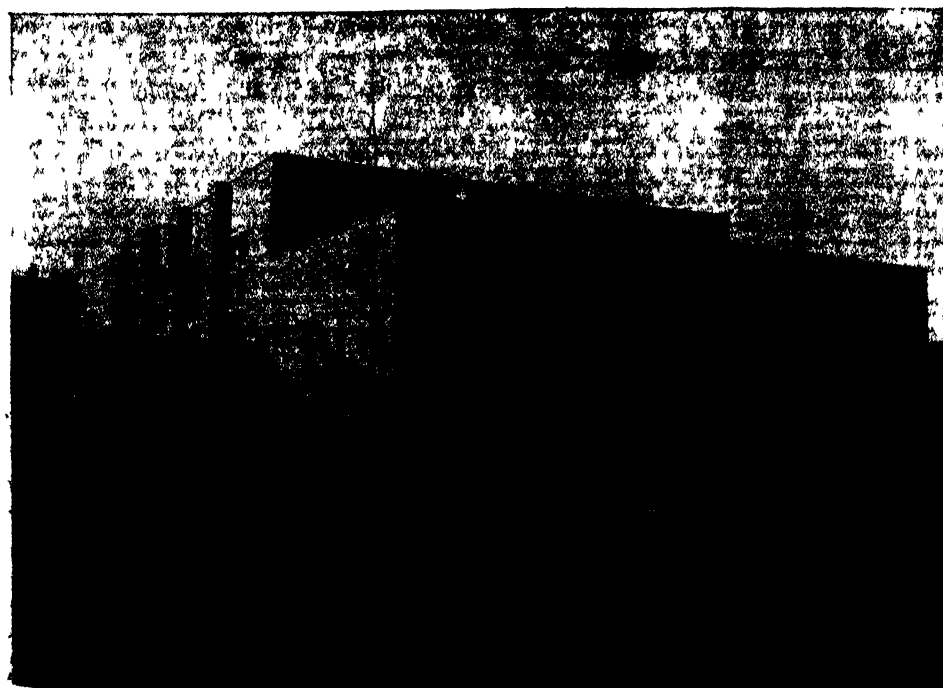
Safety and decency fully provided for, it was the ambition of the New York City Housing Authority to bring down costs on non-essentials, and as things finally shaped up the whole scheme was completed in December, 1939. The cost of providing housing in the Red Hook project is computed at around \$11.33 (Rs. 36/12) per room per month, and the rents averaged \$5.41 (Rs. 17/8) until June 20

of this year, when rents were made dependable on income and the average per room per month rose about 20 per cent. Federal and municipal subsidies thus originally came to about \$6 (Rs. 19/8) per room per month. Under the rules of the U. S. Federal Housing Authority, subsidized housing of this type was available only to the lowest income group; and maximum incomes of \$1,399 a year were originally fixed for the five-and-half and six-and-a-half room-apartments, \$1,388 for the four-and-a-half, \$1,298 for the three-and-a-half, and \$1,196 for the two-and-a-half.

1,00,000 APPLIED FOR NEW APARTMENTS

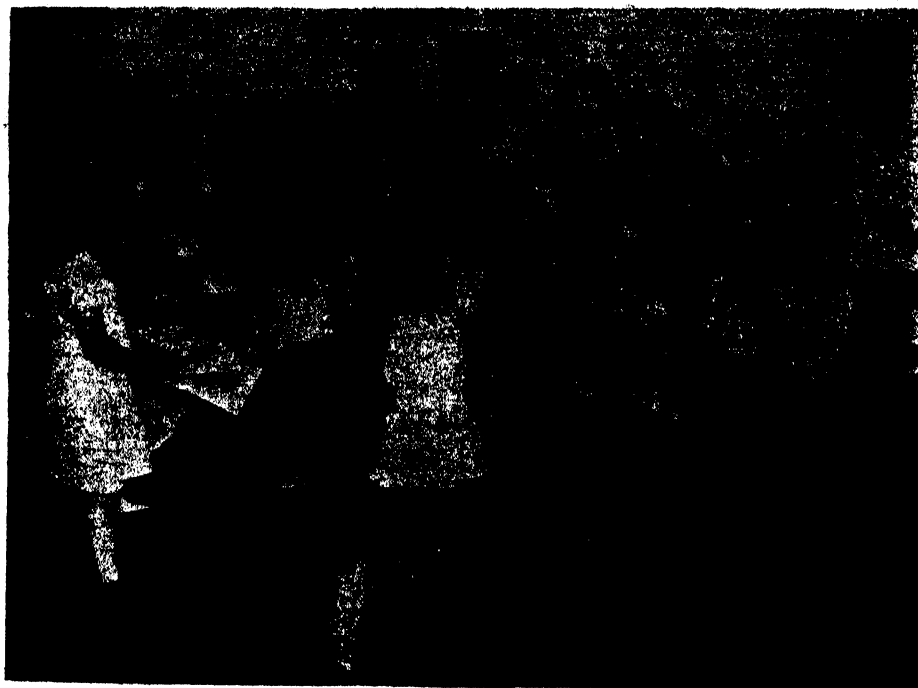
If there was ever any doubt that Red Hook's 2,545 apartments could be filled under such restrictions, it was soon dissipated. The New York City Housing Authority was presently swamped with over 1,00,000 of applications for the 5,700 apartments in the Red Hook and Queensbridge projects, the latter of which was completed in March, 1940. The choice of tenants was made on a basis of need. There was no attempt to set up standards of character and reputation, except that dipsomaniacs, degenerates, and other people with notoriously bad habits were barred. About a third of Red Hook's 9,317 tenants depended in part or wholly on some form of public relief during the year before they moved in. Before the war, nobody was evicted from Red Hook because his income had risen beyond the limit, and in most cases there was plenty of room for income expansion before the limit was reached. Since the United States entered the war, however, large war industries have sprung up in the Red Hook neighbourhood; and since June 20, a new income scale has increased rents as much as 75 per cent. in some cases.

Now that Red Hook has been a going concern for more than three years, there is not the slightest doubt that it fulfills its purpose superbly. It has rehoused some of the worst housed. It has given them healthful, clean and modern though simple surroundings. More than that, it has given them for small extra fees communal laundries, nursery schools, swimming baths, playgrounds and a community centre with clubs and classes of its own. It has cleaned up and brightened a whole district.



Shown here is the community building of the Red Hook Government-subsidized low-cost housing project in New York City which displaced a slum district—Completed in 1939, the project houses a population of 9,300, covers about 40 acres and adjoins a large city-built park and playground.

A crafts class in the community building of the Red Hook Government-subsidized low-cost housing project in New York City. The project displaced a poor district and provided clean, modern homes for people in the crowded neighbourhood.



which desperately needed cleaning up and brightening.

On the financial side, the Red Hook project's income just covers operating expenses, leaving nothing over to retire the original investment. The latter cost is paid by the tax-payer at a rate which is at the discretion of the federal and New York City governments. The idea is this: in the long run it costs the nation less to build adequate housing for the poorest dwellers than to let them go on living in the worst houses; private capital cannot afford to erect adequate housing for the lowest income groups; therefore the tax-payer must pay the difference between what the poorest can pay and what adequate housing really costs. In this belief, the equivalent of Rs. 30 crores has already been

spent in re-housing the worst housed New Yorkers, and Rs. 86 crores more is to be spent after the war.—U. S. O. W. I.

Letters To The Editor

Tram-Cars And Trenches

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,

Allow me to point out the following grievances of the rate-payers of Calcutta:—

(1) The over-crowding of tram cars is a crying grievance of the Calcutta passengers. The exits and entrances are the same and they are so congested that old men, ladies and young children experience great difficulty to get off or get into the cars. The Conductors ring the bell at a moment when passengers are not all off the car or have not got into a car. Cars ought not to stop at stoppages when the car is full. The number of cars ought to be increased *pari passu* with increase in the number of passengers. Transfer tickets ought to be restored. Bugs in the seats ought to be exterminated. The hand of the Corporation is long enough to remedy these defects.

(2) The trenches and vaults ought to be looked regularly by the Conservancy Department of the Corporation. They have been converted into urinals and water closets.—Yours etc.

KRISHNA LAL BANERJEE,
President, Kardata Sangha.

CITY OF NEW YORK

PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The City of New York can boast of the first municipal public health research institute in America and since its establishment on July 1, 1941, it has devoted its energies to a fight against the various diseases that beset mankind.

The Public Health Institute of the City of New York has made its first Annual Report, recently submitted by the president, David M. Heyman. Working in close co-operation with the Bureau of Laboratories of the Health Department, it endeavours to improve the techniques and processes developed through the past fifty years, and to assure to the citizens of this metropolis protection against the perils of disease. Research is devoted to diagnosis of malnutrition and problems of nutrition with a view to promotion of public health; a Division of Infectious Diseases is making researches on influenza and common colds and whooping cough; human serum work is another important research.

The City's yearly appropriation of \$100,000 supports the Public Health Institute, initiated by Mayor LaGuardia, and it has also attracted some small grants from various Funds. Interestingly enough the sale of serums for infectious diseases returns an amount of \$14,000 to the Institute.

TO CONTROL FLOODS IN DAMODAR

BENGAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTS A COMMITTEE

The Bengal Government has appointed a Committee with the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan as Chairman, to advise on measures to control floods in the Damodar and on the utility of the scheme for flood regulating reservoirs prepared by Mr. E. L. Glass, Executive Engineer, in 1939.

The Committee includes Dr. M. N. Saha, Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, Mr. C. C. Ingia, Director, Central Irrigation and Hydro-Dynamic Research Station, Ponsa, and Raj Bahadur Kanwar Bala of the Punjab—A.P.F.

SIR JOHN HERBERT PASSES AWAY

Death And Funeral In Calcutta

We deeply regret to record the death of Sir John Herbert, until lately Governor of Bengal. The death occurred at 8-50 p.m. on Saturday, December, 11, at Government House, Calcutta.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral of Sir John Herbert took place quietly on Monday afternoon (December 13) in the private portion of the park at Government House, Barrackpore.

The Service which was conducted by the Most Rev. Archbishop Dr. Ferdinand Perier, S.J. was attended by The Lady Mary Herbert, Major R. Herbert, His Excellency the Governor and past and present members of the personal staff. A large number of floral tributes was sent by several organizations and individuals.

Monday was observed as a public holiday and flags were flown half-mast as a mark of respect to Sir John's memory in all Government, Calcutta Corporation, trade and mercantile buildings. The Calcutta Corporation meeting fixed for the day was also not held.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE

A black-bordered "*Gazette of India Extraordinary*" dated December 12 says: "The Governor-General has learnt with profound regret of the death of Sir John Herbert. For nearly four years, until he was compelled by illness some weeks ago to resign his office, he bore without intermission the burden of a Governorship, the cares and responsibilities of which throughout his tenure were much increased by the war, especially after the adjoining territory fell into the hands of the enemy."

The Hon. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council desire to associate themselves with this expression of sorrow and of appreciation of the services which Sir John Herbert rendered in the performance of his high office."

BRIEF LIFE SKETCH

Sir John Arthur Herbert, C.C.I.B., assumed charge as Governor of Bengal on the 18th November, 1938.

Born in 1895, he was the son of the late Sir Arthur Herbert, C.C.V.O. of Abergavenny, Monmouth. He was educated at Wellington and Harvard University, U. S. A. He served in the Great War with the Royal Horse Guards in 1916-18. He married in 1924 Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, daughter of the 6th Earl of Ilchester. He was A.D.C. to Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India in 1926-28. He entered Parliament as a Conservative from Monmouth in 1934. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary Admiralty, in 1935 and to the Under Secretary of State for India in 1936. He was Assistant Whip to the Conservative Party in 1937.

Sir John Herbert who assumed charge when the war had broken out had to face the first Ministerial crisis, the first under the new Constitution when the Huq Ministry which had been in office from the commencement of the new Constitution, resigned. Mr. Huq formed a new cabinet in December, 1941 in coalition with the Nationalists and the Bose party. He had to face a fresh crisis when Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee resigned from the Ministry in November, 1942, and a bigger one when Mr. Huq tendered his resignation on 28th March, 1943.

The closing period of his tenure was unfortunately marked by the greatest calamity the province has ever seen the Bengal famine. He broke down under the strain of work and took leave. He was too ill to leave Government House and after a time he resigned his office.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ'S HEALTH

The setback in the condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq reported on Saturday (December 11) continued till Monday last and his condition caused anxiety. Dr. B. C. Roy examined Mr. Huq twice on Sunday.

Although there was slight improvement noticed on Monday the condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, continued to cause anxiety. Dr. B. C. Roy again examined the patient on Monday.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, was reported to maintain progress in his condition since Tuesday last.

Mr. Huq's condition took a better turn on Tuesday and it was reported both on Wednesday and Thursday that he has been maintaining his progress.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

The authorities of the Calcutta University have considered the question of shifting the dates of the ensuing Matriculation,

Intermediate and Degree examinations and decided not to postpone these examinations, it is authoritatively learnt.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL CLOSED

The Bengal Government have decided to close the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, *sine die* until a sufficient number of students apply to the Superintendent for permission to resume their studies, with an expression of regret for their unauthorized absence from classes for three weeks from November 22.

Announcing the decision a *Press Note* says that on November 26, the students were asked to return to work on November 29, but they did not. Being, however, given to understand that the students were considering resumption of work at an early date, Government allowed them further two weeks' time. In the interval those who desired to resume their studies had been prevented or discouraged by those who did not.

The menial staff of the Hospital who struck work on December 18 returned to work on December 14 morning.

NEXT GOVERNOR FOR BENGAL?

London, December 13.

The appointment of a successor to the late Sir John Herbert as Governor of Bengal has been under consideration since Sir John resigned last October but the final decision has not yet been reached and no announcement is expected before Christmas.

It has been traditional to select the Governor of Bengal from outside the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. The search for the best man for this extremely important post, however, has embarrassed the Indian Civil Service as well as the usual political circles.

The aim will be to appoint a Governor equal to the great tasks created by the famine as well as the normal administrative duties of the province.—*Reuter.*

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE FIRST AID EXAMINATION

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The undernoted candidates have passed the examination (St. John Ambulance Association) in First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of Tollygunge Sub-Area A. R. P. Committee at 23-A, Sardar Sanker Road attached to the office of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, Esq.

(1) Shambhu Nath Banerji, 56; (2) Kamala K. Pramanik, B.A., 56; (3) Arun Pr. Chatterji, M.A., 57; (4) Gopika Kanto Pramanik, 53; (5) Anil Kumar Pramanik, 54; (6) Santosh Kumar Sett, 54; (7) Sushil Chand Sett, 55; (8) Bimal Ghosh, B.A., 56; (9) Paramanando Mallik, 52; (10) Gouri Kanto Pramanik, 53; (11) Buddhadeb Gupta, B.A., 55; (12) Ramakanto Paramanik, B.A., 55; (13) Mahadeb Banerji, 54; (14) Ganendra Nath Ganguli, 57; (15) Bibhu Prasad Barua, 56; (16) Sushil Kumar Chatterji, 52.

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Coosipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections I, II, III & IV), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Scheme VIIE), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Bazar) area (Scheme XLII). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

O. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Dated the 18th August, 1948.

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100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

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THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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TELEPHONE: CAL. { 7080
7081

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 30th December, 1943. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 15th December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Satya Narayan Saha, recorded occupier of

Stall No. 72 in Block 'D' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Gehumal Tahilram, Ldharam Tahilram and Khialdas Tahilram. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th December, 1943

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for 4 stalls to be constructed by the applicants as per plan, which may be seen in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market Office, under the supervision of the District Engineer, District III, Corporation of Calcutta, at their own costs on the space south of the gate leading to Block 'R' from Bertram Street. The rents of the stalls and the nature of business to be carried on therein may also be stated for approval

of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th December, 1943.

Notice To Charity Performance Organisers

It is notified for the information of those interested, that whenever any cinema or theatrical performances are intended on sale of tickets to the public in aid of charity or for other purposes in any public stage, college, school, restaurant, club, institute, private building or parks, the organisers should take out a Corporation License, under Section 391 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, on payment of the prescribed fees, and observe the rules and regulations made thereunder. Any one acting in contravention will be prosecuted and fined, the fine may extend up to Rs. 500.

In deserving cases the Corporation License Fee may be excused, at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer, but the Theatre Bye-laws etc., must always be observed.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th December, 1943

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on 11th
December, 1943.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1806 against 1599 and 1728 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1099. The general death rate of the week was 46.19 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 11th December, 1943, was 1482 against 1248 and 1386 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 22 in the two preceding weeks. There were 15 deaths from small-pox during the week against 12 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 153 and 159 respectively against 170 and 229 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 41.72 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these the death rate of the Town was 41.16.

There were 191 deaths from respiratory diseases against 204 in the previous week.

There were 48 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

There were 196 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 324 against 351 and 342 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 17 were from cholera, 11 from small pox, nil from influenza, 54 from fevers, 71 from bowel complaints and 40 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 64.28 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 62.50.

There were 16 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths of infants under one year.

Ghosh & Sons

Manufacturing Jewellers -

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS

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PHONE, B.B. 1397

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CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

RESERVED

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
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ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	—	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	—	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	—	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	—	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Olive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

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Phone: Cal. 8486

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CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

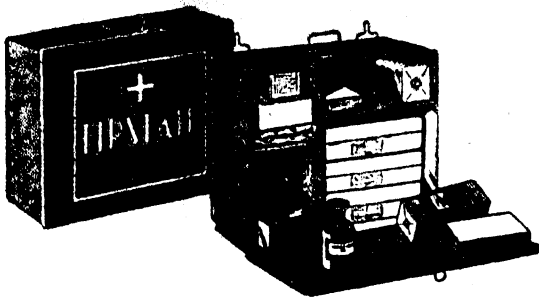
Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bombay:—Malda, Chapal, Nagabundi, Khulna, Daulatpur, Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Itanagar, Chubbura, Amta, Naradwari & Barabazar (Cal)

Bihar:—Arrah, Patna, Farakka, Kishanganj, Katihar & Joghani

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FIRST AID OUTFIT

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,

Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer ...	1 0 0				
Strong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	1 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 6 0	
Baghda ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	Sugar "	0 7 0	
Bhanguar ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kot & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parasay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arhar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Crab each			Grapes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana "		0 6 6
			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor "	0 11 0	0 13 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bhanga "		
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasaree "		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai "	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Biull "		
EGGS.			Almond "	1 0 0		Mung (Hati) (Katcha)		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
Fowl's eggs "	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 4 0		Mattar "	0 13 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt "	0 2 9	0 3 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Brinjal "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Coal		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras "			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	8 4 0		Do.		
Green Chilly "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa	8 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree			Do. 2 "		
Peas (Darjeeling)			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Corn Flower 1 "		
Do. "			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer			Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 15th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	—
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lion ..	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Shoulder ..	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Round ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer	—	—			Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted ..	1 4 0	1 8 0			Leg per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.	—			
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0					
Hump ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	MUTTON.				
Round ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0					
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Breast ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	
Brain each	0 8 6	0 4 0			Curry Mutton per seer	1 14 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Leg .. per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 3 0			Saddle per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	0 12 0		0 12 0	
Skrirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kidneys each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart ..	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0			Liver ..	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0			Brain ..	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	1 2 0				Tongue ..	0 3 0	0 3 6		
					Trotters ..	0 0 6	0 0 9		
					Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
					Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the Building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0				Shrimps with shell per seer	—	0 12 0		
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0		
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0		
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	—				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Bhetkee ..	0 12 0	1 8 0		
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Maldine ..	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0	0 12 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0				Do. large per ..	6 0 0			
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0				Ball chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 8 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Roasted Pork	1 8 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 12 0				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	—								

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb. ...		1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples (Cooking) 8-4 ...	1 0 0	
Capon ...	3 8 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. Africa ...		
Duck (curry) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Darjeeling ...			Do. Kulu per doz. ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (roasting) ...	2 12 0		Do. Fyzabad ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nainital ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) ...	3 0 0		Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman ...		
Fowl (curry) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. American ...		
Do. (outlet) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 8 0		Do. Cashmere ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Cucumber per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. King David ...		
Do. (special) each ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ginger ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Luton per doz. ...		
Goose ...	16 0 0	18 0 0	Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta ...		
Pigeons ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric ...	0 2 6		Dg. Delicious ...		
Turkey Cook ...	48 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each ...	0 2 0		Do. Rawalpindi ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. Hen ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score ...		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Do. Do. per score ...	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	Black Berry per score ...		
			Lettuce per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 6 0		Country Apples ...		
			Do. Do. (Large) per seer ...	0 8 0		Gooseberry per seer ...		
			Onions, Madras per seer ...	6 12 0	0 18 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
			Do. Patna red ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
			Do. " white ...			Do. Kabul per box (large) ...		
			Do. Country red ...		0 12 0	Do. Black per lb. ...		
			Parsnip each ...	0 3 0		Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 0 0	
			Do. Hazaribagh ...			Jaffa Orange per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Anar per seer ...		2 0 0
			Do. Karghanga ...			Guava (Benares) per doz ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Country ...			Jack Fruit each ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Country do. ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	Khurbane ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...			Kesur China per seer ...		
			Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
			Do. (New) ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Lemon (English) per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Madras ...			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
			Do. (Small) ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	Do. (Country) ...		
			Do. Shillong ...	0 4 0		Locket per score ...		
			Rhubarb each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
			Fulbul (Patil) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 2 0	M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mask Melon per seer ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow) ...		
			Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz. ...		
			Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz. ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Country Spinach per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Do. (Madras) ...		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Sipia 5-6 ...		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Fazlie 1 ...		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
			Do. Country ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. Ranchi ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhosh ...		
			Do. Shillong ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Himsagore ...		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kanchan ...		
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay ...		
			Do. Darjeeling each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras 6-8 ...		
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Lillam per doz. ...		
			Red " per each ...	0 10 0		Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Mulberry per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
						Poonsa ...	3 8 0	
						Bombay ...		
						Oranges Sylhet ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Bombay 8-10 ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 12-16 ...		
						Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Nagpur 10-12 ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer ...		0 6 0
omegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...			Water fruit per sder ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0					Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0		Almond Salted (large)			per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large)			per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Calasia do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 8 0		Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Iranl (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Oashmere ...			per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American lb. ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flowers	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old)					Do.			
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.			
*" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.			
*" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
			" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 127)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	—	3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ,, ...	2 0 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...	—	2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0	—	Patent flour No. 1 per	—	—	80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	8 4 0	8 8 0	seer ...	—	0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	—	—	Californian flour per bag	—	—	Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...	—	—	(including delivery	—	—
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2	Control	Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per	—	—	per seer ...	Price	Price	Domestic Coke (whole-	—	—
seer ...	0 8 0	—	Country flour per seer ...	0 8 6	0 8 6	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashi)	0 8 6	0 8 6	Soft Coke per md. ...	—	
*FISH.			Do. White per seer ...	—	—	Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red " " ...	—	—	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	2 4 0	3 12 0	*RICE			Halud " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control		to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	3 12 0	4 8 0	*Fine rice per seer	—	Price	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...	—	0 6 0	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	—	Bhasamanik rice per seer	—	—	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...	—	—	X'mas Cake (Almond	—	
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	—	coarse per md. ...	—	—	iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...	—	—	Plum Puddings (English)	2 6 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.	—	—	per lb. ...	—	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...	—	—	Slab Chocolates per	—	
Mango fish with roe 6—8	—	—	Chinisakkar per md. ...	—	—	packet ...	—	
Do. without roe 8—10	—	—	Do. per seer ...	—	—	Milk Chocolates slab ...	—	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per	—	—	Kabul rice per seer ...	—	—	Assorted Chocolates per	—	
seer ...	—	—	Golab Sori rice (best) ...	—	—	lb. ...	—	
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kamini rice ...	—	—	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...	—	—	English Sweet, Assorted	—	
Pomfrat per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR			per lb. ...	—	
Prawns per seer (small)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)	Control	Control	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...	Price	Price	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	—	
Do. (Large) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain	—	—	" " " " "	—	
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	white) ...	—	—	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain)	—	—	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...	Control	Selling	PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.	Price	Price	Glaxo ...	—	
Do. (cut) ...	2 8 0	—	Kalai per seer ...	—	—	Assorted Creams ...	—	
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arabar " ...	—	—	Golden Puffs ...	—	
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola " ...	—	—	Barley Sugar (English)	—	
Brand (White or Brown)	—	—	Khari Masoor " ...	—	—	per lb. ...	—	
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0	—	Khasari " ...	—	—	Barley Sugar (Indian)	—	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0	—	Mung (Bhaja) " ...	—	—	per lb. ...	—	
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6	—	*Salt ...	—	—	Assorted Patties per doz.	—	
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0	—	Cocogem—	—	—	Jacob's Cream Crackers	—	
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0	—	1 lb. tin ...	—	—	per tin ...	—	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. " ...	—	—	HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. " ...	—	—	Marie 3 lb. tin ...	—	
Do. Edam " ...	1 8 0	—	*Coconut Oil per seer ...	—	—	Nice 3 lb. tin ...	—	
Do. Overland " ...	—	—	Castor Oil ...	—	—	Petit Beurre tin ...	—	
Do. Cheddarn " ...	1 12 0	—	*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0	—	BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }	—	—	" " " " No. 2	—	—	Cheese ...	—	
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...	—	
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced ...	—	
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	—	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...	—	
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	—	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...	—	
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...	—	
			No. 1	—	led	Milk ...	—	
			(iv) Per bottle of 31 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-	—	
			No. 2	—	—	hold) ...	—	
						Nice " " ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 43-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 60		per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 20		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 80	
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
also tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-13		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,	2 80	8 80
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 60		tin			tle		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 20		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 00	Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Austrian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6	0 8 6	Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Seisor per pkt.			DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 40		Darjeeling and Assam					
" (magnum)			Dust per lb.	1 40	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Gold Flake per packet			Red Assign Coffee per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Green	0 80		Coccos 1 lb. packet	2 00		Charols Leather large		
Cavender per packet	0 40		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 40	3 00	Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 00
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 00		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 20	
Do. "Planters" per			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 40		Klerman's Embrocation...		
50		2 80	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 80		Amrutanjai Pain Balm		
rettes per tin		6 00	Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Do. 1 lb.			Sloan's Liniment	1 10	
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 20	Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 00	4 80	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	3 40		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 80	5 80	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Med) 1 lb. tin		5 00	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	6 00		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 6-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 3 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 3	0 3 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		3 12 0	Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 8 0
Golap Khao (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 6 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil		1 1 0	FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country)			Parasay	0 10 0	1 0 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 8	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...		0 12 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 6	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 12 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			" (Fresh)		2 0 0
Kalal Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	" (Fresh)		2 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalal Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa			Apples 2—6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Peas		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer			rettes 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Earl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Government:—			VEGETABLES			cago (Pearl)		
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "Q" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block "Q" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "Q" 8, Mr. Pura Food Supply Corps. Ltd Block "Q" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abbey Ch. Chatterjee Block "Q" 15 to 18, Lansdowne Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on normal working days.			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Loganges (glass) each		
			Potatoes (Desi)			Jam		
			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Jelly		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion		0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parasay per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pons "		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	2 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 4	0 2 0	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 15 0	Do. per bottle		

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th December, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safata 12-20	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer		2 4 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) " "		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls " "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-8	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brijals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger " "		0 10 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Fati Lemon per score	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Kachi Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 12 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0		Kharbuz per seer	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Orange Ichhanagore 8-16			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-20			per maund		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 0 0		Dhaki Chata " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Multan		6 8 0	Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Do. Kabul			Coarse " "		
Do. Dist per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pears 12-25	1 0 0		Medium " "		
Do. Hilly " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Controlled shop
Caullflower each	0 12 0		Do. Country each			Java		
Peas Ranhi per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peaches	0 5 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Musket per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Flour	0 8 6	Con.
Squash " "	0 5 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta	0 6 6	Controlled shop
Tomato " "			Do. Multan per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sujee		
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Apple Australia			Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
Do. Cashmere			Do. Sultana	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. American			Almond shelled	4 0 0	5 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	3 0 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Japan			Do. do. large			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Peshwari 3-5	1 0 0		Surdah Quaman per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta		3 0 0	Water melon Goalando			Kalai	0 10 0	
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Deshi			Khesari	0 10 0	
Apricot " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Baavia each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator		0 10 0
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Sarbati Lemon (Mueambi)	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocoonut each (green)	3 0 0		8-16			TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Walnut per seer	1 8 0		Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Ohlghosa " "	2 0 0		Do. Shelled " "	2 8 0		Golden Orange Pekoe		
Dates Arab " "			Nut Ground			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad " "			Sharifa			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 0 0		Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik (In Box)			BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Chaman			Bombay " "		1 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Australia		2 8 0	Aligarh " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khorma " "		1 8 0	Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kesur Deshi " "			Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Singapore			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Khobani " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Kajoo Nuts			Masafferpur " "	3 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Do. Masafferpur per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bhaia Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each			FISH			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Plums per seer			Bagda per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bulk		
Jamrul per 100			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Golapjam " score	0 8 0		Do. (cut pieces) p. s.		1 8 0	"Monkey Brand per tin		
Fanial per seer			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		
Kanoha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
Score			Rohi	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Ali per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		(Red)		
			Small fish	0 10 0	1 4 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Chetal			Soft Coke per md.		
			Crab per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0			
			Koi per seer	2 8 0				
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5633. Telegram:—RUPWARD, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 00	1 80	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 80	0 100	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 40	1 120	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 100	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Shlong	0 140	1 80	Raddish (Country) per score	0 16		Sujee		
Lobster	1 00	1 40	Squash per seer	0 50	0 60	Atta Brown Do.	0 66	
Bagda	1 40	1 80	Sweet Potatoes "	0 40		RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 140	1 00	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 80	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 00	1 40	New Potato	0 80	0 100	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 100	0 140				per md.		
Hilsa	0 100	0 120	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 00	2 00	Mangoes 4-6	1 00		Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Parasay	1 00	1 40	Grapes	2 00		Deshi (Boiled)		
Orab each	0 10	0 20	Alubokhora per seer	1 80		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Amra (Belati) per score	0 06	0 10	per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 120	1 00	Rice (Controlled)	0 70	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 40	1 80	Dates per seer	1 12		SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	1 40	1 80	Almond "	0 16	0 30	Mustard Oil per seer	1 40	
			Lime per score	1 00		Sugar (Controlled)	0 78	
EGGS.			Orange 12 to 32	0 80	0 100	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's eggs per score		1 140	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 20	0 80	Gur per seer		0 140
Fowl's eggs		1 140	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 20	0 80			
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	1 00	2 00	DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 80		Sugarcane each			Arabar per seer		
Brinjal	0 40	0 50	Pomegranate per seer			Chana		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 60	0 80	Apples 4 to 8			Masoor		
Cauliflower each	0 20	0 60	Pears			Bhanga		
Tomato per seer	0 80	0 100	BUTTER.			Kuasaree		
Cucumber per score	0 60	0 80	Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	Kalai		
Ginger per seer	0 100		Madras "			Blull		
Garlic "		0 100	Ghee Lakhee			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Green Chilly		1 00	Do. Bhadwa			" (Fried) per seer		
Onion		0 100	Do. Sree			Mattor	0 29	
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 00		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 80		Halt		
Potato (Nainital)		0 120	Milk	0 80		COKE & COAL.		
						Soft Coke per md.		
						Coal	1 80	
						Fuel	2 00	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 40	1 80	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Flour per seer (Contld.)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 80	1 120	Green Chilly	0 100	0 120	Flour per seer		
Shlong	1 80	1 120	Onion	1 00	1 40	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 20	1 40	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 120	1 00	Sujee		
Bagda	0 140	1 00	Do. (Ranchi)	0 80	0 100	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 40	1 80	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 60	0 70	Atta (Controlled)	0 60	
Bhetki	1 80	1 120	Do. (New)	0 50	0 60	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 00	Pulbul	0 50	0 60	Rice (Contld.) per seer	0 60	
Hilsa	0 140	1 00	Ladies finger	0 50	0 60	" " "		
Koi & Magoor	1 40	2 80	Raddish per score	0 50	0 60	Patna per seer		
Parasay	1 40	1 80	Squash	0 30	0 40	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Orab (each)	0 20	0 80	Sweet Potatoes	0 60	1 40	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 80	0 100	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 60	0 80	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton	1 120	2 00	White "	0 60	0 80	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 120	2 00	Tomato Darjeeling	0 60	0 80	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
			Do. (Country)			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru		
Duck each	1 120	2 80	Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 20	1 40
Fowl	1 80	2 40	Alubokhra			Sugar (Controlled)	0 78	
Chicken	0 140	1 00	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	0 120	1 40
Pigeon	0 80	0 100	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 20	Gur per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 120	1 140	Bael each	2 00		Cocunut oil		
Fowl's eggs	1 120	1 140	Dates per seer	0 20	0 30	Arabar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 30	0 40	Chana		
Bean (French) per seer	0 120	1 00	Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Khari Masoor		
Brinjal	0 80	0 40	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 40	0 60	Khasaree		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 40	0 80	Do. (Martaban) "	0 40	0 60	Kalai		
Cauliflower	0 20	0 40	Papaya each	1 80		Blull		
Carrot (Country) per seer			Pomegranates per seer			Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Do. (Darjeeling)	1 00	1 80	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 20	0 30	Do. (Sona)		
Cucumber per score	1 40	1 80	Sugarcane each	1 40	1 120	Mattor		
Ginger per seer		0 100	Oranges per score			Salt (fine)	0 29	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 20	1 40
			Ghee Lakhee			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Bhadwa			Jelly	0 140	1 60
			Do. Sree			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 00		Brand per bottle		
			Milk			Coal per md.	1 80	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 60	—	Fash 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each " ...	1 00	1 80	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pork " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 10	0 20
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each ...	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 80	0 60			
Chicken " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	—	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon " ...	—	0 50				Aligarh per lb. ...	8 80	—
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	3 00
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Alubokhora per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer ...	8 80	4 00
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot ...	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 80	—
FISH.			Apples ...	—	—	BREAD.		
Pona per seer ...	1 80	—	Figs per seer ...	8 80	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 40	—
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 80	2 00	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 16	—
Silong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	0 10	0 40	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 09	0 10
Lobster ...	1 80	2 00	Beal each ...	—	—	FLOUR.		
Bagda ...	1 40	1 80	Pomegranate " ...	1 80	2 00	Flour per seer ...	0 80	0 86
Bhangaur ...	1 00	1 40	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta ...	0 60	0 66
Bhetki ...	1 00	1 40	Cocoanut each ...	0 40	0 60	Sujee " ...	—	—
Other Fish ...	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 00	—	RICE.		
Crab per pair ...	0 20	0 40	Dates per seer ...	2 00	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 00	Almond " ...	2 80	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	2 80	8 00	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer ...	0 60	1 20	Khubani per see ...	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 20	1 60
Do. (Desi) ...	1 00	1 80	Kharbaza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	0 70	—
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 40	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 80	0 40	Lime per score ...	0 50	0 60	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 50
Brinjal ...	—	—	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 80	1 00	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 00	—	Arahar per seer ...	0 90	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	8 80	4 00	Chana ...	0 90	—
Cauliflower ...	0 20	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 20	0 40	Bhanga ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 80	0 80	Khasaree ...	—	—
Celery per seer ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) ...	—	—
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona) ...	0 90	0 10 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 00	2 80	Mattor ...	0 60	—
Garlic ...	0 50	0 60	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt ...	—	0 29
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " ...	0 40	0 50	Tamarind per seer ...	0 18	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Onion " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 80	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin ...	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 50	0 60	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul " ...	0 60	0 80	Sipla ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
36A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
36 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 120)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H. 8	Rs. A. P.	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 82	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	Rs. A. P.	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-48	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoes.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 33	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 27	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 36	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	28 0 0	Do.	" 39	0 3 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 40	0 3 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 41	0 3 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	" 42	0 3 0	Do
" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 47	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 43	0 3 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 48	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	0 3 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Do.	" 45	0 3 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	Do.	" 46	0 3 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 51	80 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 3 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 52	80 0 0	Do.	" 48	0 3 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 53	80 0 0	Do.	" 49	0 3 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 54	80 0 0	Do.	" 50	0 3 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	Poultry.	7-12	0 9 0	" 51	0 3 0	Do
" K. 24	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Poultry.	" 52	0 3 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 54	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 55	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 56	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 57	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 58	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 59	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 60	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 11-12	0 12 0	Potato
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 17	0 6 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	" 32	0 6 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 36-37	—	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-96	2 1 0	Do.	" 38	0 8 0	Potato
Potato Range	0 4 0	Potato.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 39	0 8 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 40	0 8 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 41	0 8 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-118	0 8 0	Do.	" 42	0 8 0	Do
" 36-37	—	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 121-124	0 4 0	Do.	" 43	0 8 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Potato.	" 125-128	0 4 0	Do.	" 44	0 8 0	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 45	0 8 0	Do
Cocconut Range 6	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 46	0 8 0	Do
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 145-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 48	0 8 0	Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 49	0 8 0	Do
" 12	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 50	0 8 0	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 51	0 8 0	Do
" 15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	0 8 0	Do
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 53	0 8 0	Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 54	0 8 0	Do
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird	" 55	0 8 0	Do
" 19	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.	" 56	0 8 0	Do
" 20	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.	" 57	0 8 0	Do
" 21	0 4 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.	" 58	0 8 0	Do
" 22	0 4 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.	" 59	0 8 0	Do
" 23	0 4 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.	" 60	0 8 0	Do
" 24	0 4 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.	" 61	0 8 0	Do
" 25	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.	" 62	0 8 0	Do
" 26	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-196	0 8 0	Do.	" 63	0 8 0	Do
" 27	0 4 0	Do.	" 197-203	0 10 0	Do.	" 64	0 8 0	Do
" 28	0 4 0	Do.	" 204-206	0 10 0	Do.	" 65	0 8 0	Do
" 29	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.	" 66	0 8 0	Do
" 30	0 4 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.	" 67	0 8 0	Do
" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.	" 68	0 8 0	Do

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudi.	30 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
						31 "	0 3 0	"
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	33 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores			Non-foodstuff.			
		Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	11 W. B.	1 2 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	4 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
A-14	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato-1, 7,	As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	9, & 12	" 4 "	Potato
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 6	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.			
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3 to 4	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3 to 4	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 25th December, 1943

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CHRISTMAS

GREETINGS

to
all our Christian Friends
and
Well-wishers

"Peace on Earth and Goodwill to Men"

against Indians within the limits of the Durban Municipal Council, the Corporation should adopt, as a matter of administrative policy, the principle of not conveying, transferring, leasing or otherwise disposing of any lands or immovable property vesting in the Corporation to any European national of the Union of South Africa and not to employ or engage any national of the Union of South Africa in its services.

Also, that the authorities of this Corporation should convey this resolution to all other municipal and local bodies in Bengal requesting them to take similar administrative action with a view to placing on record the indignation and resentment of the people of India at the policy pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa.

The motion has come not a day too soon. Of the three presidencies, Madras has already taken the lead to record its resentment against the Pegging Act in the Union of South Africa—the Durban City Council having won the notoriety to have applied the Act to uncivilized extent. The Madras City Corporation has resolved without a division to prohibit disposal of any land or immovable property belonging to the Corporation to any European national of South Africa. Though our Corporation is only going to repeat the mixture, its

Chronicle And Comment

Indian Citizenship In the Union Of South Africa

Councillor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi has tabled a motion which is expected to come up before the Corporation at any of its recent meetings. The motion reads as follows:—

That this Corporation is of the opinion that in view of the racial discrimination practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa

need cannot be overestimated since the malady is acute and dangerous, never forsaking the patient on an easy course.

When the United Nations are fighting a war of democracy and independence for all subjugated nations under the Nazism of Germany and the Imperialists of Japan, such an attitude of racial discrimination as displayed in the Union of South Africa can hardly be tolerated. Yet the Government in England have not said a word or stirred its little finger.

America has behaved differently. The Senate has passed the Magnuson Bill repealing the 61-year old Chinese Exclusion Acts and thus placing the Chinese immigrants on a quota basis and making them eligible for United States citizenship.

The Europeans in the Union of South Africa have forgotten the share of Indian toil in the building up of the cities of the Union. Racial arrogance has overstepped the limit. Jingoism has run amok. The Buksburg Town Council has decided unanimously to direct the attention of the Transvaal Municipal Association to the recent speech at Pietermaritzburg by the Minister for the Interior on municipal franchise on a communal basis being granted to Indians with property and educational qualification.

The Mayor, Mr. P. A. Venter, in a protest against the Minister's statement says: *"I am not prepared to sit here with Indians and coloured people and I don't think that any of my colleagues here would do it either. My opinion is that the Minister is completely out of touch with public sentiment, on this vitally important point, otherwise he would not have made such an extraordinary and revolutionary utterance. We must not allow the statement to pass without making a very vigorous protest. Hence my motion is that it should be brought to the notice of the Transvaal Municipal Association's executive so that the matter can be dealt with in a manner which will reflect clearly the European view."*

This is intolerable. We hope the Government of India will realize the need of an inquiry into the deplorable situation in South Africa and will render every protection to the Indians for whom the Government have special responsibility. We do not know what the Government will or will not do. But we hope that every other self-governing unit of India will record its resentment at the most undemocratic and revolting act of exclusion as is being practised in the Union of South Africa. That is the least we can do.

Bombay Corporation Asks For Adult Franchise

The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution last week increasing the present 19 polling divisions for the city to 34. The resolution, which provoked a lively debate, asked for the adoption of the principle of adult franchise for municipal elections from 1945. Minority representatives generally opposed the grant of adult franchise and pressed for the introduction of communal electorates.

Terminal Tax Raised In Delhi

The Delhi Municipal Committee has lately resolved that the terminal tax should be raised by a surcharge of 12½ p.c. on all articles proposed by the Executive and Finance Sub-Committee in order to meet the revenue deficit of Rs. 4,32,000 as calculated by the Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

In addition to the deficit, however, the Municipality has a charge, which amounts to Rs. 5,25,000, for dearness allowance next year. To meet this temporary heavy charge on account of the dearness allowance the Committee have decided to levy a 10 p.c. increase on certain items of terminal tax, which will be a temporary measure.

Salt Lake And Malaria

The need for the Bengal Government immediately taking up the scheme for reclamation of the Salt Lake area in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for combating the outbreak of malaria in the city is urged by the Health Officer of the Corporation.

In a Note to the Public Health Standing Committee, the Health Officer says: "The Salt Lake area is a standing nuisance to the health of the city. A sum of Rs. 38,000 is being spent annually for the survey and control of the area but this has not solved the problem. It seems that the reclamation of the area is the only feasible solution of the problem as the area cannot be inundated with salt-laden water. Malaria is now widespread in the city, and some of the Wards, namely, Wards Nos. 18, 19, 28 and 29 are very badly affected. A definite scheme has been drawn up for the purpose and in view of

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

Mr. R. G. Casey Appointed

New Delhi, December, 23.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C., at present Minister of State in the Middle East, to be Governor of Bengal, says a communique.

the urgency of the matter, Government should be asked to take up the scheme in hand as early as possible."

"Art In Industry" Exhibition

The General Secretary of the "Art in Industry" exhibition announces that over 2,000 entries have been received for the forthcoming exhibition, which will open on the 11th January, 1944 at the Government School of Art, Chowringhee. The 1944 exhibition will be on an even larger scale than in previous years and the prize money of Rs. 20,000 represents the greatest ever offered in India for an art exhibition.

Leyden: Oxford War Atlas, 1942-43

The Oxford University Press will, we are asked to announce, publish this month (December, 1943) R. V. Leyden's Oxford War Atlas 1942-43, which brings up-to-date his previous revised edition of J. H. Stembridge's Oxford War Atlas, covering the first three years of war.

This small booklet gives a comprehensive account of the most important events in the world's battle-fronts during the fourth year from September, 1942 to September, 1943.

It contains 21 maps with explanatory text and is priced at Rs. 12.

The Week In The Corporation

Re-Appointment Of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji As Chief Executive Officer Term Extended First For Three Years And Then For Two Years

THE Calcutta Corporation, at a Special Meeting on Tuesday, the 21st December, passed a resolution re-appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as its Chief Executive Officer for a term of 3 years in the first instance and, on its expiry, for a further period of 2 years on his present emoluments. The Corporation also decided to request Government to accord its sanction to Mr. Chatterji's re-appointment for the further period of 2 years, Government having already approved his re-appointment for 3 years.

The Corporation recorded its strong protest against Government's 'interference' with its decision in the matter of the appointment and expressed the opinion that the reasons put forward by Government for curtailing the tenure of office of Chief Executive Officer from 5 to 3 years were "unsubstantial and unconvincing."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved the relevant resolution.

The Corporation, it may be recalled, at its meeting held on the 25th August, 1943, re-appointed Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a period of 5 years with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office viz., from the 24th December, 1943. As the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of the Local Government, Government were requested to accord their approval, under Section 51 (1) of the Act, to the re-appointment of Mr. Chatterji for a further period of 5 years. In reply, Government addressed the following letter dated 25th September, 1943 to the Chief Executive Officer:—

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. S.1504, dated 25th August, 1943, with which you forwarded the recommendation of the Corporation for your re-appointment as Chief Executive Officer for a further period of five years with effect from the 24th of December, 1943. In reply, I am to say that Government approve the proposal to re-appoint you as Chief Executive Officer on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month in the scale of Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 with the free use of a Corporation motor car for Corporation work, but would prefer that the term of re-appointment be limited to three years. I am to say that if the Corporation agree with this proposal, the approval of Government thereto may be taken for granted and no further reference to Government would be necessary."

The Corporation on the 3rd November, 1943, considered the above letter and resolved as follows:—

That this Corporation re-affirms its previous resolution appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for 5 years and assures Government that the said resolution was passed after fully considering the services rendered to the Corporation by the present incumbent.

The above resolution was duly forwarded to Government and in reply the following letter, dated the 16th December, was received by the Chief Executive Officer:—

"I am desired to refer to your letter No. S.2138, dated the 8th November, 1943, and in reply to say, as indicated in this office memo No. 974 C. M. dated the 25th September, 1943, that in view of the fact that Mr. S. Chatterji will attain the age of 55 in November, 1945, and in view of the strong probability that the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill may be passed into law within the next 2 years, Government are not prepared to approve of the re-appointment of Mr. Chatterji for a longer period than 3 years from December the 24th next."

At the Corporation Meeting on the 20th December, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose moved :—

That the Government proposal approving of the appointment of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 3 years, be accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. N. N. Dalal seconded.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri moved as an amendment :—

"That the Corporation do adhere to their previous resolution dated the 25th August, 1943 re-appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 5 years with effect from the 24th December, 1943."

Mr. I. B. Beed seconded.

A POINT OF ORDER

With regard to the substantive proposition of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri raised the following point of order :—

Mr. Bose has moved for the acceptance of the proposal of Government for re-appointing Mr. Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of three years. This militates against the previous resolutions of the Corporation dated the 25th August, 1943 and 3rd November, 1943. The point of order is that until and unless the Corporation resolutions in question have first been rescinded in the manner prescribed in the Rule 17 (g) of the Rules of Business, Mr. Bose's motion, which seeks to alter those resolutions, cannot be considered by the House.

The Mayor reserved his ruling.

THE MAYOR'S RULING

As soon as the item was called out, at the meeting held on the 21st December, the Mayor rose and said :—

"I reserved my ruling yesterday in view of the subtle legal implications involved in the point of order raised, because I wanted to be fortified by superior legal wisdom on a delicate question of such far reaching significance."

"I have very carefully looked into the proceedings of the Corporation in an analogous case in almost similar circumstance where sufficient light had been thrown by Sir N. N. Sircar—one of the highest legal luminaries of modern India. Before I proceed to the legal implications of Rule 17 (g) of the rules of business under which the point of order has been raised, I would refer to subsection (1) of Section 51 of the Act, which definitely lays down that the Corporation shall appoint proper persons for such periods respectively as they think fit to be Chief Executive Officer—provided that the appointment, salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer—shall be subject to the approval of the local Government. It is quite clear from the section that the Corporation shall make the appointment and shall also fix the period, and none else. Hence appointment, fixation of period or modification or revision thereof shall be determined by the Corporation alone, and that the approval of the appointment, salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer rest with the Government. Government, therefore, can under no circumstances make the appointment or fix the period, except what the Corporation have failed to make the appointment."

"In the light of the provisions incorporated in subsection (1) of Sec. 51, I would like to state the point

of order raised under Rule 17 (G) of the Rules of Business.

"Rule 17(G) clearly lays down that no motion to alter any resolution or any portion of a resolution which has been passed by the Corporation within the preceding six months, shall be considered until such resolution or the portion sought to be altered has first been rescinded. No motion to rescind such resolution or a portion of it shall be considered, unless (i) previous notice has been given under Rule 17 (a) of the Rules of Business by a member supported by 9 other members."

"The opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar was sought in the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee in similar circumstances on the very same point. Mr. J. C. Mukerjee had been appointed on the 28th February, 1941 for a term of two years with effect from 1st of April, 1941. The Government of Bengal on the 13th March, 1941, expressed regret that 'they were unable to approve under the proviso to Sec. 51(i) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukherjee as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further period of two years from 1st April, 1941.' The Corporation, however, reaffirmed on the 22nd March, 1941 the resolution of 28th February, 1941. The Government again turned down the proposal of the Corporation."

"The opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar had meanwhile been sought in this connection when on the 22nd March, 1941, the Corporation reaffirmed their resolution of the 28th February, 1941. They did not certainly treat the resolution as dead. The very fact of the Government refusal as observed by Sir N. N. Sircar in Mr. J. C. Mukerjee's case does not make the resolution non-existent though it might not have been operative for reason or other. The same analogy applies with equal force in the case of Mr. S. Chatterji. He had been reappointed on the 25th August, 1943 for a term of 5 years but the local Government disapproved it on 25th September, 1943."

"It was further re-affirmed by the Corporation on 3rd November, 1943. With due deference to the opinion of some of the lawyer Councillors of this House that the resolution of the Corporation in the case of Mr. Chatterji's appointment has become inoperative as soon as it has been turned down by the Government, may I refer them to the opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar in the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee that the resolution of the Corporation does not cease to exist by virtue of the disapproval of the local Government. If it were so, the resolution could not exist after Government disapproval on the 3rd November, 1943 when it was re-affirmed by the Corporation. A dead thing could neither be resuscitated nor revived, far less reaffirmed. The resolution only ceases to exist only by rescission or annulment under Section 19 of the Act, not otherwise."

"The resolution passed by the Corporation on 25th August, 1943 and re-affirmed on 3rd November, 1943 does therefore exist, not till it is rescinded. And the question of modification of the resolution of a portion thereof, as contemplated in the proposal of Mr. S. C. Bose, to accept the suggestion of the Government of Bengal for re-appointment of Mr. S. Chatterji for a term of 3 years instead of 5 years, as contained in the Corporation resolution certainly attracts Rule 17 (G) the requirement of which must be met as observed by Sir N. N. Sircar in the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee. The only course, therefore, left open is to table a motion for rescission of the Corporation resolution. In view of the above, I definitely hold and rule that the point of order raised by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri is quite in order and that the proposal of Mr. S. C. Bose is out of order."

Mr. Debendra Mukherjee moved:—

"That it having been ruled by the Mayor that under the Rules of Business of the House which have statutory effect the proposal for re-appointment of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji for a term of 3 years in accordance with the wishes of Government as indicated in their letter dated the 16th December, 1948, is out of order, this Corporation is precluded from considering the question at this meeting, and the Corporation has, therefore, no option but to refer the matter to the Services Standing Committee No. 1 and direct Mr. Chatterji to continue in the office till the matter is disposed of.

"The Corporation hopes that in view of legal difficulties involved, Government will allow Mr. Chatterji to continue as Chief Executive Officer till the question of his appointment is decided by the Corporation."

On a point of order being raised by Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, the Mayor held that Mr. Mookerjee's proposal was not in order, because it contained a request to Government to allow Mr. Chatterji to continue till the question of his appointment was decided by the Corporation, which was undoubtedly a modification of the term of appointment originally fixed by the Corporation by their resolution dated the 25th August, 1943.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved:—

(a) That Mr. Sailapati Chatterji be appointed as the Chief Executive Officer for 3 years on and from the 24th December, 1943 to 23rd December, 1946 on the terms and conditions mentioned in the Resolution dated the 25th August, 1943.

(b) That the appointment of the said Chief Executive Officer do continue for a further period of 2 years on and from the 24th December, 1946 to 23rd December, 1948 on the same terms and conditions as mentioned in the said Resolution.

That the Government be requested to accord its sanction to the appointment for a further period of two years.

(c) That this Corporation is of opinion that the reasons put forward by the Government for curtailing the tenure of office of the Chief Executive Officer from 5 years to 3 years are unsubstantial and unconvincing.

(d) That the Corporation places on record its strong protest against the interference of the Government with the decision of the Corporation in the matter of appointment of the Chief Executive Head of the Administration of the City.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee seconded.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: On a point of order, is it competent for Mr. Chatterjee to move

this resolution? The first part of the resolution, at any rate, is almost in the same terms as the resolution of Mr. Bose, which has been ruled out of order.

The Mayor: Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's proposal splits up the period into two, namely, 3 years and 2 years; whereas Mr. Satish Chandra Bose's proposal was definitely for 3 years. Mr. Bose's proposal was hit by Rule 17(G) because it was undoubtedly a modification of the original resolution of the Corporation. We have to look to the wording of Mr. Chatterjee's resolution. The intention of the resolution is that Mr. Sailapati Chatterji should be appointed for 5 years, but that, in the first instance, he should be appointed for 3 years and, on the expiry of that period, he should be allowed to continue for another 2 years. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's proposal does not seek to contravene the spirit or the purport or the real intention of the resolution originally passed by the Corporation on the 25th August, 1943. In that view of the matter, I rule that Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution is perfectly in order.

Mr. D. J. Cohen wished to add as a rider to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution, that the Government letter be recorded.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said he had no objection.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury wanted to know whether Mr. Chatterjee's proposition was a substantive motion or an amendment.

The Mayor said that it was a substantive proposal.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman wanted to know whether it would be permissible for members to move amendments to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution.

The Mayor: No.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: Why not?

The Mayor: Because I have already ruled that the resolution as has been moved by Mr. Chatterjee is identical with the original resolution of the Corporation dated the 25th August, 1943, in spirit, purport and intention; otherwise, it would have been treated as a modification or revision of the original resolution and declared to be out of order. But I have held that it is not a modification of the previous resolution because the intention, purport and the spirit are the same. It is not in conflict with the original resolution. On the contrary, it is in consonance with the spirit, purport and intention of the previous resolution. Therefore, any amendment to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution, which will be a modification of the original resolution of the Corporation dated the 25th August, 1943, will be inadmissible under the ruling I gave at the very outset.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: Under the Rules of Business, I have a right to move an amendment, and the Mayor cannot prevent me from moving an amendment. I would like to have a straight answer from the Chair.

The Mayor: I shall give a straight answer since you want it. I shall not allow any amendment to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution for the reasons already assigned.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: We want our protest to be recorded.

The Mayor: That will be done.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

After an interval of three months and twenty days a special general meeting of the Howrah Municipality was called on Monday last to reopen and reconsider the resolution withdrawing certain powers delegated to the Chairman and to sanction payments made by the Chairman which had already been refused by the Commissioners.

The meeting, however, fell through as three of the signatories to the requisition convening the meeting withdrew their support.

In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, the Mayor said that certainly it was open to any member to move any amendment he liked, provided it did not contravene the spirit, purport and intention of Mr. Chatterjee's resolution.

Mr. D. J. Cohen said that what the Mayor meant was, that there was nothing to prevent a member from moving an amendment to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution, but the Mayor reserved to himself the right to disallow such amendment if it ran counter to his ruling.

Mr. Siddiqi appealed that Mr. Chatterjee's resolution be put to the meeting and voted upon part by part, instead of the entire resolution being put and voted upon as one.

The Mayor ruled that the resolution as moved by Mr. Chatterjee must be treated as an indivisible whole and put to the meeting and voted upon as

such; otherwise, there was no point in putting it to the vote at all.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: We record our protest against that ruling and with your permission we propose to leave the House, because I am compelled to say that we are not receiving that justice at the hands of the Chair to which we are entitled.

Mr. J. H. Methold: We also join in that protest.

At this stage, the Muslim Group and the European Group walked out *en bloc*.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution was then put to the vote as one indivisible whole. After counting the votes for and against, the Mayor declared the resolution carried by 31 votes for and 4 against.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri dissented and wished his dissent to be recorded.

Street Accidents

A reference to the increase in the number of street accidents in the city was made by Councillor Satish Chandra Bose at the Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Monday, the 20th December.

Complaining about the manner in which drivers of certain lorries drove the vehicles through the public thoroughfares, Mr. Bose referred to some cases in which accidents had occurred and suggested that a representation should be made to the Governor for bringing the seriousness of the matter to the notice of proper authorities.

Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European Group, said that cases of accidents which were on the increase were a matter for serious consideration. The Governor should be requested to see that the proper authorities held an enquiry into the cases of accidents.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday, the 21st December, addressing the Mayor Mr. M. M. Burman said: "Mr. Mayor, you have viewed the dead body of a Corporation cooly lying on the quadrangle downstairs. He was run over by a certain ambulance while he was on duty. He was a young man of 32 and has left his widow, mother and children. The Corporation should take the matter up with Government and leave no stone unturned to secure adequate compensation for the family of the deceased. Something should be done about it at once, because the coolies are restive and there may be trouble."

The Mayor said that necessary steps would be taken.

Supply Of Quinine

At the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 22nd December, the House decided to request the Government to supply quinine to all chemist and druggist shops in the city and to supply it liberally to all charitable institutions.

Sales Tax

The Corporation meeting of Wednesday last directed that the Government should be approached again to exempt the Corporation from payment of the Bengal Sales Tax as other public bodies were enjoying this immunity.

White Traffic Control Lines

Another resolution passed at the same meeting was that it would not be possible for the Corporation to paint and maintain white traffic control lines in the streets even at the reduced cost of Rs. 2,400 a year, as suggested by the Commissioner of Police.

Grass Plots And Footpaths

As it has been the experience of the Corporation that grass plots cannot always be maintained in good condition and they become a source of nuisance, the Improvement Trust was requested to have the entire width of footpaths paved with 1½ inch artificial stone in the interest of hygiene and cleanliness.

SEVEN CANDIDATES FOR UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP

The contest for the forthcoming election of three Fellows of the Calcutta University by its registered graduates promises to be the keenest in the annals of the University.

More than 1,400 graduates, the largest so far, are expected to participate in these elections. The registration of graduates as voters has reached the peak this year.

The elections have been necessitated by the expiry of the terms of office of Principal Pramatha Nath Banerjee and Mr. Sailendra Nath Mitra and the death of Sir Nilratan Sircar.

Eight candidates filed their nomination papers, of whom Dr. Phanindra Nath Brahmachari has withdrawn his candidature.

The seven candidates who are contesting in the elections are: Principal Pramatha Nath Banerjee (sitting), Mr. Sailendra Nath Mitra (sitting), Dr. Prem Nihar Roy, Dr. Subodh Mitra, Dr. Purnananda Roy, Dr. Hemendra Narayan Roy and Mr. Debabrata Basu.

The polling will take place on January 4 next.

ELECTRICITY CUT OFF

Dacca, Dec.—22.—The supply of electrical energy to the Dacca municipality was stopped yesterday by the Dacca Electric Supply Company, following a dispute regarding the payment of bills. As a result the streets are in darkness. The supply of energy to the municipal office has also been cut off.—A. P. J.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

THE VICEROY ON THE WAR IN THE EAST

No Security Until Japan Is Thoroughly Defeated

Speaking on Monday last at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce His Excellency Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, said: "The end of the war in the West is no more than the beginning of the war in the East on a scale required to bring about the defeat and unconditional surrender of Japan. The importance of the Eastern war not only to the East but to the whole world and to the future of civilization still needs to be brought home to some. There can be no security, economic or military, until Japan is as thoroughly defeated as Germany. It is not a matter of recovering lost portions of the British Empire or dividends in oil and rubber, it is the repulse of barbarism by civilization, which is at stake. The peace and happiness of the world depend on a complete and speedy liquidation of Japanese ambitions."

The victories of Gen. Mac-Arthur's forces in the SW Pacific, the fighting here on the Indian frontier, and the resistance of our Chinese allies, have not only halted the Japanese advance but have already begun to thrust it back. The process will be continued and greatly accelerated. The enemy has tried to gain comfort and to make propaganda from the slowness of the Allied counter-offensive. All such great efforts are apt to be slow at first but as they gain momentum and resistance is weakened they sweep forward apace.

"I am sure that all India wishes success to the newly-established SE Asia Command, to its inspiring leader, Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, and to the able commanders are staff, British and American, who are gathering under him. The establishment of this new Command to control the offensive against Japan from India does not of course in any way lessen India's role, in fact it enhances it. India has to be organized as a base for a mightier force of warship, armies and air squadrons than has ever before been gathered in the East. We shall have ships, men and material in plenty, the difficulty will be to find space in our ports, on our airfields, on our railways and in our depots to accommodate them."

LORD MOUNTBATTEN TOURS THE ARAKAN FRONT

The Supreme Commander, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, has returned to Delhi from a tour of the Arakan Front, according to a New Delhi message of December, 17. He rounded it off by flying many miles over Burma to see the country for himself, says a Press Note.

Lord Louis made the trip in an aircraft which took off from a runway amid the paddy fields and jungle of East Bengal and landed at another spot not far away.

Fighter escort was provided for the journey which included an area only a few miles from the much-bombed port of Akyab.

Before starting his flight, Lord Louis addressed airmen who had hastily gathered together at the airfield, his speech being punctuated by the frequent roar of aircraft coming and going on operational duties.

An Indian Army Observer writes:—Lord Louis Mountbatten was seen by thousands of soldiers, sailors and airmen in a lightning three day tour of the Arakan Front. He travelled to the forward area in a big American transport plane which landed on a strip used by our fighters throughout the last monsoon. From that moment he scarcely paused in his quickfire round of visits and addresses given standing on a

RAID ON CHITTAGONG AREA

DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES SLIGHT

A 'communique' issued in New Delhi on December 21, says: An enemy aircraft dropped a very small number of bombs in the Chittagong area in the early hours on December 20. Reports indicate that damage and casualties were extremely slight.

box with a Hurricane as background, in natural amphitheatres amid the jungle, and on parade grounds which used to be paddy fields.

Here are some of the things he told them: "We have carried out our plan of finishing off the Italians. Germany comes next and everything possible is being concentrated against her.

"After that, vast resources—no vast that the problem will be their deployment—will be concentrated against the Japanese.

"The war does not end until Japan sues for peace. While you have an aggressor nation with a war-making potential which has not been crushed you cannot have enduring peace.

"All the resources needed will come out to you, and when they come I believe the war against Japan will move

(Continued on page 132 (d))

CURIOSITY IS THE MOTHER OF EVILS

—WHEN BOMBS DROP

All About Air Raids

CALCUTTA PROVIDED WITH THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE DEFENCES

Assurance Given By G. O. C.-In-C. Eastern Command

THE assurance that Calcutta is provided with the strongest possible defences subject "to our over-all strategic needs," was given by the G. O. C.-in-C., Eastern Command, Lt.-General A. G. O. M. Mayne, addressing a press conference in Calcutta on Monday (December 20) on air defences.

Lt.-General Mayne said that the threat of air attacks in Calcutta had been carefully assessed and there was little need to stress the importance of the city and port. Lessons had been learnt from experience and the raid which occurred on December, 5.

THE THREE MAIN FACTS OF AIR DEFENCES

"Air defences," he told the conference "are built upon three main facts: a complete warning system telling of the approach of enemy aircraft; offensive defence by fighter aircraft and A.-A. artillery, a well-organised 'passive defence,' that is A. R. P. service.

The air force requires and, in fact, receives, adequate warning to enable it to intercept the enemy raiders before they are even within sighting distance of their targets. The intention is to prevent the bombers from reaching their targets and to allow the A.-A. guns full scope to deal with the raiders which succeed in evading interception—ob-

viously they would not have such scope when fighter aircraft were operating over the target. It is for this reason that the public does not usually see fighters over the target.

NOTHING CAN PREVENT RAIDERS

Lt.-Genl. Mayne continued: People may ask why, if the warning system functions satisfactorily and if the defending fighters engage the enemy far from their target, it is possible for the raiding bombers to reach their objective. Practically

(Continued on next page).

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

(Continued from page 132 (c))

quickly. Meanwhile, we must keep on fighting the Jap to prevent him from getting himself dug in sufficiently to build up his strength and exploit the resources of the occupied countries.

"At present the Jap can still put in a daylight air raid on Calcutta. Until he has been pushed back a good deal further, that could happen again. We must make sure that all the cities in India are safe."

R. A. F. AND U. S. A. A. F. COMBINED UNDER ONE COMMAND

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten published a directive uniting all combat units of the R. A. F. and the U. S. A. Air Force under the Command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse as Air Commander-in-Chief, South-East Asia Command, says a New Delhi Press Note of December 19 last.

Initially all combat units of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force and the R. A. F. Bengal Command will be integrated into one air striking force to be known as the Eastern Air Command.

This will be commanded by Major General George E. Stratemeyer, who has also been designated by Lord Louis as Second-in-Command to Sir Richard Peirse of the Allied Air Forces in the South-East Asia theatre.

The Eastern Air Command will be composed of a Tactical Air Force under the operational control of Air Marshall Sir John Baldwin, who has been Commander of the Bengal Air

Command, and a Strategic Air Force under the operational control of Brigadier General Howard C. Davidson, who has been Commander of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force.

On the occasion of this integration of the two air forces the Supreme Commander states:

"The South-East Asia Command has been established as an Allied Command because experience in this war has shown that this is the most efficient weapon for defeating our common enemy. I feel certain that the U. S. and British Air Forces will prove far more effective now that they are united into a single Allied Air Force. The closer our forces draw together, the quicker will victory be achieved."

Major General Stratemeyer's General Order No. 1 to the R. A. F. and U. S. A. Air Force in his new Allied Command contains the following message:

"A resourceful, able and wily enemy must be blasted from the jungles of Burma and driven from its skies in days to come. His lines of communication must be obliterated, his shipping destroyed, his will to resist crushed. Against the inevitable day of retribution when Japan's cities will meet the fate of Berlin, our life-line to China must be strengthened and protected. Every ounce of energy of every man of this Command will be required to accomplish this purpose. We must merge into one unified force, in thought and in deed—a force neither British nor American, with the faults of neither and the virtues of both."

nothing can prevent some of a determined force of raiders from getting to their goal. In the case of London, which is probably the most heavily defended city in the world, it has never proved possible to prevent all German raiders from penetrating the defence and reaching the Capital.

BENGAL'S CAPITAL

"FURTHER RAIDS ARE CERTAIN"

"Bengal's capital is, and long has been, much the most harassed in India. The world's attention is still focussed on it. During the autumn it was ravaged by famine; from this cause there is still great distress and abnormal mortality. Throughout much of the Province the famine's ugly after-effects continue to bear heavily on the poor, and there is widespread evidence of chronic civilian maladministration as yet unremedied. Medical relief and distribution of drugs are obviously in several respects unsatisfactory, and it appears to us problematical—despite the excellent crop of 'aman' rice—whether the food problem has been durably disposed of. Unless sure grip is kept on the helm of affairs last spring's troubles may in some form recur. There are also military hazards and stresses. On December 5, Calcutta was bombed in day-light by the Japanese. Its (sic) Premier last week declared that further raids are certain. The C-in-C, India Command, in a broadcast has virtually said so too."—THE STATESMAN (December 20).

fighting and medical aid are promptly carried out and that damage is repaired as quickly as possible.

WATCHING RAID FROM ROOF-TOP

It is also essential to discourage by every means the foolhardy person who watches the raid from a roof-top or stands in the streets where he might

CALCUTTA'S AIR-RAID OF DEC. 5

HOW MANY CASUALTIES?

"Calcutta's air-raid of December 5 was a relatively big affair, much the biggest yet experienced by any Indian city, bigger than the rest of India or the outside world realized. Astonishingly little structural damage of any importance was done; and the bomb-load dropped was by European standards small. But HQ in New Delhi admitted on December 6 that about 500 casualties had been caused, a third of them fatal; and the local disclosure on December 14, indirectly via the Calcutta Corporation's weekly mortality statistics, that 334 had died from the raid suggests New Delhi's 500 may need multiplying by about 2. Experience in other war-theatres shows one dead to 2½ wounded to be a normal air-raid ratio. The Bengal Premier by some strange slip on Wednesday marred an otherwise good speech at the Calcutta police parade by describing the casualties as 'few.' A death-roll of 334 in one raid would not have been so regarded even during 'blitz' of Britain."—THE "STATSMAN" (December 20).

Whether the enemy decides to repeat a particular raid largely depends on three considerations—his observations regarding damage inflicted on the target, reports he subsequently receives through his agents or the Press and on his own casualties. On this account it is of utmost importance that fire

be hit by falling A.-A. splinters. Further, it is evidently most necessary to dispel rumours that may arise regarding the number of casualties suffered or in connection with the working of the defences which might have a depressing effect on public morale and encourage the enemy to consider his raid worth while and repeat it."

Special Article.

CHUNGKING'S A. R. P. SYSTEM

[By S. UPADHYAY]

WAR is an organised slaughter of human beings, and its technique is perfected into various forms. Of all the deadliest form is an air-raid. Difficult to be prevented, air-raid is telling upon the people. Day in, day out they live on the rag end of the nerves. Days are dull, nights are grim. Death stalks in dark and life is wrapped up in uncertainty. This is a technique of the total war for a smooth run to victory. The theory is based upon the false notion of bombing into surrender. This is an impossibility. For years back Marshal Foch said: "Virile states cannot be awed into surrender by the destruction of their capitals." London, Moscow and Chungking have exploded the totalitarian myth. In fact, the safety of a state is guaranteed by the strong morale of the people. A strong morale is a tonic, and belief in a just cause begets it. So the people triumph, though every night death is hurled upon them. There are classical examples of morale being steeled by air-raids. Air-raid had only eliminated the elements of fear and created conditions stimulating to production. This did happen in Spain. People gathered in streets and demonstrated their resolution to continue war. In

Soviet Russia air-raid was a spur to great production. When the raiders were over Moscow factories worked at top-speed and out-distanced others. So air-raid cannot conquer the morale of a people. It can only accomplish temporary immobilisation of a city. This too, is possible when people are distrustful of the defence arrangements against air-raids.

Chungking illustrates the indomitable will of people to conquer death. This war-time capital of China is an ancient city and stands on the confluence of the Yangtze and the Kia-King. Around the city stand wooded hills, fields of rice and cotton stretching to the horizon. Its population numbers more than a million. When Japan started raiding Chungking early in 1939, the city had no air-defence except a few old anti-aircraft guns. So Chungking stood exposed to the wrath of the Japs. In the early days there was dearth of shelters; one-third of the population of the city had no protection from air-raid. Officials were panicky and on the receipt of an early notice of raid they motored to safe places. This was infectious. People bundled out when cars were found speeding out.

BE PREPARED!

It was almost stampede. Battling medley blockaded the main thoroughfares. The situation, however, improved later on and the people learnt to face the raiders. Chungking evolved a new type of shelters. These were hewn out of the rock and were called 'dug-out.' Each dug-out has two entrances, the second is only a protection against concussion from bombs. The whole city was soon ringed by the rock-tunnelled shelters. Thus in Chungking the record of death from air-raid was reduced to a minimum.

The Chinese Intelligence Department is very efficient in reporting the movements of the Jap planes very accurately. People were warned two or three

THIS MONTH'S BIG DAY-LIGHT RAID

"THE OUTCOME LOOKS VERY POOR"

"We did think that, in the war's fifth year, so important a city's defences, if tested in sunshine and a clear sky, would prove better than those of ill-prepared Rangoon in December 1941, or of Ceylon in April '42. New Delhi HQ has been singularly reticent, not yet disclosing whether any of our own planes were lost, nor (though this has been done after other raids) how many hostile planes came in. Calcutta citizens could count a large number however. Burma's capital on December 23, 1941, during her first experience of an air-raid, knocked down 10 enemy planes, and 17 two days later. By contrast only two of the many hostile bombers which paraded Calcutta's skies on that Sunday morning this month are known to have been destroyed. During the Colombo raid of April 5 1942, 27 of the 75 Japanese aircraft were destroyed giving a loss-rate of 36 per cent. Over Trincomalee four days later 32 of the 100 visiting planes were shot down. Against such figures, and the wonderfully efficient results obtained in Calcutta's night skies last January, the outcome of this month's big daylight raid looks very poor. So far as the public can judge, the loss-rate inflicted on the enemy was a single-figure percentage, and low down in that category."—THE "STATESMAN" (December 20).

hours earlier. Chungking has no air-raid siren. It employs the method of symbolic communication. Round the city there are some high peaks silhouetted against the sky. On each, there is a hangman's scaffold. When the Jap planes take off to bomb Chungking a large red ball is hoisted to the cross-bar of the scaffold. It is the first warning. When the Jap planes are an hour off the second ball is passed. In the centre of the city there is a big board painted to represent the objective. The ball's eye on the board indicates Chungking and concentric circles are scaled to represent 50-mile distance between them. When the Japanese planes take off little model planes are put on the perimeter of the board facing the ball's eyes. As the Jap planes come nearer the little planes are moved from one circle to another. This is done to help the passers by read the actual distance. And the number of raiding planes is indicated by the various colours of the planes on the board.

Raids are often followed by a lull, which is reported and a big black triangle goes up under the

ball. During the lull people are allowed to stay outside the dug-out but few like to go out. When the raid is over, a green cylinder goes up and the red ball comes down.

BENGAL'S AFFAIRS

"COMPLACENCY, MUDDLE AND MISFORTUNE"

"Complacency, muddle and misfortune (as we remarked in another connection yesterday) have been writ large, during the last year, over much connected with Bengal's affairs. On this month's evidence, even the R. A. F. seems to have been infected, though we believe this is true more of its organization at a particular moment than of its gallant young air-crews. Civilian administration throughout the Province has shown disgraceful shortcomings, some of them now in process of repair, largely through the new Viceroy's intervention. That Calcutta, of all India's cities, should at this stage in the war and after so much talk be still without food-rationing is amazing. The Province as a whole seems lacking in the sense of urgency which her plight requires. Unless hoarding, profiteering, corruption and general ineptitude can be checked, and food and medicines be distributed in decently humane fashion, her state a year hence, despite all outside effort, may be worse than now."—THE "STATESMAN" (December 20).

This is the life in Chungking. People are now used to air-raids. The end of each air-raid finds a Chinese family starting life anew. No Chinese family moves to the rest-centre in the event of its dwelling place being bombed. Dwellings though ruined are never abandoned by the Chinese. From the dug-out a family walks to its own place and starts piling up possessions and cooking meals. By the time a family is having its meals the demolition squad arrives and begins digging out the ruins. The family camps out in the ruins and stays there till the reconstruction of the dwelling is complete, which takes about three days. This is the life the citi-

CALCUTTA'S PROTECTION

"AMPLE TIME TO REMEDY DEFECTS"

"If Japanese aircraft can be knocked out of the sky now-a-days in large numbers over other war-theatres, that can certainly be done next time near Calcutta. There has presumably been ample time to remedy the defects in defence which the raid revealed. More than a fortnight has passed, citizens have since read with mixed feelings the two recent S. E. Asia Command communiques, reporting big numerical successes against enemy air craft over Burma or our forward airfields in Assam. They would have preferred (for they know their city's strategic significance) that some of the strength thus exemplified had been available for Calcutta's protection. Owing to the R. A. F.'s superb handling of last January's nocturnal raids, and the Army's exemplary work during recent weeks in famine relief, the prestige of the military services throughout Bengal has been very high. It must be kept so."—THE "STATESMAN" (December 20).

zens of Chungking live. The Japs thought of bombing the Chinese into surrender. They were wrong. China will never be conquered by air-raids, she knows how to pay the usual price for freedom.

CALCUTTA EXPECTS EVERY CITIZEN TO DO HIS DUTY

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S FAMINE RELIEF POLICY FOR BENGAL****The Viceroy Prepared For Drastic Action**

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WAVELL, addressing the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, on Monday, the 20th December, emphasized that he was prepared to take drastic action to ensure support for the Central Government's famine relief policy for Bengal.

This policy entailed measures for the strict enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order, prevention of speculation, and the regulation and control of prices. In this task public co-operation was essential. There had been an improvement in conditions in Bengal, due to the ample aman crop, but it did not warrant complacency. The Army had done yeoman service in conveying supplies to the rural areas.

Lord Wavell sounded a note of warning that the generous assistance accorded Bengal by the Central Government could not continue indefinitely. The solution of the problem lay in the hands of the province itself and the Bengal Government's policy must be energetically pursued and its administration strengthened.

THE FOOD PROBLEM MUST BE OUR FIRST CONCERN

"The food problem must be our first concern" said the Viceroy, and added: "I do not propose to enter here into long consideration of how we reached our present difficulties; our business is not to look back but to look ahead."

Briefly, the main elements in the situation are these. India as a whole is normally almost self-sufficient in the principal foodgrains. But the majority of Indians are certainly under-nourished, rather than over-nourished, so that there is no margin or possibility of tightening the belt in an emergency.

Also the production of food in India is not evenly distributed, and the producers are mainly small men farming on a subsistence basis. The position was one which might easily be dislocated by an unexpected shock. The entry of Japan into the war, and our reverses in Malaya and Burma, which brought the war to the borders of India, provided the shock. Anxiety about the outcome of the war, and the loss of our rice imports from Burma caused the small farmer to hold more of his crop than usual, and the ordinary consumer to buy

more than he really needed for immediate consumption. Lack of consumers goods was a contributory factor to the tendency to hold on to food.

WIDE-SPREAD LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

"In short, the first main cause was a widespread loss of confidence, which was natural enough, and in itself quite innocent. Unfortunately there are in India, as in other countries, people who are not innocent; who were thinking of advantages for themselves very different from a mere assurance of their daily bread; and who were prepared without scruple to make money out of food scarcity, careless of the misery and death they might cause. There was undoubtedly hoarding and speculation on a large scale by such people. So that the second main factor was human greed. The third was the difficulty in overcoming the tendency of each province, division or district to treat food as a local matter instead of as an all-India problem; in distributing food over vast distances; and in establishing control over prices. This was an immense problem of administration, for which the additional resources required were not easily available. It is small wonder that some mistakes were made in assessing the problem and in devising means to deal with it."

AGGRAVATING CAUSES

"In Bengal, the above main causes were aggravated by the natural disasters of cyclone and floods; by nearness to the war; by the poverty of communications; and by the sparseness of the administration due to the permanent land settlement."

"I should like to express my deep sympathy to the people of Bengal on the sorrows that have fallen on so large a portion of a frugal hard-working population. The disaster has struck those least able to bear it, and the principal sufferers have been the weakest—the children, the women, the old men. It is the duty of us all not only to lessen their present sufferings but to take such steps as will ensure that such suffering does not occur again."

"I have tried to outline the main elements which led us to the present position. The main remedies are obvious; to restore general confidence; to deal sternly with those who attempt to withhold food from the people for purposes of undue profit; and to arrange for equitable distribution over India of the available food at a reasonable price."

"It is with the last of these aims that I want to deal in a little more detail."

SIR J. P. SRIVASTAVA**Meets Chambers Of Commerce**

That normal trade channels should be utilized as far as possible in both the procurement and distribution of food-stuffs by the Government, was the opinion expressed by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, when the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, met him on Sunday last (December 19).

He also expressed the hope that a well thought-out plan would be evolved, which would leave sufficient surplus in the districts, restore confidence in the public mind and prevent the recurrence of the disaster which overtook Bengal.

The Committees of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Sugar Mills Association as well as the Calcutta Rice Mills Association and the Calcutta Rice Dealers' Association also met Sir Jawahar Prasad.

NOT A PROVINCIAL PROBLEM

"The first thing to get clear about food is that it is not a provincial problem; it is an all-India, and even a world problem, India must have the food she needs; and the other countries of the British Commonwealth and the U. S. are prepared to help her to import food to supplement her own production. But if by administrative negligence we are compelled to ask for more help from abroad than we really need, we are expecting other countries, whose people are already rationed and whose prices are properly controlled, to deny themselves unnecessarily, and to send us ships which are urgently required for direct war purposes. It is our plain duty to set up an efficient food administration, more or less uniform throughout the country. If we fail to do so, we may cause distress in other countries and prolong the Eastern war.

"The policy accepted by the Central Government is that recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee of last summer. The object is to ensure that foodgrains are available in adequate quantities all over the country at prices which will give the producer a fair, even a generous profit, and at the same time place food within the means of the poorest consumers. We must not aim to depress prices in favour of the town so as to deprive the agriculturist, who is the backbone of India's economy, of a profit which will encourage him to grow the maximum amount of foodgrains but he must not be greedy or he will cause distress amongst his less fortunate brethren. The middle-man is entitled to no more than a reasonable profit on his work; he cannot be allowed to make a fortune out of the cultivator's labour and the labourer's poverty.

FULL RATIONING IN LARGER TOWNS

"Key points in our plan are full rationing in the larger towns and control of prices, both backed by adequate administrative arrangements. You cannot control prices by the mere issue of paper notifications.

"I may say here in parenthesis that I hold personal touch a far better solvent for any problem of Government than paper. As a military Commander I tried never to issue instructions on paper where I could visit my subordinate Commanders and discuss operations with them face to face; and I encouraged my staff to do the same. So far as possible I hope to follow similar principles in civil administration.

"You can control food prices only if every dealer from the village up to the main market and down again to the retail shopkeeper is subject to personal supervision and inspection, if the procurement operations of Government are rationally conducted, and if movements are strictly regulated.

PROFITEER FINED RS. 1,000

Price Charged Is About 128 Per Cent. More

Soni Sethani, a woman of 80 has been fined Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Y. A. Khan, a Magistrate of Barrackpore, on a charge of profiteering by selling of five seers of sugar at Re. 1 per seer.

In passing orders the Magistrate observed:

The price charged is about 128 per cent. more than the prescribed rate. So it is clear that even at such an old age she is carrying on a business highly detrimental to the interests of the community. I cannot but be too severe on her. She has a grocer's shop and a building and hence it should not be too difficult for her to pay up the fine I propose to impose."

BENGAL FAMINE PICTURES IN AMERICA**"FAMINE-CRUSHED REGION OF CALCUTTA"**

New York, December, 18.

"The magazine 'Life' publishes four pages of famine pictures in India, under the main heading 'One million Indians die to point terrible moral of inflation.' A caption referring to the death-roll reads: 'All sorts of reasons were given for this horror. Actually India had more grain (53,567,000 tons) this year than in 1942 or 1941. There were local shortages, but there were two chief reasons. One was the partial breakdown of responsible Government between the British raj and native autonomy. The other was simple inflation.'—Reuter.

New York, December, 18.

American news-papers displayed prominently to-day photographs depicting what the New York Journal 'American' described as the 'famine-crushed region of Calcutta.'

The New York 'World Telegram's' headline read 'India's famine leaves trail of warped and broken bodies.'—Reuter.

"It is said by some that urban rationing is unnecessary and impossible in India. This is nonsense. It is both very necessary and quite possible. In spite of all the difficulties of the past few months provinces such as Madras and Bombay and States such as Travancore and Cochin, have kept the situation under control by rationing and by control of prices. For these provinces and States, which are in deficit, stern necessity dictated these controls. In surplus provinces, the controls are necessary to enable India to be as self-supporting as possible and to stand the strain both of war and of the immediate post-war period, when the world food situation is likely to be tighter even than now. Sind, the Punjab, the U. P. and the NWFP have recognized the need, and have patriotically subordinated their provincial interests in the interests of India. Actually India's interests are their interests, since on this food problem we must stand or fall as a whole.

"But the Central Government cannot continue indefinitely to 'carry' a province to which Nature has vouchsafed so generous a crop, if through administrative inefficiency the province fails to secure that it is properly procured and distributed.

"I am in earnest in this matter. To my mind there can be no condemnation too severe, no penalty too stern, for those who attempt to make unauthorized profits out of food—or out of drugs—at a time of national crisis. Nor can lethargy and procrastination be tolerated; nor must political animosities be allowed to interfere with a fair food deal for everyone.

SYSTEM OF UNIFORM PRICE CONTROL

"Measures are being taken to introduce urban rationing all over India, and a system of price control uniform for groups of provinces. These measures will take a little time. We shall need all the support we can get from public opinion and from the Press. If all people could be induced to realize that war shortages must be evenly distributed, and that those who think only of themselves and their profits are despicable and unpatriotic we should make a great step forward.

"We have a food policy for India as a whole. I am quite clear that we can carry out this policy, to the great

benefit of India, if we have as I am convinced we shall have, the willing co-operation of the Provinces and States. I am prepared, if necessary, to take the most drastic action in support of our policy.

"In Bengal, the aid given by the Army coupled with the prospects of a bountiful aman harvest have eased the position perceptibly. But there are no grounds for complacency. We still have to fight lack of confidence and greed, and to see that administrative action is adequate for the future. The Army cannot remain indefinitely to do the work of the civil administration. Bengal has the sympathy of the world at present, but this will not continue unless it is obvious that she is making every effort to help herself. The next six months will be the testing time, during which the Bengal Government's policy must be energetically pursued, and its administration strengthened.

PRICE OF RICE AND PADDY

India Government's Direction To Bengal Government

Fears have been expressed in certain quarters of New Delhi that the price of paddy in some parts of Bengal might fall below remunerative levels.

It is understood that the Government of India have therefore asked the Bengal Government to consider the application for a minimum as well as a maximum price for paddy and rice, or alternatively grant a subsidy to cultivators, in order to ensure that the increased acreage under rice in Bengal this season does not decline.

FREE FOOD FOR 20,00,000 DESTITUATES

5,720 Free Kitchens

According to reports received up to December, 13, over 2,000,000 people are still being fed in 5,720 free kitchens in Bengal, says a Press Note.

The district figures are: Midnapore 672,208, 24-Parganas 254,000, Faridpur 148,140, Hooghly 105,000, Dacca 97,200, Bakarganj 98,414, Rangpur 86,801, Howrah 85,000, Chittagong 85,000, Noakhali 82,745, Burdwan 77,867, Mymensingh 70,000, Bankura 69,801, Birbhum 48,750, Murshidabad 26,700, Khulna 18,950, Nadia 11,749, Pabna 11,600, Tippera 11,150, Calcutta 10,850, (10,719 are local destitutes residing in bustees), Bogra 5,807, Dinajpur 2,800, Rajshahi 2,200, Jessore 1,890, Jalpaiguri 1,699, Malda 150, Darjeeling 100.

In addition, over 50,000 persons are being helped through cheap canteens, over 25,000 are being given cash doles, over 221,000 are receiving foodgrain doles, 46,000 are being helped through test relief work and 475,000 families are getting foodgrains at low prices from 1,081 cheap grain shops.

Many poor houses have been started including eight in Tamluk with accommodation for 8,450 and two each in Contai and Sadar South sub-division of Midnapore district.

There are 18 Milk Canteens in Calcutta serving 8,022 persons.

RATIONING OF CALCUTTA TO COME OFF IN JANUARY

Food Member's Statement On Food Problem

"The food situation in Bengal has improved and now rehabilitation problems are very much to the fore," observed Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, in an interview at the end of a conference he had with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Premier, and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal, on food problems in Calcutta on Tuesday last (December 21).

Sir Jawala Prasad added: I have applied my mind to studying the problems arising out of the 'Aman' crop procurement scheme and the scheme for the introduction of rationing in Calcutta. I hope that now when many difficulties have been removed, rationing will be introduced in the City some time in January.

"In conjunction with the Bengal Government I have gone into the plans of procurement of the 'Aman' crop, the underlying idea of which should be not to disturb public confidence by procuring large quantities. The requirements of the Bengal Government ought to be very small as the Central Government is now feeding Calcutta; so most of the rice produced in Bengal will remain in the villages for the use and consumption of the villagers.

"I have also discussed with the Bengal Government the question of remedying malnutrition among orphans and widows. The Bengal Government have been acting in collaboration with the Central Government and we hope, will go on so doing.

"I have laid very special stress on the enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order. Unless the Government of Bengal are able to prevent grains falling into the hands of speculators and hoarders there is a danger of last year's trouble recurring."

Central Government's Direction To Bengal Government

The Central Government have, the special staff correspondent of the "Statesman" understands, issued a directive under Section 128-A of the Government of India Act to the Bengal Government calling upon them to bring food rationing into force in Calcutta by January 31, 1949, and to arrange for distribution of food through 1,000 retail shops of which 55 per cent. should be private retail dealers and 45 per cent. Government-controlled stores.

This directive has been necessitated by the insistence of the Ministry on Government chain stores in preference to private retail traders.

In negotiations preceding the directive, the Central Government spokesman pointed out that the Gregory Report had advocated the maximum possible use of existing trade channels and that there were risks in depending largely on the untried and inexperienced mechanism of Government chain stores in handling an emergency situation.

RATIONING SCHEME FOR CALCUTTA

Criticism At Public Meetings

The Bengal Government's rationing scheme for Calcutta, particularly the plan for the distribution of foodstuffs through Government shops, was criticized at a public meeting held at the University Institute, Calcutta on Sunday evening last (December 19). Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemi, Deputy Speaker, Bengal Assembly, presided.

The resolution passed at the meeting stated: This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta welcomes the decision of the Government of India to take the responsibility for feeding the people of Calcutta and its industrial suburbs with supplies obtained from outside the Province, and expresses the view that in introducing a scheme for rational distribution the following should be taken into account:

(a) Provision of sufficient quantities of foodgrains of the quality suitable for different classes of consumers on the basis of accepted nutritional standards, (b) the prices at which the foodgrains are to be made available should be such as may be within the reach of all classes of people and in conformity with prices prevailing outside the rationed area, (c) the planning and supervision of the machinery of distribution should be arranged with the fullest co-operation of the public, and representative ward or "mohalla" committees should be constituted for each locality, and, (d) in selecting shops for the distribution of the rationed articles the existing channels of trade should be fully utilized subject to necessary safeguards.

The speakers included, Mr. Syed Badrudduza, Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Maulana Ahmed Ali and Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal.

UNAUTHORISED PROFITS OUT OF FOOD

"You are aware of the main outlines of that policy, which aims at the restoration of confidence, the strict enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order to prevent speculation and hoarding, and the regulation and control of prices. The solution of Bengal's food problem now lies in Bengal's hands. The Central Government has provided a generous measure of assistance in undertaking to supply food for Calcutta during the next few months.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS ACTIVITIES

In its relief activities the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar has spent Rs. 34,501-6-3 in relief work as per accounts: (1) Free Meal Centre—Rs. 22,598-13-6; (2) Shelter—Rs. 7,584-10-9; (3) Cheap Canteen—Rs. 4,317-14-0; Total—Rs. 34,501-6-3.

With the removal of the destitutes from Calcutta, the work of the Bhandar has now been confined to the poor middle class people and the destitutes residing in Calcutta. Free kitchen is still open to about 300 destitutes of Calcutta every day; the Bhandar is still supplying free milk to 500 children with the help of Indian Red Cross Society and the donation of Messrs. G. V. Swaika Oil Mills Ltd.; it is carrying on the supply of cheap food grains to 4,000 middle class people under the scheme and patronage of Marwari Relief Society; and catering cheap cooked food daily to 100 middle class people.

In addition to these a heavy rush of patients at Chittaranjan Databya Chikitsalaya and at the Kiransashi Sebayatan is being attended to. The number of patients that daily attend the Bhandar's several dispensaries now stand at 700.

ALL-CALCUTTA JANAKAKSHA SAMITY

That food rationing should be introduced in Calcutta and industrial suburbs immediately, that people's committees should be the supervisory bodies over the shops or centres distributing food-stuffs and that local small traders' shops should also be included in the scheme for distribution were the demands put forward by several speakers at another meeting held on Sunday organized in Calcutta by the All-Calcutta Janakaksha Samity, Mr. P. N. Brahma presiding.

The speakers represented all sections of political opinion in Calcutta.

A resolution was passed urging the Government to make the details of the food rationing scheme for Calcutta available to the public without delay, ensure the regular supply of adequate quantities and approved quality of foodstuffs suited to the tastes and requirements of the people on the basis of accepted nutritional standard and to invite the active co-operation of the people in making rationing successful through the setting up of representative and popular "mohalla" or ward committees for the planning and supervision of the arrangements for distribution.

The speakers included Mr. J. C. Gupta, Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, Mr. Md. Khairul Alam, Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghose, Mr. S. K. Acharya and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

FOOD MEMBER VISITS RURAL RELIEF CENTRES

Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Food Commissioner, Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of Food, Government of India, Mr. L. G. Pinnell, Commissioner, Presidency Division, and Mr. L. Llewellyn, District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, visited several rural centres in 24-Parganas to inspect relief operations that are being carried out by the military and civil authorities.

At the end of the tour Sir Jawala Prasad told a Press representative that the situation did not appear to be bad in these areas and seemed to be well in hand.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR RELIEF HOSPITALS

The twelve famine-affected districts in Bengal in which 212 new hospitals have been opened and equipped by the Bengal Government are Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca, Faridpur, Midnapore, Noakhali, Howrah, Murshidabad, Tipperah, Mymensingh, Rangpur and 24-Parganas.

The Government of Bengal, says a Press Note, have taken full responsibility for the purchase and supply of medical and non-medical equipment for famine relief hospitals run by the civil authorities as well as for the medical aid given to civilians by military medical units. Adequate sums of money have been sanctioned for this purpose.

The major portion of the equipment and medicines has been already purchased and is being despatched to the affected districts as quickly as possible. The Government of India have placed their medical store at the disposal of the Provincial Government for packing medical equipment; they have also supplied free of charge one million tablets of vitamin compound, one million tablets of halibut capsules and 900,000 tablets of vitamin B1. A few items have also been released from the Medical Stores Depots of the Government of India and of the Army for the Bengal Government. These will be later replaced or paid for.

The Secretary of State for India has also been asked for help in obtaining certain items of essential drugs not available in India in large quantities.

The military authorities are helping in the transport of equipment to various destinations and the full co-operation of the railway authorities concerned as well as of loading firms has been obtained. Supplies of stores generally are coming in in fairly sufficient quantities.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

A Short Note On Its Activities

The collection made so far exceeds Rs. 8 lacs and a further sum of about Rs. 50,000 is expected shortly. Besides this the unspent balance viz., Rs. 70,000 was made available for relief work in the Districts of 24-Parganas and Midnapore.

Supply of food through kitchen and by dry doles:—In the district of 24-Parganas, five centres have been opened, viz., Gorla, Mahisabathan, Kulti, Bhaduria and Karanjali. Except at Karanjali, where relief was through distribution of dry doles to about 800 persons a week, all other centres are still working. The total number of persons fed through the kitchens at the aforesaid centres is 8,500 approximately per day. Another centre has been opened at Jhikra in the District of Howrah, where 750 persons are fed daily and dry doles are given to 750 persons of middle-class families. At Bhola in the District of Bakarganj, another kitchen has been opened. This is managed by a Committee consisting of local people. Here also a large number of persons are fed daily. Dry doles are also distributed in some centres of Bankura District and these centres are managed by the Bankura Sammilani though the cost is borne by the Mayor's Fund. At Talibpur and Sijgram, in the District of Murshidabad, dry doles are distributed to about 1,000 persons—here also local committees manage the centres and the cost is borne by the Mayor's Fund. Besides the above a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been handed over to Dr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, President of the Food Committee of the Jessore-Khulna Seva Samity for opening kitchens in the district

in the name of the Mayor's Fund. At the Gorla centre medical relief is given to the needy as also milk and barley to about 300 children daily. The total cost under this head comes to Rs. 40,000 approximately.

Other forms of relief:—With the harvesting of the 'aman' crop there has been some improvement in the food situation in the rural areas particularly. The approach of cold weather simultaneously with the appearance of epidemics of Cholera and Malaria necessitated more attention towards distribution of clothings, blankets as well as towards the organisation of medical relief and accordingly the Committee decided to curtail expenses on food and concentrate on other forms referred to above. But the difficulty of organising distributing agencies in rural areas delayed the matter. The Committee have, now, been able to set up local committees in all the districts and in some cases relief has already reached the distressed while in some other cases it is on the way. For all these purposes the Committee have so far made allotments which total Rs. 2,70,000 approximately.

In order to facilitate the working of the local committees arrangements have been made to purchase in Calcutta cloth, lungi, blankets, children's garments etc., and up till now 10,000 blankets, 1,000 lungis and 20 bales of cloth have been despatched to centres in the Districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Mymensing, etc.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Mass Destitution And Deaths

"In Chittagong town 3,000 died in the last five months out of the total population of 30,000. In Noakhali District out of 21 lakhs, 2 to 2½ lakhs have already died and about 2 lakhs more are almost on the verge of death."

"About 50,000 people are reported to have died of starvation, malnutrition, malaria and other diseases each in Munshiganj (Dacca), Nilphamari (Rangpur) and Kandi (Murshidabad), during the last few months. In Faridpur 5,46,971 people have been affected by malaria in the last five months, out of which 80,057 have already died."

—CHOUDHURY MOAZZEM HOSSAIN, M.L.C.,
Secretary, Bengal Muslim League Relief Committee.

RECORD OF CITY HOSPITALS

FURTHER DECREASE IN DEATHS

Calcutta's health, though still shockingly bad by comparison with previous years, showed improvement in the week ending December 18. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,406 (including 16 who died from injuries in the air raid on December 5), against 1,806 (including 334 who died from air raid injuries) in the previous week; 1,580 in the week before that;

679 in the corresponding week of last year; and an average of 630 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

The toll of malaria was appreciably less—there were 117 deaths against 175 in the previous week,—but deaths from small pox mounted to 72 from 26. Attacks from the diseases also rose to 103 from 31. Cholera attacked 76 persons, 35 fatally, as against 66 and 38 respectively in the previous week.

"Paupers" deaths recorded a rise, being 345 against 208 in the previous week.—THE STATESMAN.

DECEMBER, 16: Admissions 30; Deaths 36; Discharges 27.

DECEMBER, 17: Admissions 28; Deaths 28; Discharges 31.

DECEMBER, 18: Admissions 48; Deaths 23; Discharges 10.

DECEMBER, 19: Admissions 28; Deaths 15; Discharges 9.

ADMISSIONS	...	311
DEATHS	...	170
DISCHARGES	...	148
(From December 16 to December 22)		

DECEMBER, 20: Admissions 36; Deaths 28; Discharges 16.

DECEMBER, 21: Admissions 77; Deaths 21; Discharges 22.

DECEMBER, 22: Admissions 64; Deaths 19; Discharges 33.

Special Article

Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—I

Modes Of Living And Prices

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THERE is a well-known Bengali adage that *Muri* and *Misri* can never be of the same price, *Muri* being roasted rice, which was a cheap popular food, while *Misri* or sugar-candy was a delicacy for the well-to-do. In the present topsy-turvy times the adage has not only been disproved but actually the price of *Muri* has risen above the price of *Misri*; the former selling at about Rs. 1-8-0 and the latter Re. 1 per seer (when last available). In these days of acute shortage and high prices of food-stuffs and all "essential commodities," it would be instructive to compare our lot today with life in Calcutta half a century ago, for in the days of our sadness and troubles, it is well to remember and dwell upon our past days of gladness and peace. During the "Nineties" as they are called, i.e., the last decade of the 19th Century (1890—1899), I was a school boy but I was old enough to see and hear what went on about me, and can therefore speak from memory on many aspects of Calcutta life as well as prices of articles in those days. Before speaking of what we had, I will first mention what we had not, as compared with present times. During the "Nineties," Calcutta had no electricity for domestic or other uses (the domestic supply did not begin until 1899, and electric tram cars first ran in 1901); for street-lighting, gas was used, while house-holders used kerosene or castor-oil lamps and lanterns of various kinds, including the ancient *pradip*. The well-to-do used paraffin or wax candles. There were no taxi-cabs, motor buses or rickshaws, the public conveyances in use being *ticca gharries* (hackney carriages), *palkies* (palanquins) and horse-drawn tramcars. There were hardly any motor-cars, no aeroplanes (and therefore—no bombs!), no gramophones, no radio, no cinemas, and no co-education. No Tallah overhead reservoir for supplying filtered water to the citizens (the reservoir was completed and put into use in 1909), no reinforced concrete for beautiful buildings, no Calcutta Improvement Trust, no Dhakuria Lake, only a single Corporation Market (the Hogg Market), and no Calcutta Municipal Gazette. . . . I need not go on swelling this negative list, but the modern reader born in this progressive 20th Century will, I am afraid, try in vain to visualise the quiet and serene life we led in those days, and will probably call it "vegetating" instead of "living". That, however, is a matter of opinion.

Before dealing with prices, I will take money first. Silver and copper coinage was in use, the silver coins being rupees, half and quarter rupees, and two-anna bits, these last being tiny coins less than half an inch in diameter. The copper coins were pice, double-pice, half-pice and pies (1/3rd pice). The double-pice was not the tiny square yellow coin it is now, but a big, heavy coin double the size and weight of a pice. There was no anna coin. Pay-

ments, specially of official nature were scrupulously made to the last pie, and if your dues included say, four pies, you would get a pice plus a pie. What happened to these infinitesimal coins? They were mostly given to children to play with, or some careful house-holder would save them up and exchange them for postage stamps or postcards, as Post Offices accepted them for such payments. (By the way, at this time postcards cost a pice each, and the letter postage upto half-tola was half an anna), also, thrifty housewives saved up pies against a possible journey to shrines or places of pilgrimage, as they were useful for bestowing as alms to beggars in these places, specially in Puri and Benares. . . . Gold coins, viz., British sovereigns (£ 1) and half-sovereigns were freely obtainable, and the exchange-value of a sovereign was Rs. 15 for a long long-time. I think almost upto the last Great War. Sovereigns were (and still are) wrongly called "guineas" and we hear of ladies' ornaments being made of "guinea-gold" but the guinea is a British coin worth 21 shillings, while the sovereign is worth 20 shillings, and the former was not obtainable in this country.

I shall now come to the prices of what are called "essential foodstuffs" viz. rice, *atta*, *ghee*, sugar etc. Fine rice cost from 5 to 7 rupees a *maund*, while the finest "table-rice" did not cost more than 10 to 15 rupees a *maund*. The pulses (*dals*) such as *arhar*, gram etc. sold at about 2 to 3 annas per *seer*, the highest-priced being "moog" at 4—5 annas a *seer*. . . . *Atta* and white flour (*maida*) cost between 2 to 3 annas a *seer*. In this connection it is interesting to trace how *atta*, the staple food in Behar, U. P. and other provinces, gradually grew in favour in Bengal as well. It was during the "Nineties" that Bengalis used to go out to salubrious places in the Santhal Perganas, Behar etc. (where the climate is drier) to recoup their health, at first under Doctor's advice. Gradually these journeys began to become the fashion, especially during the Puja and other holidays, and in course of time the Railway Companies woke up to the advantages of this fashion and offered inducements in the shape of cheap return fares and so on. I remember in the Pujabs of the year 1928, a friend came to me and said it would be a pity not to take a trip to Benares, as the 3rd class return "concession" fare was only Rs. 6-11-0, and so away we went to Benares the next day, with a suitcase each, and spent a week or so in the Holy City. I mention this only to emphasize the cheapness of the fare, because in the present day a taxi ride from Ballygunge to Shambazar would probably cost as much. . . . Thus more and more people travelled out to Behar and further afield, and acquired this habit of taking *atta* at least as part-diet. This received a further impetus

during two Beri-beri epidemics which raged in Calcutta in the earlier part of the present century and took their toll of the lives of rich and poor alike. Physicians advised the substitution of *atta* for rice, as it was held that tainted rice was responsible for the disease. Even now, however, there is a large percentage of Bengalis who have not taken kindly to *atta* and prefer *maida*.....Coming back to food-prices, good Buffalo ghee did not cost more than Rs. 1-4-0, mustard oil 4—5 annas, sugar 2—3 annas per *seer*. Gur or cane-molasses sold at 6 to 10 pice a *seer*, and even upto 8 years or so ago I purchased gur at an average price of 10 pice a *seer*. Milk purveyed by *gouralas* sold at 6—7 *seers* per rupee; *rohi*, *cutlah* and other large fish at 6—8 annas per *seer*, good mutton at 8 annas per *seer*, eggs a pice each.

For many of our necessities and most of our luxuries, we were either completely or at least largely dependent on foreign importations, such as sugar from Java (8 annas a *seer*) or salt from Liverpool (1 anna a *seer*). The only biscuits available in tins were of foreign make, British makes such as Huntley and Palmers, Peek Frean etc. predominating. A 2 lb. tin of British biscuits cost between Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 and upwards.....Tea drinking had not assumed such enormous proportions as now, and the thousands of tea-shops and restaurants now dotted all over Calcutta did not exist. Coffee and cocoa were almost unknown in Bengali households. Cigarettes ready-rolled, in packets or tins, had not yet flooded the markets as now. "Hookas" were smoked at home, and cigars (imported) outside, and cheap varieties of cigars came from Madras, Dindigul, Burma etc. costing from 12 annas to Rs. 2 per hundred. Fashionable young men sported red-rubber pouches containing loose tobacco (imported) and cigarette-paper, and rolled their own cigarettes. Thomas Bears' "Golden Birds-eye" tobacco was a great favourite, from which cigarette smoking came to be known among the lower classes as "Budshai" (i.e. "Bird's-eye") smoking.....For invalid foods, barley, sago and arrowroot, all imported, were chiefly in use, costing about 6 to 8 annas per pound tin. The enormous varieties of Radio-Malto, Vito-Pepto patent foods were unknown. In fact, even the theory of vitamins was unknown, but we managed to flourish nevertheless!

Coming to matters of dress, our dress of those days was characterised by a severe simplicity and absence of variety. Plain shirts, "punjabis," or coats of white longcloth, drill etc. were mainly in use, while fashionable young men affected the stiffly starched shirts with double breast-plates and cuffs. Neither the enormous varieties of striped or coloured stuff or of "ready-made" articles of dress, were in existence. Most of our garments had to be made to order, either by small "durzi" shops which existed in all localities, or from more pretentious tailoring establishments in Chandney Bazar or elsewhere. Almost all the cotton and woollen textiles used at this period, including "Dhotis" and "Saris" were of foreign importation, mainly British. White longcloth of fair quality did not cost more than 5 annas a yard. Bedsheets, towels, hosiery such as socks, undervests etc. all came from outside India. Ordinary 10 cubits *dhotis* cost from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per pair. Handloom woven *dhotis* and *saris* of the

well-known centres such as Dacca, Santipur etc. were in demand for use on "special" occasions in middle class families, and common use among the rich. In middle class families, ladies also kept at least one sari made of Indian silk (Murshidabad "Garad," Malda "Mutka" or "Tussore" etc.) for "Pujah" and other ceremonial occasions, as well as perhaps a Benares silk sari, which sometimes gave service for two generations. The immense varieties, patterns and colour-combinations now to be seen both in Indian silk as well as mill-made cotton *saris* were undreamt of. "Jackets" with full or half-sleeves and a profusion of laces and embroideries were in vogue among Indian ladies, and the "blouse" had not yet made its appearance, not to speak of the sleeveless and other daring fashions to be seen nowadays.....Prices of warm dress-materials such as serge, flannel, worsted etc. (all imported) ranged from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 or 6 per yard according to quality, and serge "wrappers" costing 6 to 8 rupees each were in common use during the cold season. German and other makes came later and were cheaper than the English stuff. Even well up in the 20th century (about 1910-12) I had an English Suit—coat, vest and trousers—made of good warm material of the worsted class for less than Rs. 30. At the time I am speaking of, the use of English dress for office or business purposes had not become so general, only the higher class of officials or "England-returned" people using it in its complete form, i.e., with hats, ties, etc. Coats of the buttoned-up variety, trousers, and some form of cap as head-dress were used by some for office wear, and the ancient "chupkan" still had its day. Wrist watches had not yet come into vogue, and the pocket watch with long chain (of gold, silver or nickel according to means of the user) was in use, the watch being classed as hunter, half-hunter or open-face according to whether it had a full or half-lid over the dial or not. Wall or bracket clocks were kept in almost every household. "Seth Thomas" make being very popular. A Seth Thomas bracket clock about a foot high, purchased by my father in 1892, just 51 years ago, for Rs. 9 is still in use and giving good service, while an "Ansonia" wall-clock purchased by me in 1910 for Rs. 11 is still "going strong". . . . Fashions in footwear were very few, the plain Oxford (laced) pattern, or with side-springs, pumps and "grecian" slippers being mostly in use, while many elderly people wore "prunella" shoes with side-springs (prunella being a kind of strong black woollen stuff). Shoes were generally made to order by Indian "Muchis" or purchased ready-made from the limited number of Indian or Chinese shops. Imported shoes of foreign make were obtainable from the Chandney Bazar, or the few European Stores such as "Whiteaways", "Monteith", etc. Middle-class people purchased imported footwear as articles of presentation in marriage ceremonies, etc., and a pair of good "pumps" of English make cost from Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 or so according to quality. Indian made "slippers" for home use cost from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 or so per pair, and were mostly sold in the "Thenthania" locality, the crossing of College Street and Mechubazar Street, where the present College Street Market stands. "Sandals" had not yet appeared, with their

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Health & Hygiene

WATER

By

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EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

FEW people ever stop to realize that water is being continuously evaporated from the skin and lost from the lungs. Sometimes the loss of water from the skin is in liquid form; other times it is insensible perspiration so that we do not realize the continuous loss. This phenomenon is the main cause of the loss of weight of the body that goes on each day and is compensated by taking water into the body.

Three hundred years ago a celebrated Italian scientist named Sanctorius suspended himself from one arm of a beamed balance and balanced himself with weights on the other arm. He observed that he lost weight progressively even though he merely sat and did nothing.

The amount of vapor that leaves the lungs is naturally dependent on the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, the amount of water breathed

"Get yourself vaccinated. Thousands of lives are lost in Calcutta every year from Small-Pox."

in, and the amount of air breathed into the lungs. The amount of evaporation of water from the skin is affected by the surrounding air, its humidity, its temperature and movement, the total circulation of blood through the skin, the clothing, and the general content of water in the body. Moreover, water can be lost from the skin even in the absence of sweat glands. There are certain areas of the skin where there are no sweat glands, yet even these areas will lose water.

Women lose water from the skin somewhat more easily than do men. A number of nude women exposed to the same conditions as a similar number of nude men in a special device built for the purpose began to lose water from the skin at a temperature of 29 degree C., whereas men did not begin to lose water from the skin until 31 degree C.

Clothing of any kind, as for example the wearing of pajamas at night, tends to stabilize the temperature at which loss of water from the skin will occur.

When the loss of water from the skin is less than it should be to maintain the body temperature,

the loss of water from the lungs becomes greater. A dog, which has practically no sweat glands, will pant to rid itself of heat, whereas a man under the same circumstances would perspire. The rapid fanning of the wet tongue helps to remove water from the body. A second increase of loss of water is made by shallow breathing at a rapid rate.—Copyright.

—Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—I

(Continued from page 141)

fearful and wonderful varieties. Rubber shoes or goloshes, either all-rubber or with brown canvas uppers and black-rubber soles, for use in the rainy season, cost between 1 and 2 rupees a pair, and I believe they were of Austrian make.

I cannot conclude about dress without mentioning that the immense varieties of toilet accessories, scents, powders, snows, creams, scented hair-oils, pomades, rouge, lip-stick and so on, which are so freely obtainable now-a-days and so lavishly used by the young (and not so—young) of both sexes, were not in existence during the period I am describing. Ladies certainly used powder, but very few, and those only the wealthier sections, used creams, pomades and such, of which a few kinds (imported) were obtainable, mostly from English firms. English lavender water and eau-de-cologne, priced at about a rupee or so per bottle, were the only "scents" of which I retain any memory. Imported scented soaps such as Pears', Gosnells' etc., (12 annas, or so far a box of three cakes) were obtainable, while soap for washing clothes was also imported, such as Gossages' bar-soap, and I think a 2 lb. bar cost 6 annas.

In the domestic region I may mention that brass and bell-metal utensils were in common use then as now, of which the *Khagra* (Murshidabad) make was famous, and I believe brass-ware cost about one rupee, and bell-metal from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per seer weight according to quality. Enamelled iron-ware utensils were rarely used, while aluminium-ware had not yet made its appearance. Most of the enamel-ware came from Austria and Sweden, while China tea-cups, as well as glass and similar ware were also imported from foreign countries. Indian or even Japanese makes in these lines had not yet made their appearance.

Considerations of space compel me to leave many things unsaid, and I conclude here, hoping to present other aspects of Calcutta life of half a century ago, in future issues.

EXTRA EPIDEMIC STAFF

1,000 Trained Men To Work In Rural Areas

Three hundred members of the extra epidemic staff recently sanctioned for carrying out intensive inoculation and vaccination work in the rural areas of Bengal have been already selected in Calcutta and similar selections have been made in the districts to make up the total of 1,000, states a *Press Note* issued on Wednesday last. Those selected in Calcutta will start on a short course of training for 10 days by the end of this week and they are expected to be posted to the districts after training. The whole staff of 1,000, it is expected, will have been trained and posted throughout the Province within a month.

Engineering

Prospects For Engineers In The Post-War Period *

[By T. R. S. KYNERSLEY, O.B.E., M.C., A.C.G.I., M.INST. C.E., M.I. STRUCT.E., M.I.E. (IND.)]

THE necessity for, and acceptance of, the engineer in modern national life is a commonplace, and it is probable that his service to the community, in the near future, will increase rather than decrease. It is not unreasonable that those who have to shoulder responsibility for direction of national life should look to engineers for information as to how that service can best be met.

The Engineer's service has to do with the use and adaptation of Nature's resources, in material and power, for the convenience of man in this national life. It is clear that there are many matters outside his sphere of operations and thought, the responsibility and initiative for which he must leave to others. His service, however, falls under two heads.

1. Advising other responsible authorities on what is possible and practicable, so that wise policies may be initiated.
2. Executive carrying out of those policies by constructions, their completion to the point of operation and their use.

The essential qualities required by the former are imagination and prescience, based upon experience which has been obtained in the latter. To make policy depend on any or every new minor contingency arising during execution, is to court disaster and failure.

The particular qualities of mind required for the latter are apprehension, quick reaction, co-ordination.

Language, like habit, is not permanent. A word, when first coined, may sufficiently make clear what is to be conveyed by it. As knowledge increases that word may take on a generic quality embracing a class, or it may become corrupted by habitual use and be applied to subjects originally intended. This is so in the case of the word "engineer." It is used, alike, in reference to the designer of a Sydney Bridge and the minder of a boiler and pump. It has become ambiguous due to both these causes.

"The Engineer has been described as a mediator between the Philosopher and the working mechanic, and showed a just appreciation of the Mechanic's part in the realization of the engineer's ideas and designs."

Samuel Smiles is responsible for the following statement:—

"The educated classes of the last century (18th) regarded with contempt mechanical men and mechanical subjects.... At a time when the Court, the Camp and the Church formed the principal occupations of the higher classes, engineering was thought unscientific and ungenteel." And he goes on to say that none of the great mechanics of that time belonged to the educated classes. Notwithstanding this, they came to be recognised as engineers of great ability.

Natural philosophy or physics, in contradistinction to mental (intellectual) philosophy or metaphysics, and also to moral philosophy or ethics, was being opened up, and these great mechanics "by their habits of observation, their powers of discrimination, their constant self-improvement, and their patient industry" were becoming natural philosophers of the practical or executive type.

The author then proceeds to consider derivations and definitions concerning the profession of an engineer and quotes various Royal Charters. He then considers the present position of various engineering societies and winds up with suggestions for possible re-orientation of existing engineering institutions, which may be summed up in two distinct problems, namely:—

(1) The maintenance, without overlapping of societies which ensure the steady advance of the sum total of scientific knowledge and practical ability that can be drawn from, for the requirements of national life.

(2) The ready means for obtaining the most economic use of the individual services of properly qualified engineers.

Problem (1) need not concern us at the moment.

Problem (2) is, however, worthy of investigation.

The services may be enumerated thus:—

(a) Consultants—qualified engineers who devote themselves to advising the public on engineering matters or to the designing and supervising the construction of engineering works....and are "not directly or indirectly concerned or interested in commercial or

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manufacturing interests such as would tend to influence the exercise of independent judgement in the matters upon which they advise."

(b) Qualified engineering advisers to, and servants of, Government Departments, Local Authorities and similar Statutory Bodies or Corporation, whose services are remunerated by salary, and except in this particular would be classed as Consultants.

(c) Qualified Educationists and Research Workers in engineering sciences, whose services are remunerated by salaries.

(d) Qualified Engineers in the service of firms of Industrial companies such as Contractors, Manufacturers or Suppliers of Goods whose services are remunerated by way of profit, salary or commission.

(e) Qualified Engineering Assistants to any of the foregoing classes.

Although the services rendered, the responsibilities carried, and the values of remuneration received in these classes vary enormously, they all have one thing in common, namely, the service and the remuneration are the subject of personal contract (written, implied, or based on custom) between the particular qualified person and the employer."

Let us now turn to problems nearer home. There is an economic dictum that supply and demand usually balance but in the matter of technical education this does not appear to be true in India at present. There are many more trained engineers and subordinates than there are jobs, and while it appears to be the goal of nearly every young Engineer in this country to enter Government Service, I cannot help feeling that the time has come when the fallacy of this ideal should be brought to light. In the first place there are many more men being trained than there are jobs in the Public Works Department and similar services. It is a common thing now-a-days for young qualified engineers to work as subordinates to get practical training with a view to improving their position later on but unfortunately many stay as subordinates because there are no vacancies higher up. This in turn acts on those who may be termed natural subordinates, in other words men who never aspire to officer rank with a result that at the lower end of the scale there is a great deal of unemployment. Is this state of affairs likely to continue or not! The arguments in favour of a settled career under Government with fixed terms of service pension or provident fund at the end are very cogent but such jobs are not for all and we must consider the case of the majority.

After this war there must be reconstruction both in the minds of men and in actual fact: qualified brains and trained hands will be required both in the creation of new industries and for developing them. India is still a land of practically untouched resources, mineral wealth is vast, big schemes are still few and far between, the agriculturist is crying out for assistance from the engineer whether he knows it or not and the roads of this country are still practically undeveloped.

Mechanical Engineering alone must offer enormous scope to students who look ahead. If we follow the example of America, many industries will spring up on the sides of our new roads such as wayside garages, supply depots, rice-mills, flour mills, saw mills, pumping stations etc. It should be possible to start the small scale manufacture of thousands of different gadgets, which our enemies the Japanese are famous for. Then there are the heavier industries such as sugar factories, cotton, woollen and silk mills, iron foundries, smithies, steel rolling mills, paper mills, chemical works, automobile factories, rubber and tyre factories and so forth.

India is mainly an agricultural country and only partially developed. My own belief is that the reconstruction of our road system is the quickest and best method of opening up the country and the more the country is opened up the more educated will the people become and the more jobs there will be in feeding, clothing, transporting, lighting and generally catering for the increasing population. Today is the day of specialising; no one can hope to learn more than the rudiments of the whole science of mechanical, electrical or civil engineering and unless he concentrates on one particular branch or a section of a branch he cannot hope to get on. We must know a little bit more about the particular subject than other people and a man's value, which will probably go hand in hand with his salary, will depend upon just how much more useful he is to the community than the next man.

In this connection however we must not neglect the physical side of a man's equipment. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" is an old saying which should always be remembered. It is not the slightest use developing your mind at the expense of your body and the modern idea of cramming a lot of information into boys' heads at an early age in trying to get them to pass their matriculation or other examinations, when a large portion of their time ought to be spent in increasing their physical capacity, is all wrong and cannot make for a healthy nation. Another thing one notices about the young men of today is that they will not take their coats off and get on with the jobs themselves. For some reason or other, they think it is beneath their dignity to take part in manual work of any kind. This is complete nonsense and every engineer ought to be impressed with the dignity of work. There is nothing whatever dishonourable in working with the hands, and generally speaking no man can be in a position to say what ought to be done unless he can do it himself.

The true artisan is proud of the work he has done himself and rightly so.

Post-graduate work or research work in engineering should pay very handsome dividends to those with sufficient brains and determination to go on educating themselves after the ordinary college courses are complete. The more trained technical men there are, the greater will be the

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development of new industries, new factories, new processes, all of which will increase the market for the engineer.

Starting with transport the highway engineers in the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities should be very busy men. Roads ought to form one of the main foundations of national reconstruction. There should be many appointments available to young engineers who can concentrate on the work of building more and better roads in India. The field of highway engineering has extended enormously in the last few years. This is especially true of America where new machines, new types of construction, new ideas for high speed road-transport forms what can be termed the industry of road making. There is no shadow of a doubt that the highway engineers of the future will have to be trained as highway engineers and not employed as part-time engineers from other jobs. The engineer who wishes to make a road has to have complete understanding of the materials of construction, knowledge of geology, modern chemistry (with particular reference to colloids), physics and soil mechanics. A knowledge of mechanical engineering with reference to petrol and diesel engines will be essential. Road architecture and town-planning will have to be studied and the public must be educated in the absolute necessity of employing only first class engineers on highway construction and maintenance.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at the request of the Government of India the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association were asked to prepare two Pilot Surveys which will act as a 'yardstick' for large road-planning schemes covering the whole of India. The Pilot Surveys which have recently been made in Bombay Presidency show somewhat startling results of the amount of profit which can be made for the agriculturists by the improvement of a road system.

Irrigation, water-supply, sewage-disposal should offer large fields to the engineer after the war. Coal mining and electrical engineering need very specialised education. In agriculture there is room or should be room for engineers as the growing of food is one of the most important jobs that any man can turn his hand to. Unfortunately, owing to the age-old systems in this country and the partitioning of land into small holdings, general indebtedness and want of modern methods, engineering and agriculture seem to be, at present, far apart, except possibly in such things as large irrigation dams, water-supply schemes and works of that nature. Town-planning in urban areas should give much scope for those young men who can get training for such work. It is most important and should be taken in hand in all cities as soon as possible.

We have already considered briefly the relation of Instructor and Pupil, and there is no doubt whatever that each pupil who shows promise in one particular direction should be coached along those lines to the complete mastery of the particular subject for which his teacher finds him most fitted. We are in an age when specializing is absolutely necessary, for just as in medicine where the "G. P." or General Practitioner has had to give way to the Specialist so an Engineer must specialize in one particular branch to hope to attain to any sort of success.

Calcutta News & Views

THE LATE SIR JOHN HERBERT

The Viceroy and Lady Wavell, who arrived in Calcutta from Dacca by air on Sunday last (December, 19), attended a memorial service for Sir John Herbert, lately Governor of Bengal, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the same day. Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bengal, was also present.

The Metropolitan, who led the service, delivered an address, referring to Sir John's sincerity of purpose, his love for the people and his trust in God. Hard work had impaired his health and strength, bringing about his premature death.

The congregation included Ministers of the Bengal Government, Judges of the High Court, high military and civil officials, representatives of Consular services and leading citizens, Indian and European.

DEATH OF MR. MIRZA HASHEM ISPAHANI

The death has occurred in Teheran of Mr. Mirza Hashem Ispahani a well-known Muslim nationalist and businessman, according to a telegram received in Calcutta on Monday last. He was 81 years old. Entering the family business in Madras and Egypt at the age of 15, Mr. Ispahani was one of the founders of the firm of Ispahani in Calcutta, and was the partner-in-charge of the London office of the firm from 1914 to 1923. On his return to India he retired from the business and left for Iran and settled there in 1926.

OLD MISSION CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

The Old Mission Church, Calcutta, celebrated its 175th Anniversary on Sunday last (December, 19). The oldest church in Calcutta after the Armenian Church, it was founded by John Zacharias Kiernander, the first Protestant missionary in Bengal. Originally it was a long narrow building of red bricks, from which it derived its former name of 'Lalqirja'. In the days of the European settlement around Dalhousie Square the church had a spire, which was taken down after the earthquake of 1837, and the gardens extended to the Dalhousie Tank.

The work of the church is extensive. It is responsible for a Chinese Mission which works amongst 5,000 Chinese of the parish and many newcomers to Calcutta; a Hebrew Mission working amongst the Jews; a home for Anglo-Indian girls and a school which is now evacuated to Bhagalpur; and also a hostel for business girls.

The church was responsible for the founding of the first Church Mission in Bengal, the District Charitable Society and Christ Church in Cornwallis Street, which has since been rebuilt.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVES

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Branch of the English Speaking Union there was a largely attended reception in honour of representatives of the United Nations at the Calcutta Club last week. The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan was the host and among those present were the American Consul-General, the Consul-General for China, the Consul for the Netherlands, the Consul-General for Belgium, the Consul-General for Greece, the Acting Consul for Norway, the President of the Calcutta French National Committee of Liberation, the President of the Czechoslovak Society, the Acting Consul for Denmark, Poland was also represented.

**Being extracts from a talk given to students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, on the 17th of November, 1948.*

There was a musical programme which included Indian dances, and Czechoslovak, Russian, Dutch, Greek, and English songs. A feature was the rendering of an East Bengal song by Mr. A. A. Bake (Netherlands), who also sang Greek, Russian and Dutch songs and an Old English ballad. Representatives of the Czechoslovak community contributed Czechoslovak songs and violin solos.

THE LATE MR. SUDHIR ROY

Reference was made on Monday last at the Calcutta High Court to the death on Friday of Mr. Sudhir Roy, a member of the Calcutta Bar. The Chief Justice said they were all grieved at the most untimely death of Mr. Roy who might have looked forward to many more years of successful practice. A message of sympathy has been sent to the members of the bereaved family.

UNIVERSITY COMPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

It has been decided by the University that immediate effect will be given to the Regulations for the compartmental system for the I. A., I. Sc., B.A., B. Sc., and B. Com. Examinations recently sanctioned by Government. Candidates who failed to pass the aforesaid examinations in 1943 in one subject only but obtained 40 per cent. of marks in aggregate in other subjects will be given the option of appearing at their respective examinations in 1944 in that subject only in which they failed subject to the provisions of the Regulations in questions. No supplementary examinations will be held for them but they will be allowed to appear at the forthcoming Annual Examinations along with other candidates.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

* Mr. Sriish Chandra Chatterjee and Capt. P. S. Marshall have issued a statement about the proposed establishment of a School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning for Calcutta, in which they say that the scheme proposes to train Indian architects and planners for reconstruction and regional developments on a national scale.

It is pointed out that this is not to be a scheme to impose alien ideals on the minds of students but one which, like any other branch of learning, will make use of the world-wide discoveries of science and technology to enable them to create a great cultural and economic regeneration of India and, at the same time, develop Indian indigenous architectural arts, crafts and industry consistent with modern conditions of Indian life.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The need for adequate raid shelters for workers in Calcutta was emphasized by Mr. J. K. Mitter, presiding at the third quarterly general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on December, 17 last. He said, the Government should provide shelters on as wide a scale as possible. The importance of taking cover should also be impressed upon the people.

Mr. Mitter regretted the delay in rationing and suggested that the existing trade channels with Government control and supervision should be pressed into service. The decision to appoint only four or five chief food-purchase agents was liable to objection. He said that local traders ought to have been entrusted with this. In some cases the Government's anxiety to procure supplies might force prices up, and in others the chief agents' monopolistic position might depress the market. Bengali traders, in the business for generations, should have been given preference in the distribution of agencies.

He criticized the Government of India's intention not to meet the requirements of the Supply Department from certain types of industries—such as cottage—in order to release them for civilian demands. Having expanded their capacity to supply Government orders, they would now face considerable difficulty if the civilian demands were not adequate.

He protested against the reported suggestion of the Government of India to Provincial Governments to raise taxation since it was already at such a high level, both at the Centre and in provinces.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

The contribution of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, to the growth and development of Art in India since its inception in 1854 was referred to by Lady Mookerjee when opening the 16th Annual Art Exhibition at the school last week.

Mr. Ramendranath Chakravarty, Principal of the School, said that in the stress and strain of times when utilitarian values predominated people were apt to forget that artistic inspiration strengthened the spirit. It was a national duty that such inspiration did not die out for want of encouragement.

The exhibits include drawings, paintings, sculptures and engravings by the students, ex-students and staff of the school. The exhibition will continue till December 23.

THE BENGAL ASSEMBLY

The next session of the Bengal Assembly is expected to meet on February 1.

Besides the budget estimates for 1944-45, the House will have a heavy programme and the session may continue till the end of May. Nearly 20 official Bills—some of them new—including the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, and the Coroners and Criminal Procedure (Bengal Amendment) Bill will come up for consideration.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 18th December, 1943

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1405 against 1806 and 1599 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 726. The general death-rate of the week was 34.63 per mile.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th December, 1943 was 1117 against 1482 and 1248 in the two preceding weeks. There were 25 deaths from cholera against 21 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 55 deaths from small-pox during the week against 15 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 114 and 182 respectively against 153 and 159 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31.45 per mile per annum.

There were 28 imported deaths. Excluding these, the deaths-rate of the Town was 30.67.

There were 199 deaths from respiratory diseases against 191 in the previous week.

There were 49 deaths from tuberculosis against 48 in the previous week.

There were 195 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 288 against 324 and 351 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 10 were from cholera, 17 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 34 from fevers, 54 from bowel-complaints and 44 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 56.13 per mile.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 54.75.

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis against 16 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths of infants under one year.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45.
2. Construction of a godown at the Pulta Pumping Station.
3. Supply of Mother-binders during the year 1944-45.
4. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 30th December, 1943, for 2 on 11th January and for 3 and 4 on 14th January, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd December, 1943.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS.
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re: Construction of Salbulla Railing on the bridge approaches at Reflux Gate.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover endorsed as above will be received by me on the 3rd January, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd December, 1943.

Revised Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of

the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan revising the portion of the alignment of the 16 ft. projected public Street in continuation of the alignment of Chakku Khansama Lane in Ward 9, towards the west to meet the 20 ft. alignment of Budhu Ostagar Lane, to a width of 20 ft. which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation dated 17th May, 1937.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 21st January, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st December, 1943.

Notice To Charity Performance Organisers

It is notified for the information of those interested, that whenever any cinema or theatrical performances are intended on sale of tickets to the public in aid of charity or for other purposes in any public stage, college, school, restaurant, club, institute, private building or parks, the organisers should take out a Corporation License, under Section 391 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, on payment of the prescribed fees, and observe the rules and regulations made thereunder. Any one acting in contravention will be prosecuted and fined, the fine may extend up to Rs. 500.

In deserving cases the Corporation License Fee may be excused, at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer, but the Theatre Bye-laws etc., must always be observed.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th December, 1943.

College Street Market

SHOPS TO LET

Applications are invited within 15 days from date hereof for allotment of the rooms Nos. E-88, (rent Rs. 137 per month) and E-41 (rent Rs. 1-15-6 per day) in the College Street Market for "Shoe Business" with offers of initial rent. The rent as noted above is to run upto August 1944 and is liable to modification thereafter by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent

College Street Market,
The 21st December, 1943.

Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that the Calcutta Improvement Trust Road No. 11 in Scheme No. XXXIII, a new 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 13 to Road No. 14, be named as Kunjalal Banerjee Road.

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th December, 1943.

It is proposed that the 20 ft. road leading to premises Nos. 110/9-A, 110/9-1, 110/10-B, etc. Lake Road on one side and Nos. 110, 111, 110/13-A etc. Lake Road on the other, be named as "Lake Place".

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the name of Mr. Khalilur Rahman and Messrs. M. Ashrafuddin and M. Nesaruddin as occupier and occupiers of eastern half and western half of stall N 58 in Block "G" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market respectively. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Office

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th December, 1943.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from M. Satya Narayan Saha, recorded occupier of Stall No. 72 in Block "D" in the S. Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Gohinal Tahilram Udharam Tahilram and Khialdas Tahilram. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Office

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th December, 1943.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE BB 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

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Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Branch Main Office), Ahmedabad (Killa Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bhandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhul (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

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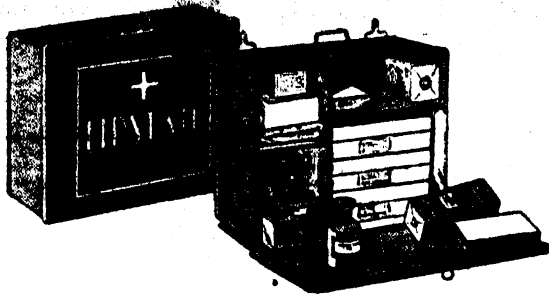
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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shopkeepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shopkeeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer					
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	1 0 0				
Lobster	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 6	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Bhanguar	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Sugar	0 7 0	
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 12 0				(Con.)		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes			Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each			Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arhar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Chana		0 6 6
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 13 0
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga		
			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree		
EGGS.			Almond	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai	0 8 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Biuli		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 18 0	
			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
			Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	COKE & COAL		
			Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			Coal		
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Madras			Brand per bottle		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhadwa			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Sree			Do.		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Milk			Do.	2	
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	FLOUR.			Corn Flower	1	
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer			Robinson's Barley		
Pean (Darpoeling)			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0		Cobra Scott Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown per seer			Jelly		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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to wait

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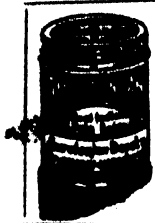
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
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Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	—
					Lion "	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	—	—	—	—
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—	Hind-quarter "	2 0 0	—	—	—
Do. Salted per seer	—	—	—	—	Saddle	2 8 0	—	—	—
Do. Malted "	—	—	—	—	Leg per seer	2 8 0	—	—	—
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	—	—
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.	1st-Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	—	—
					Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Leg per sr.	2 8 0	2 4 0	—	—
					Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0	—	—
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—
Brain each	0 8 6	0 4 0	—	—	Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6	—	—
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—	Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0	—	—
					Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0	—	—
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 8 0	—	—	Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6	—	—
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0	—	—	Tongue "	0 8 6	0 4 0	—	—
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Trotters "	0 1 0	—	—	—
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—	Head (without tongue and	—	—	—	—
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0	—	—	brain) each	0 3 0	0 2 6	—	—
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0	—	—	Head (entire) each	0 8 6	0 10 0	—	—
Beef Dripping	—	1 2 0	—	—	Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0	—	—
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0	—	—



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Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	—	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	—	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	—	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	—	—	Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	—	Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	—	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0	—	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0	—	Do. large per "	6 0 0	—
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 8 0	—	Ball chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Roasted Pork "	1 8 0	—	Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 12 0	—	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	—	—	Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

Silicate of Soda

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth)	1 8 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon	4 0 0	7 0 0	Do. Lahore	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry)	3 8 0	8 12 0	Do. Darjeeling			Do. Kulu per doz.	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (roasting)	3 12 0		Do. Fyzabad	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nainital	12 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special)	3 8 0	3 14 0	Do. Country	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (cutlet)	2 4 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Cashmere	16 0 0	18 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 4 0	3 8 0	Ginger	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose	18 0 0	20 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook	48 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0		Do. Rawalpindi	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen	22 0 0	25 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
Ducks per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 6 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Apples		
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer		
Dove each			per seer	0 8 0		Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Guinea fowl	5 0 0	6 0 0	Onions, Madras per seer	6 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Nask 1 lb.		
Portridge	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Kabul per box		
Peacock			Do. " white			(large)		
Partridge			Do. Country red		0 12 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge			Parasip each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peas			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peas			Do. Darjeeling	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	12 0 0
Peas			Do. Hazaribagh			Joffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Peas			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 2 0
Peas			Do. Karghanga			Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Peas			Do. Country			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Peas			Potatoes (Nainital) per	0 15 0	1 0 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Peas			Do. Country	0 11 0	0 12 0	Khurbanee	1 8 0	
Peas			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Peas			Do. New p. a. (Nainital)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Kesur China per seer		
Peas			Do. (Old) Nainital	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 8 0
Peas			Do. (New)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Peas			Do. Madras	0 14 0	0 15 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Peas			Do. (Small)	0 4 0		pur)		
Peas			Do. Shillong	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (Country)		
Peas			Rhubarb each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Locket per score		
Peas			Pulbul (Patal) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Peas			Radish English per bundle	0 3 0	0 4 0	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Peas			(large)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Peas			Do. Country per bundle	0 3 0	0 3 6	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
Peas			Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Peas			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Peas			Country Spinach per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	per doz.		
Peas			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Peas			Do. Pumpkins, each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Peas			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia		
Peas			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazile 1		
Peas			Do. Country	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Peas			Do. Ranchi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score		
Peas			Do. Shillong	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhosh		
Peas			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Himsagore		
Peas			bundle			Do. Green per score		
Peas			Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Kanchan		
Peas			Vegetable marrow Country	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
Peas			each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Madras 6-8		
Peas			Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Peas			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 8 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
Peas			Red			Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
Peas						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Peas						Poona	2 4 0	3 0 0
Peas						Bombay	3 8 0	
Peas						Oranges Sylhet 10-12	1 0 0	
Peas						Do. Bombay 8-10	1 0 0	
Peas						Do. Darjeeling 12-16	1 0 0	
Peas						Do. Madras per doz.		
Peas						Do. Nagpur 8-10	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 12 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul)	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer ...		0 6 0
omegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0					Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0		Almond Salted (large)	3 8 0	4 0 0	per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large)	3 8 0	4 0 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Galasia do. ...			per lb. ...			Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 0 0	3 0 0	per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb.		8 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled)	2 4 0	2 8 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...			Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Salted (small)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...			per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*E. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" *6	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12								

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 159)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	2 0 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 8 6	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...		0 6 6	Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...		Control		to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			loed) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. „ per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Mango fish with rose 6-8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without rose 8-10			Do. „ per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice „ „ ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 2 0	*SUGAR		Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Crystall (best) ...		0 7 8	Caramels Assorted per lb.		
Do. (Large) „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. „	1 12 0	
Sea fish „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	Glaxo „ ...		
Do. (cut) „ ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Kalai per seer ...		Price	Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arabar „ „ ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola „ „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Brand (White & Brown)			Khari Masoor „ „ ...			per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khasari „ „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 3 oz. „ ...	0 8 6		*Salt „ „ ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. „ „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Daoca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. „ „ ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam „ „ ...	1 8 0		*Cocoonut Oil per seer ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ „ ...			Castor Oil „ „ ...			Petit Bourre tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ „ ...	1 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			„ „ „ No. 2			Cheese „ „ ...		
Do. unmixred, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem „ „ ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced „ „ ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ „ ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control	Marie „ „ ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk „ „ ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) „ „ ...		
						Nice „ „ ...		

H. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. A. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 13 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red	1 13 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		os. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 5 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.						Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solimar per pkt.		0 2 6	O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.			per tin		
Gold "Flake" (magnum)			DUST TEA					
Green	0 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Oven-dry per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Spencer's "Doretto"			Coccol 1 lb. packet		3 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Do. "Planters" per			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Eko's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
50		2 8 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.		8 0 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large		
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Klerman's Embrocation...		
rettes per tin			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Passing Show Cigarettes		0 2 6	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
per packet		4 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0		Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Oraven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese)		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Boudhak Bn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Allgarh " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessora			Ginger	0 6 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil	1 6 0		Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil	1 1 0				
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 6	Parasy	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 12 0	Do. (white) " ...		0 6 6	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Arahar Dal	0 12 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Khasari Dal		0 4 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang "		8 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoanut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa			Apples 3-6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		8 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16-22	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 8	Pesta			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		4 8 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer		2 0 0	rettes 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logonges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger			Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion			Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
doo, Block "G" 2 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Panchubala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parasy per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pons		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Block "H" 3, M/s Pure			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
Food Supply Corpn.			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Ltd. Block "G" 4 and			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
Chatterjee Block "O"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
15 to 17, Lansdowne			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			
Market from 7 a. m.								
to 11 a. m. on usual								
working days.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safata 12—20	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 4 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4—6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Paiiri)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger "		0 10 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Pati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer			Do. Golapkhass			Balam (old) per md.		
Kagzi Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 12 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay	0 14 0		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country	0 10 0		Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—20	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Madras			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
Patni Murshidabad per			Do. Multan	6 0 0		Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Do. Kabul			Coarse "		
Do. Dist per seer			Pears 12—25	1 0 0		Medium "		
Do. Hilly	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Control-
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each			Java		led shop.
Peas Ranchi per seer		0 10 0	Peaches	0 5 0	0 8 0	Cocosnut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling		0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Beans	0 12 0	0 14 0	Musket per seer					Con.
Squash	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour	0 8 6	Control-
Tomato	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta	0 6 6	led shop.
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar			Sujee		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Apple Australia 2—3	1 0 0		Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Do. Cashmere 3—5	1 0 0		Do. Sultana	4 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
Do. American			Almond shelled	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	8 0 0	5 0 0	DAL		
Do. Japan			Do. do. large			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari 4—6	1 0 0		Surdah Quaman per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta			Water melon Goaland			Arhar	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Deshi			Kalai	0 10 0	
Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 10 0	
Baavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	6—12		Mator		0 10 0
Cocanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Walnut per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0		Do. Shelled	1 8 0		TEA.		
Ohlghosa	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground	2 8 0		Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Dates Arab	2 0 0		Sharifa			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik (In Box)	1 0 0		Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay	2 0 0	1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman			Aligarh	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Jessore	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Khorma		2 8 0	Dinapur	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kesur Deshi		1 8 0	Pabna	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore			Darbhanga	3 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Khobani			Mazafferpur	3 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Bhaia Ghee	4 0 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per seer			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			" " Bulk		
Golapjam, score			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0		Owl & Swan per tin		
Palatal per seer	0 8 0		Hilla	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi	1 8 0		Monkey Brand per tin		
Score			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Ali per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Small fish	0 10 0	1 4 0	(White)	0 8 6	Control-
			Chetal			Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Crab per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	(Red)		
			Koi per seer	2 8 0		Snowflake per tin		
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6	Sujee " Do.	0 6 6	
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 8 0	0 10 0	Banktulah (Manja) per md.		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				" (Kora) per seer		
Hilsa	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Atta) md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-8	1 0 0		Deshi (Bollid)		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes	2 0 0		Katari Bhog (Atta) per md.		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer			Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 12 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Almond "	0 1 8	0 8 0	Gur per seer		0 14 0
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32			Arabar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana "		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree "		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate per seer			Kalai "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8			Biuli "		
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Pears			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) "		
Garlic		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer		
Green Chilly		1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor "	0 2 9	
Onion		0 10 0	Madras "			Salt "		
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0		Ghee Lakhee			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital)		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa			Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. Sree			Coal "	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0		Fuel "	2 0 0	
			Milk	0 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly	0 12 0	0 14 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 2 0	1 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujee		
Bagda	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown	0 6 0	
Bhangaur	1 6 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 8 0	Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New)	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Paray	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktula (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Katari Bhog (Bollid) per md.		
But	1 8 0		Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Bollid) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru		
Duck each	1 12 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Alubokra "			Sugar (Controlled) "	0 7 8	
Chicken "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil "		
Fowl's eggs "	1 12 0		Dates per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arabar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 2 0	0 8 0	Chana "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor "		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai "		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0		Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) "		
Cucumber per score	1 5 0	2 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor "	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer			Oranges per score			Salt (fine) "		
			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Bhadwa			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fauli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	—	—	Aligarh per lb. ...	—	3 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer ...	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. 1 lb. ...	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. 1 lb. ...	—	0 0 9
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Flour per seer ...	—	0 8 0
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Aita ...	—	0 8 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	RIOE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Orab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Milaa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer " ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosaberry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbusa " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	—	0 7 0
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal ...	—	—	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer ...	—	0 9 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Chana ...	—	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 0
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	—	0 9 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	—	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt ...	—	0 2 0
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 8 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital) ...	—	—	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Siple ...	—	—			
Palbul ...	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
MA	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		25-26 "	0 8 0 "	
22 "	0 5 0 "		26 "	0 8 0 "	
27 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SENGUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 152)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 3	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	"		Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	3 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 21	3 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 22	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 23	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 24	3 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 25	3 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 26	3 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent		" 36	0 4 0	Do	
" 27	3 0 0	Do.	West Range		" 37	0 4 0	Do	
" 28	3 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 38	0 5 0	Do
" 29	3 0 0	Do.	" 39	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	0 5 0	Do
" 30	3 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 5 0	Do
" 31	3 0 0	Do.	" 41	25 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 5 0	Do
" 32	3 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 42	0 5 0	Do
" 33	3 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 43	0 5 0	Do
" 34	3 0 0	Do.	" 44	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 44	0 5 0	Do
" 35	3 0 0	Do.	" 45	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 45	0 5 0	Do
" 36	3 0 0	Do.	" 46	25 0 0	Do.	" 46	0 5 0	Do
" 37	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	25 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 5 0	Do
" 38	3 0 0	Do.	" 48	25 0 0	Do.	" 48	0 5 0	Do
" 39	3 0 0	Do.	" 49	25 0 0	Do.	" 49	0 5 0	Do
" 40	3 0 0	Do.	" 50	25 0 0	Do.	" 50	0 5 0	Do
" 41	3 0 0	Do.	" 51	25 0 0	Do.	" 51	0 5 0	Do
" 42	3 0 0	Do.	" 52	25 0 0	Do.	" 52	0 5 0	Do
" 43	3 0 0	Do.	" 53	25 0 0	Do.	" 53	0 5 0	Do
" 44	3 0 0	Do.	" 54	25 0 0	Do.	" 54	0 5 0	Do
" 45	3 0 0	Do.	" 55	25 0 0	Do.	" 55	0 5 0	Do
" 46	3 0 0	Do.	" 56	25 0 0	Do.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 47	3 0 0	Do.	" 57	25 0 0	Do.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 48	3 0 0	Do.	" 58	25 0 0	Do.	" 58	0 5 0	Do
" 49	3 0 0	Do.	" 59	25 0 0	Do.	" 59	0 5 0	Do
" 50	3 0 0	Do.	" 60	25 0 0	Do.	" 60	0 5 0	Do
" 51	3 0 0	Do.	" 61	25 0 0	Do.	" 61	0 5 0	Do
" 52	3 0 0	Do.	" 62	25 0 0	Do.	" 62	0 5 0	Do
" 53	3 0 0	Do.	" 63	25 0 0	Do.	" 63	0 5 0	Do
" 54	3 0 0	Do.	" 64	25 0 0	Do.	" 64	0 5 0	Do
" 55	3 0 0	Do.	" 65	25 0 0	Do.	" 65	0 5 0	Do
" 56	3 0 0	Do.	" 66	25 0 0	Do.	" 66	0 5 0	Do
" 57	3 0 0	Do.	" 67	25 0 0	Do.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 58	3 0 0	Do.	" 68	25 0 0	Do.	" 68	0 5 0	Do
" 59	3 0 0	Do.	" 69	25 0 0	Do.	" 69	0 5 0	Do
" 60	3 0 0	Do.	" 70	25 0 0	Do.	" 70	0 5 0	Do
" 61	3 0 0	Do.	" 71	25 0 0	Do.	" 71	0 5 0	Do
" 62	3 0 0	Do.	" 72	25 0 0	Do.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 63	3 0 0	Do.	" 73	25 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 64	3 0 0	Do.	" 74	25 0 0	Do.	" 74	0 5 0	Do
" 65	3 0 0	Do.	" 75	25 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 66	3 0 0	Do.	" 76	25 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 67	3 0 0	Do.	" 77	25 0 0	Do.	" 77	0 5 0	Do
" 68	3 0 0	Do.	" 78	25 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 69	3 0 0	Do.	" 79	25 0 0	Do.	" 79	0 5 0	Do
" 70	3 0 0	Do.	" 80	25 0 0	Do.	" 80	0 5 0	Do
" 71	3 0 0	Do.	" 81	25 0 0	Do.	" 81	0 5 0	Do
" 72	3 0 0	Do.	" 82	25 0 0	Do.	" 82	0 5 0	Do
" 73	3 0 0	Do.	" 83	25 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 74	3 0 0	Do.	" 84	25 0 0	Do.	" 84	0 5 0	Do
" 75	3 0 0	Do.	" 85	25 0 0	Do.	" 85	0 5 0	Do
" 76	3 0 0	Do.	" 86	25 0 0	Do.	" 86	0 5 0	Do
" 77	3 0 0	Do.	" 87	25 0 0	Do.	" 87	0 5 0	Do
" 78	3 0 0	Do.	" 88	25 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
" 79	3 0 0	Do.	" 89	25 0 0	Do.	" 89	0 5 0	Do
" 80	3 0 0	Do.	" 90	25 0 0	Do.	" 90	0 5 0	Do
" 81	3 0 0	Do.	" 91	25 0 0	Do.	" 91	0 5 0	Do
" 82	3 0 0	Do.	" 92	25 0 0	Do.	" 92	0 5 0	Do
" 83	3 0 0	Do.	" 93	25 0 0	Do.	" 93	0 5 0	Do
" 84	3 0 0	Do.	" 94	25 0 0	Do.	" 94	0 5 0	Do
" 85	3 0 0	Do.	" 95	25 0 0	Do.	" 95	0 5 0	Do
" 86	3 0 0	Do.	" 96	25 0 0	Do.	" 96	0 5 0	Do
" 87	3 0 0	Do.	" 97	25 0 0	Do.	" 97	0 5 0	Do
" 88	3 0 0	Do.	" 98	25 0 0	Do.	" 98	0 5 0	Do
" 89	3 0 0	Do.	" 99	25 0 0	Do.	" 99	0 5 0	Do
" 90	3 0 0	Do.	" 100	25 0 0	Do.	" 100	0 5 0	Do
" 91	3 0 0	Do.	" 101	25 0 0	Do.	" 101	0 5 0	Do
" 92	3 0 0	Do.	" 102	25 0 0	Do.	" 102	0 5 0	Do
" 93	3 0 0	Do.	" 103	25 0 0	Do.	" 103	0 5 0	Do
" 94	3 0 0	Do.	" 104	25 0 0	Do.	" 104	0 5 0	Do
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" 96	3 0 0	Do.	" 106	25 0 0	Do.	" 106	0 5 0	Do
" 97	3 0 0	Do.	" 107	25 0 0	Do.	" 107	0 5 0	Do
" 98	3 0 0	Do.	" 108	25 0 0	Do.	" 108	0 5 0	Do
" 99	3 0 0	Do.	" 109	25 0 0	Do.	" 109	0 5 0	Do
" 100	3 0 0	Do.	" 110	25 0 0	Do.	" 110	0 5 0	Do
" 101	3 0 0	Do.	" 111	25 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 5 0	Do
" 102	3 0 0	Do.	" 112	25 0 0	Do.	" 112	0 5 0	Do
" 103	3 0 0	Do.	" 113	25 0 0	Do.	" 113	0 5 0	Do
" 104	3 0 0	Do.	" 114	25 0 0	Do.	" 114	0 5 0	Do
" 105	3 0 0	Do.	" 115	25 0 0	Do.	" 115	0 5 0	Do
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" 107	3 0 0	Do.	" 117	25 0 0	Do.	" 117	0 5 0	Do
" 108	3 0 0	Do.	" 118	25 0 0	Do.	" 118	0 5 0	Do
" 109	3 0 0	Do.	" 119	25 0 0	Do.	" 119	0 5 0	Do
" 110	3 0 0	Do.	" 120	25 0 0	Do.	" 120	0 5 0	Do
" 111	3 0 0	Do.	" 121	25 0 0	Do.	" 121	0 5 0	Do
" 112	3 0 0	Do.	" 122	25 0 0	Do.	" 122	0 5 0	Do
" 113	3 0 0	Do.	" 123	25 0 0	Do.	" 123	0 5 0	Do
" 114	3 0 0	Do.	" 124	25 0 0	Do.	" 124	0 5 0	Do
" 115	3 0 0	Do.	" 125	25 0 0	Do.	" 125	0 5 0	Do
" 116	3 0 0	Do.	" 126	25 0 0	Do.	" 126	0 5 0	Do
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" 118	3 0 0	Do.	" 128	25 0 0	Do.	" 128	0 5 0	Do
" 119	3 0 0	Do.	" 129	25 0 0	Do.	" 129	0 5 0	Do
" 120	3 0 0	Do.	" 130	25 0 0	Do.	" 130	0 5 0	Do
" 121	3 0 0	Do.	" 131	25 0 0	Do.	" 131	0 5 0	Do
" 122	3 0 0	Do.	" 132	25 0 0	Do.	" 132	0 5 0	Do
" 123	3 0 0	Do.	" 133	25 0 0	Do.	" 133	0 5 0	Do
" 124	3 0 0	Do.	" 134	25 0 0	Do.	" 134	0 5 0	Do
" 125	3 0 0	Do.	" 135	25 0 0	Do.	" 135	0 5 0	Do
" 126	3 0 0	Do.	" 136	25 0 0	Do.	" 136	0 5 0	Do
" 127	3 0 0	Do.	" 137	25 0 0	Do.	" 137	0 5 0	Do
" 128	3 0 0	Do.	" 138	25 0 0	Do.	" 138	0 5 0	Do
" 129	3 0 0	Do.	" 139	25 0 0	Do.	" 139	0 5 0	Do
" 130	3 0 0	Do.	" 140	25 0 0	Do.	" 140	0 5 0	Do
" 131	3 0 0	Do.	" 141	25 0 0	Do.	" 141	0 5 0	Do
" 132	3 0 0	Do.	" 142	25 0 0	Do.	" 142	0 5 0	Do
" 133	3 0 0	Do.	" 143	25 0 0	Do.	" 143	0 5 0	Do
" 134	3 0 0	Do.	" 144	25 0 0	Do.	" 144	0 5 0	Do
" 135	3 0 0	Do.	" 145	25 0 0	Do.	" 145	0 5 0	Do
" 136	3 0 0	Do.	" 146	25 0 0	Do.	" 146	0 5 0	Do
" 137	3 0 0	Do.	" 147	25 0 0	Do.	" 147	0 5 0	Do
" 138	3 0 0	Do.	" 148	25 0 0	Do.	" 148	0 5 0	Do
" 139	3 0 0	Do.	" 149	25 0 0	Do.	" 149	0 5 0	Do
" 140	3 0 0	Do.	" 150	25 0 0	Do.	" 150	0 5 0	Do
" 141	3 0 0	Do.	" 151	25 0 0	Do.	" 151	0 5 0	Do
" 142	3 0 0	Do.	" 152	25 0 0	Do.	" 152	0 5 0	Do
" 143	3 0 0	Do.	" 153	25 0 0	Do.	" 153	0 5 0	Do
" 144	3 0 0	Do.	" 154	25 0 0	Do.	" 154	0 5 0	Do
" 145	3 0 0	Do.	" 155	25 0 0	Do.	" 155	0 5 0	Do
" 146	3 0 0	Do.	" 156	25 0 0	Do.	" 156	0 5 0	Do
" 147	3 0 0	Do.	" 157	25 0 0	Do.	" 157	0 5 0	Do
" 148	3 0 0	Do.	" 158	25 0 0	Do.	" 158	0 5 0	Do
" 149	3 0 0	Do.	" 159	25 0 0	Do.	" 159	0 5 0	Do
" 150	3 0 0	Do.	" 160	25 0 0	Do.	" 160	0 5 0	Do
" 151	3 0 0	Do.	" 161	25 0 0	Do.	" 161	0 5 0	Do
" 152	3 0 0	Do.	" 162	25 0 0	Do.	" 162	0 5 0	Do
" 153	3 0 0	Do.	" 163	25 0 0	Do.	" 163	0 5 0	Do
" 154	3 0 0	Do.	" 164	25 0 0	Do.	" 164	0 5 0	Do
" 155	3 0 0	Do.	" 165	25 0 0	Do.	" 165	0 5 0	Do
" 156	3 0 0	Do.	" 166	25 0 0	Do.	" 166	0 5 0	Do
" 157	3 0 0	Do.	" 167	25 0 0	Do.	" 167		

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-13	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
" 25	" 8 per day	Do.			Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 "	Fruit.
			Betel-3 to 5	0 2 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3 to 5	0 3 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

WE WISH

A HAPPY

NEW YEAR

to

all our readers and well-wishers

Special Article

A Ghost Village

Pen-Portrait Of Famine-Stricken Bengal

[By DR. R. AHMED, Alderman, Corporation of Calcutta]

WE enter the village after passing through a big *bil*, now full of blossoming mustard plants and lentil fields, common to Bengal countryside at this time of the year. We pass under shady lanes arched by bamboo-groves on either side. Then we pass by several *dobas* full of water-hyacinth and the village-path winds amongst clusters of weeds, with pot-holes here and there. Suddenly we come across a roofless house, the bamboo walls of which still stand. The courtyard is unkempt and the usual *tulsi* plant now full of weeds, still stands on a pedestal in a corner. I am told this is Majhipara, once a prosperous village of fishermen and a few Muslims, which used to boast of a population of a thousand. I ask what had happened? Along about June of this year the scarcity and famine struck this small community. Up to about August or September the inhabitants first sold their cattle, then their tin-roofs, that is those that had tin-roofs, and thus carried on in a world of inflation and high prices. In an epidemic of cattle-disease of the hemorrhagic Cholera type most of their cattle were carried away. They made their frugal lives still more frugal, and when October and November came, most of them were so emaciated and run down, that when the epidemic of malaria set in, followed by cholera and then by small-pox, 500 died within a few weeks. When I visited the place in December, I passed through a tangle of roofless houses, dirty unkempt courtyards, saw skeletons of human beings, men and women, children literally grovelling in the mud, absolutely naked. I saw Mana, a man of about 45, covered with a "kantha" on the verandah of his mud-hovel and shivering. I saw the man suffering from an acute malarial attack. In between his shiverings he tells us that his four sons, his three daughters-in-law and his wife had died one after another in the course of the past few weeks. His neighbours had thrown their bodies into the nearby river—Ichchhamati. Once or twice a day his neighbours come to give him a drink of water or a sip of rice-water. I enter his hovel and find a few earthenware pots, some dirty-looking torn pieces of cloth and in a corner a coconut hookah, loved by Bengal villagers. We call for his neighbours and leave a few quinine pills. But what chance has Mana? He has no food, no nourishing food or fruit-drinks of any kind. What can quinine do to such a "dead and goner"? We pass in silence to the next house and the next. Everywhere the same tale of misery and suffering. Our offer of quinine tablets is first refused, lest we ask the price of the same. Later on, when they learn that the magic pills may be had free, we are welcome in every hut and hovel. There is Ram Chandra lying groaning on the floor with fever. I am told he was a good foot-ball player once in the village team. His mother sits by his side and tends him and at the same time she tends to a "chula" with her

left hand on which she is cooking a concoction of a few grains of *bajra* and some vile-looking weeds. Poor Ram Chandra! Our quinine may do him some good, but his food will not. The same story is repeated in every roofless or wall-less hut. Dirty, unkempt humanity with drawn faces and sunken eyes who have lost their all and are in their last stages. Of the 500 living persons, fully 400 are lying on their mud-floors. I get a choking feeling in my throat, my eyes grow dim, and I pass along without words to the next mud-hut. I wonder, if I am living in December, 1943 and if this is the Bengal I was familiar with. There is Mazhar Ali, that is Mazhar Ali's house, where all the seven persons, the entire family of Mazhar Ali, have died, leaving behind them only a child of six. The child is being kept and fed, whatever little they have, by his Hindu neighbour. Strange, the Muslim League have not heard of Mazhar Ali and thousands like him who have disappeared from the pleasant fields of Bengal during the last three months.

I HAD heard of stories that women in some villages could not go to the village-pond to fetch water because they had hardly anything to cover their shame. A Calcutta friend once told me that these were all exaggerations. "Look at our crowded cinema houses," he remarked and continued, "people in Bengal are well off, they have plenty of money to spend in cinemas and restaurants. How can you believe these absurd stories?" I would ask my friend to come with me and visit Kartick in the obscure village of Majhipara, in the district of Dacca. Kartick was tending his ailing mother, in a half-roofed hovel through the chinks of which you could see the sun, moon and the stars, not to speak of the rain-god. I asked him how many children he had. He replied, none. To my question where his wife was, he kept silent. At first, I thought it might be *pardah*, but when I recalled I had seen other women in the village, and they had come before me, I repeated the question. He put his head down and said "she is hiding behind the jute-stick fence as she has hardly anything to wear and cannot come out before "big gentlemen". "Big gentlemen" felt ashamed that such a thing has been allowed to happen, in spite of their being "Big" and "Gentlemen". How small we felt! In spite of our hundred and one relief organisations we have not been able to reach Kartick and millions like him all over disease-and-famine-stricken Bengal. The call is "To the village." "To the village", and that at once. The Mayor's Relief Fund has reached this unknown Kartick, but other Karticks must be found and relieved of their shame and degradation. He did not ask for money, he did not ask for clothes and blankets, and what we gave him he took grudgingly and told us he could still work. He is one of the few healthy men we saw in Majhipara.

Believe it or not, that is the actual picture of a Bengal village I visited on Christmas Day, 1943.

Special Article

The South African Pegging Act

Denial Of Municipal Franchise To Indians

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

EVER since Mahatma Gandhi espoused the cause of his Indian fellow-countrymen in Natal after the South African War, commonly known as the Boer War, racial friction between India and the Union of South Africa has been sharp. Not only has the Pegging Legislation against the Indians in the colonies of Natal and Transvaal of the Union—expressing the determination of the white immigrants to deny the rights of citizenship to the non-white immigrants of the colonies—been definitely atrocious but the general racial policy and the treatment of the Indian immigrants in the Dominions is also open to grave objection. In an article published in the *Daily Sketch* (a London newspaper) of November 1, 1943, Sir Frederick Whyte, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, discusses India's relations with other members of the British Commonwealth. He is of opinion that India's position in the political field with respect to the Dominions is secure because India takes part in the Imperial Conferences, she has her own member on the War Cabinet, and she sends her representatives to the League of Nations. In the matter of trade treaties, Sir Frederick writes, like the Ottawa Agreement etc., India's position in the economic field is fairly consolidated. But "neither in political nor in economic relations can the Commonwealth evade the crucial issue which arises in the treatment of the Indian immigrants in the Dominions and especially in South Africa.....India can never be satisfied or be a satisfactory partner in the British Commonwealth unless and until statesmanship finds a tolerable *via media* between her proud self-respect and the unquestioned right of each Dominion to control immigration." While pointing to the British responsibility in the matter, Sir Frederick Whyte continues: "We are bound to support him (any statesman who will come forward with a solution for the present situation of estrangement between India and the Dominions) in any action he takes to maintain India's rights in the Dominions, and at the same time a Dominion by

its very nature has sovereign control over its own affairs and is not subject to any kind of dictation whatsoever from London. We can, and we must, play the part of a mediator whenever possible. We shall not forget that now that we have proved there can be a great co-operative society of the British nations living in active partnership together, the next test of statesmanship will be to find a place for India within its wide circle."

On December 1, Senator C. F. Clarkeson, the Minister of the Interior in the Union of South Africa met a deputation of the Natal Indian Congress which submitted a memorandum before him on the Pegging Act and its implications. During the month lying between the publication of Sir Frederick Whyte's article in the *Daily Sketch* and this deputation, the United States of America gave an outstanding example for the Union of South Africa to follow. On November 26, the American Senate passed the Magnuson Bill repealing the 61-year-old Chinese Exclusion Acts and thus placing the Chinese immigrants on a quota basis and making them eligible for United States citizenship. Now, the position is that the Chinese form an inseparable part of the United Nations, but the Indians have no individual share in this coalition other than what they have being dependent upon the British. Besides, India has not the same rights as the Dominions have in the political field. Whatever Sir Frederick may consider with regard to India's representation at the Commonwealth meetings, there is no gainsaying the stern fact that India has not the same paramount rights as the Dominions possess. What rights India apparently enjoys in the political field with respect to the Dominions amount to nothing else than an act of grace done to her by Great Britain. The position of India is still impressed by the Pegging legislation in the Union of South Africa. The differentiation of India from the Dominions can in no way be better exposed than in the following lines from a statement issued in Bombay (October 23, 1943) by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi and Mr. Mahommed Ahmed Jadwat, the two representatives in India of the South-African Indian Congress:—"Field Marshal Smuts refused to stay his hand in regard to the recent Pegging Act against Indians in South Africa, a fact which has thrown a slur on the dramatic page of world history he has personally written during the half a century of his public life. But Field-Marshal Smuts cannot be the apostle of a just and enduring international peace, guaranteeing equality of opportunity and the right to live to communities, people and countries without first conceding the Indian demand for a charter of rights, which is as follows:—

(1) the recognition of Indians as South African nationals and the extension to Indians of citizenship rights including parliamentary, provincial and civic franchise; (2) the repeal of all legislation adversely affecting Indian nationals in

MRS. PRABHABATI BOSE

DEATH IN CALCUTTA

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. Probhabati Bose on Tuesday last at her residence, at 38/2, Elgin Road, Calcutta. She was 75.

She was the wife of the late Janaki Nath Bose. She leaves behind her seven sons, the eldest of whom is Councillor Mr. Satish Chandra Bose. Her other sons are ex-Councillor and ex-Alderman, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bose, Dr. Sunil Bose, ex-Mayor Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Silesh Chandra Bose.

The Corporation offices were closed on Wednesday for half the day in honour of her memory.

the Union of South Africa, and the removal of all statutory and administrative restrictions on their rights to ownership of land, trade and residence; (3) the inclusion of Indians in the Old Age Pensions Act, Blind Persons Act and in all other existing social welfare legislations; the inclusion of Indians on a basis of equality in all legislations based on social security and social benefits, including free hospitals and medical treatment, family allowance, unemployment and sick benefits; (4) the removal of all obstacles to securing of employment in industry, trade and agriculture at a living wage to enable decent family living standard; (5) the grant of free primary and secondary education and of admission of students to universities and technical colleges."

Though the above lines are charged with bitter feelings, the implication of the entire situation is explicitly revealed.

Field-Marshal Smuts nurtures a great plan for the Corporation of all the British territories in Africa. While on his mission to England and America for the last several occasions, he has won applause from the people of those countries for his democratic ideals. But what with all his good name and his propaganda on the larger question of the rights of Africans wherever they live, his failure to rightly tackle the South African Indian question will surely prove a fruitful source of racial misunderstanding. "It will be in the fitness of things if the people of England and America invite the Field-Marshal to first bring a regime of justice in his country for the Indians, the coloured and the Africans, before he presumes to chart the seas of international peace on an enduring and just basis, for such a canker of racialism within will not allow the body of world peoples to survive even two decades after the conclusion of peace (after this war)."

The Trading and Occupation of Land (in Natal and Transvaal) Restriction Act, commonly known as the Pegging Bill, which has gone so far as to change the ways of life for 250,000 people living in the two colonies and which has created a good deal of anger among the 40 millions Indians in India, has the following baneful effects: In Transvaal, this Act extends for a further three years the provisions of the interim legislation enacted for the year in 1939 and extended to another two years in 1941, by which purchases of property by Indians in areas not already subject to other restrictions are prohibited without the special permission of the Minister. In Natal it prohibits Indians from purchasing property and Europeans from selling property to Indians in predominantly European areas in Durban without the Minister's permission and provides for the extension of similar provisions to other areas in Natal on sufficient cause being shown after enquiry. There have been hitherto no statutory restrictions upon the acquisition of land by the Asiatics in Natal, though provision exists for insertion of an anti-Asiatic clause in title deeds.

As showing the effects that the Pegging Bill has produced in the two colonies of the Union of South Africa, I reproduce an item of news dated November 6, 1943 received in this country from Maritzburg. It reads as follows: "That the Indian municipal vote in Natal cannot be extended by the

acquisition of property was the effect of a judgment given by Judge President Hathorn of the South African Supreme Court. The Court had before it an application by way of a review to set aside the decision of the Ladysmith-Burges Roll Revision Court, which had refused to allow Mr. Abdool Karim, an Indian, to be enrolled as a voter in Ward 3, Ladysmith. Mr. Karim had acquired property in 1913, and had on that account been enrolled as a voter in Ward 1. In 1935, he acquired property in Ward 3 and applied in 1943 for registration as municipal voter in that Ward as well as in Ward 1. The Review Court refused the application and Mr. Karim appealed to the Supreme Court to set aside the decision. Giving judgment, Judge Hathorn said that Ordinance 19 of 1924 and Ordinance 21 of 1942 prescribed the rights of the Indians to the votes they already had. The object of the saving provisos was to save rights, and it would be contrary to commonsense to hold that they created rights. As it happened, it would also be contrary to authority. The application was dismissed with costs."

It is easily conceivable what a great gloom this has brought over the Indians in South Africa, who have sent their representatives to this country in order to secure support and sympathy from the motherland in their struggle for a repeal of

RE-APPOINTMENT OF C. E. O.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION

The following letter dated 24th December, 1943 from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department (Municipal) Branch, to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta has been received:—

"With reference to your letter No. S-2627, dated the 22nd December, 1943, I am directed to say that the request for the approval of Government to the re-appointment of Mr. S. Chatterji, M.A., as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta for a further term of two years from the 24th December 1946, will be considered by the Government of the day at the relevant time."

the Act that denies the Indians in South Africa their right to self-respect and citizenship. These representatives have stressed upon the need for the Government of India to be represented on the proposed Commission to inquire into the Natal Indian question, which the South African Government is expected to appoint shortly. This Commission will possibly discuss the matters arising out of the Capetown Agreement, which has already imposed certain obligations on the South African Indians and in return for which certain benefits have been promised by the Union Government.

Field-Marshal Wavell is reported to have been in correspondence with Field-Marshal Smuts regarding the Union Government's policy towards the Indian nationals. And the delay in enforcing either the Reciprocity Act, which was passed by the Central Legislative Assembly in July last (1943), or the trade sanctions for which decision was taken in

August last (1943), has been conjectured to be caused by the said correspondence between the two Field-M Marshals. Again, unofficial quarters hold that Lord Wavell and Field-Marshal Smuts met in London, and the result has been the slowing down of the temper of the Central Government against South Africa although Dr. Khare attempted in the mean time to take effective action against the Union nationals. The rules under the Reciprocity Act have been formed but not acted upon.

When despair grows strong in this country in relation to the action, or better inaction, of the Government of India in discharge of its natural and moral responsibility towards the Indian immigrants in the Union of South Africa, Senator Clarkeson, the Minister of the Interior in the Union and Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, India's High Commissioner in South Africa, have pronounced in favour of admitting Indians to municipal and parliamentary franchise. Though some people have found fault with Senator Clarkeson and Sir Ahmed Khan for side-tracking the immediate issue of the Pegging Act, the *Indian Social Reformer* fondly hopes that General Smuts may utilise the trust reposed in him to revise the anti-Indian policy of the successive South African Governments including his own and may place it on a footing more in harmony with his character as a philosopher. Between these hopes and fears, between a sense of relief and a sense of disgust, let us see whether Senator Clarkeson and Sir Shafaat, or those who want simply the immediate repeal of the Pegging Act, are in the right.

As a matter of personal opinion Senator Clarkeson says that the question of Indian representation must be faced first in town councils, then in provincial councils and the Union Parliament. It may be that it is his personal opinion and it has no official colour. The occasion for his address was no other than the meeting of the Natal Municipal Executives. "No doubt this will lead to a great deal of controversy", he said, "nevertheless, I am confident that municipal franchise on a communal basis will have to be granted to Indians on property and educational qualifications. I personally can see no reason why communal franchise should not also be granted on property and educational qualifications for provincial councils and the Union Parliament. We cannot expect the Indian population in Natal to be voiceless in the control of municipal and state affairs."

Some twenty years ago the Natal Provincial Council took away Indian franchise and the greater wrong that the Council did to the Indians was that it did not allow an Indian to be a burgess on a communal basis instead of depriving him of municipal franchise. The new deal which Senator Clarkeson suggests, it is sure, cannot operate immediately, but he himself admits. "I am raising the matter now because it is one to which an earnest attention will have to be given." The good intention of Senator Clarkeson cannot be questioned.

The question of repatriation of the Indians cannot arise, for the scheme is long dead. Over 85 per cent of the Indians in South Africa are South-African-born, and they will certainly not think of leaving Natal in spite of the disabilities that they are labouring under. Again, there is a section of the European population which sees no virtue at

all in the Indian and is all out for any repressive measures that can be brought into existence to make things not only uncomfortable but degrading to him. Senator Clarkeson has paid his attention to both these problems. Except in two things Senator Clarkeson has given his full support to the Indian cause. These two differences may be stated in his words. "We in South Africa", he says, have got to settle the question without interference from outside." And, "there is also a very noisy section of the Indian community who does not wish a settlement at any time. They are out to cause as much trouble and inconvenience as possible." One should like to point out that before Senator Clarkeson thought of completely separating the Indians in South Africa from their mother-country he should have demanded the immediate repeal of the Pegging Act at least as a token of good feelings on the part of the Europeans to the Indian nationals. This omission in the Senator's speech is enough to curdle all his good wishes, as a drop of acid is enough to spoil a bucketful of milk.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan's advice to the Indians in South Africa is to conduct their daily relations with the Europeans in a spirit of friendliness and mutual adjustment. The Government of India will, however, be looked up to for safeguarding their legitimate interests both under the Capetown Agreement and in accordance with the conditions agreed upon in regard to early emigration from India. It is strange that the Government of India is not actually taking up the Indian question in South Africa after so much of hue and cry raised by the deprived Indians in the Dark Continent and after also such tumultuous discussions in the Indian legislature. And how can, on the face of it, the poor forsaken Indians in the Union of South Africa proceed to live in amity with the Europeans. If Sir Shafaat means that the Indians must carry any burden that the Whites choose to place on the coloured in South Africa he is utterly mistaken. If a patchwork of amity is effected, and if the main problem is left without solution, the Indians in South Africa are sure to sink into the depths of oblivion and disgrace. The Indians have won their right of citizenship in the Union of South Africa by dint of their toil and they must preserve that right at any cost, against any opposition or any undue demand upon them by the European nationals in South Africa.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN CALCUTTA'S HEALTH

Calcutta's health, though still abnormally bad, showed further improvement in the week ended December 25. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,124 (including three who died from injuries in the air raid on December 5) against 1,406 (including 16 who died from air raid injuries) in the previous week, 1,806 (including 334 air raid victims) in the week before; 634 in the corresponding week of last year; and an average of 638 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

The toll of malaria was less—there were 114 deaths against 117 in the previous week and 175 in the week before. Deaths from small-pox dropped to 55 from 72. Attacks from the disease also dropped appreciably, from 103 to 88. But cholera attacks rose from 76 to 86 as also deaths which were 38 as against 26 in the previous week.

"Paupers" deaths recorded a fall, being 240 against 345 in the previous week.

Special Article.**Some Titbits Of Calcutta Life As Seen In Warren Hastings's Minutes**

[By BISHNUPADA CHAKRAVARTI, M.A.]

"OUR settlement has increased to a degree of magnitude and splendour which evinces the wisdom of your measures and the mildness of your Government(1)"—this was a part of the farewell address given by the inhabitants of Calcutta to Warren Hastings on the eve of his retirement in 1785. This eulogy inevitably points out to the grandeur and importance which the town of Calcutta acquired during the administration of Warren Hastings. Compare Calcutta which Hastings saw on his coming to India—a town "with its open cesspools, its unburied corpses, its filth and squalor"—with Calcutta after his retirement—a town "studded with elegant mansions" and magnificent 'palaces' in the Esplanade. The period of Warren Hastings signalised the dawn of a new era of reform. He was a creation of the new civilising forces which came over England in the beginning of the latter half of the 18th century. The same civilising forces inspired and guided his political ideals and activities in India. A man gifted with many talents, his genius was not spent up only in pursuit of foreign conquests and annexations but it also found an automatic course in different channels to meet different ends. The political and administrative achievements of Warren Hastings are fairly well known to us, and hundreds of scholarly pens have immortalised them in the pages of history. But this is not the end of the whole drama. A man of keen insight, he did not allow even the minor details and problems to escape his notice. The thirty-sixth clause (2) of the Regulating Act empowered the Governor-General to frame rules and regulations relating to the civic administrations of the Fort William, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Calcutta was the residence of Warren Hastings and the seat of East India Company's power. So naturally he could not be a dummy spectator of the daily-increasing needs and necessities of his metropolis. Few minutes of Warren Hastings, recorded in the Home Department Proceedings, bear ample testimony to the fact as to how some problems of Calcutta life interested him and how he attempted to solve them.

Among the many problems of the 18th century Calcutta which attracted the attention of Warren Hastings, the deplorable condition of roads and streets was one. Before his time there were no big roads like any of our modern days. The roads and streets were generally short and narrow. The breadth of the thoroughfares were still more reduced by the appearance of a large number of huts, sheds or stalls on both sides(8). Moreover, the roads in most cases were left unclean, dusty and out of repair. The drainage system even if it existed was practically neglected. The inhabitants frequently used to burn bricks on the highways with the result that the sky remained smoky during the day time. Nuisances of every kind were committed on the road-sides without the least hesitation. All these spoke of the general filthiness and insanitary condition of the town. For this reason Calcutta was called by a foreign visitor "one of the filthiest places of the world(4)." Warren Hastings was not an idle dreamer; he himself felt the effects of insalubrity produced by the

hopeless conditions of the thoroughfares. He was not slow to find the remedy. For the purposes of ventilations his plan was to construct and complete some big and extensive highways of forty feet breadth in straight and parallel lines at the distance of 200 yds each(5). He gave also some specific instances of this particular type of road. One of them was the plan of a road, on the western part of the town, leading from Baghbazar to the Cantonment at Chaurangi passing through Shovabazar, Mechuaabazar, Lalbazar and Dharmatalla etc.(6) For the improvement of the condition of roads and streets, Warren Hastings suggested the appointment of a Surveyor whose duty would be "to keep the streets and roads clean and in repair and keep the drains in order, to prevent all encroachments on the streets and roads by buildings, huts, temporary sheds or bazar stalls, to remove incumbrances and nuisances of every kind(7)," with a view to indemnifying the properties of the grounds through which the roads were to pass. Warren Hastings hit upon a plan for raising a fund by levying one per cent. tax on the current value of all the grounds situated within Calcutta(8).

Outbreaks of fire with their terrible havoc were a natural feature of old Calcutta. The reasons for the sufferings of the inhabitants are not far to seek. The streets and lanes of Calcutta were congested; there was hardly any building of stones or bricks; almost all the houses were constructed of mud or 'matted' walls and of straw or thatched roof(9). The practice of constructing houses with thatched roofs probably came into vogue as early as 1758 when an attempt was made by the servants of the Company to rebuild the town(10). In a thickly populated and congested place with buildings of such type, fire can easily spread its havoc far and wide. In the 18th century the idea of a fire brigade was probably unknown. But still Hastings tried to check this natural calamity by legislation. His minutes (11) clearly shows that he diagnosed the thatched houses as the sole cause of this terrible havoc and therefore he wanted to remove them from the town. The measures which he recommended as remedy were :—

(1) No house, shed or building of any kind with 'matted' walls or thatched roofs should be constructed within the town and after the expiry of 2 years these should not be permitted to remain within the boundaries of Calcutta.

(2) The export of straw to Calcutta should totally be stopped.

(3) Two Committees of Indian and British inhabitants respectively, consisting of 10 members each, should be formed to deal with the measures for the future prevention of fires.

(4) A few commissioners be appointed who should ascertain and fix the particular space required by each proprietor of the shops on the roadsides. Warren Hastings in suggesting this particular item probably thought of removing the congestion of the streets.

In checking the practice of indiscriminate selling and use of spirituous liquors Warren Hastings was much troubled and perplexed. In his minutes he said "... for the restricting of the sale of spirituous

liquors which I had attempted but found so replete with difficulties and objections that I rather chose to postpone the further consideration of it.....(12)" Spirit drinking in the shape of arrack was very common in the 18th century. It seems to have been the "first beverage" to which the English men addicted themselves(13). Many stories are still told about the evil habit of wide spread arrack drinking. During the early days of Hastings's residence at Calcutta, multitudes of arrack shops existed throughout the streets. There was no license, no restriction for free drinking. Attempts to put a stop to this practice had been made before, but without any salutary effect. Hastings also realised the difficulty of his task, as arrack was considered to be a common drink. To destroy the arrack shops and to stop the practice completely seemed to him something impossible. What he wanted to do was to restrict the habit of indiscriminate arrack drinking and the practice of arrack selling and to check the excesses by subjecting the vendors to penalties. "To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in a large and intricate Town, where the call for it is so powerful and the Traffic so lucrative would, be a vain attempt. All that can be done by any Government in case of this nature will be to confine it to certain bounds; to lessen the quantity of arrack which shall be sold by restricting the number and fixing the stations of the licensed shops and by granting the license on a pecuniary lease which will of course raise the price of the arrack, to make it the interest of the vendor to prevent excesses by subjecting him to penalties for them and to arm him with a power to the exercise of which his interest will be sufficient incitement to seize and confiscate all spirituous liquors which shall be exposed or intended for sale by others" (14).

Lastly much of Hastings's time and energy was spent in maintaining the internal peace and security of his capital. Dacoity, murdering, and stealing were committed with ruthlessness and ferocity. Armed dacoits with torches in their hands used to parade the streets at night (15). Rioting and hooliganism were regular features of the street scenes. Sometimes appeals were made even to the Board by the Police Commissioner for the issue of orders or proclamations for the prevention of these disturbances(16). The administrative machinery of the Company had not yet then passed through the first stage of evolution, it was only in the process of making. This explains the cause of insecurity of life and property. But Hastings tried to rectify it by overhauling the imperfect Police organisation of Calcutta. The different items of his minute(17) on the police organisation, although speak highly of his keen insight into the matter, are too broad

a subject to admit of their proper discussion in the little space here. The only thing which can be done is to refer to the important measures recommended by him.

They were—(1) To divide Calcutta into a number of Parishes, each under the charge of a certain number of pikes assisted by a *jamadar* and *thanadar*, who all in a body to be held responsible for the maintenance of the peace of the division.

(2) The pikes "to patrol the streets at night to seize robbers, thieves, drunken persons and all disturbers of peace."

(3) The *thanadar* to keep an account of every householder and family and to watch the movements of the strangers.

(4) To appoint a Regulator of Police, who should work as an intermediary between the government and the divisional police officers. He should also be put in charge of all the *chaukis* of the town.

To sum up, was Warren Hastings a success or a failure in tackling some crude problems of Calcutta life? It is difficult to draw any dogmatic conclusion. No doubt the evils, he tried so much to mitigate, continued to exist even to a much later date. We hear of stories of daring dacoity, rioting and arrack drinking for a long time even after Hastings' retirement. But this much can be easily said to his credit that some of the evil practices of his time were checked, if not totally stopped and confined to certain bounds. His plan for the removal of thatched houses was a partial success. Many buildings of stones and bricks with extensive lawns were constructed in Calcutta during his time. Hastings himself built his beautiful villa at Alipur. Moreover, a large sum of money was spent for improving the sanitation of the town, and the work of opening up of some big and extensive roads in the heart of the town was undertaken. Herein lies the success of Hastings. He had thus rightly taken the lead in making Calcutta the metropolis of the East India Company. "The city had begun to take on an appearance," says Mervyn Davies "worthy of the capital of an empire and for this improvement it was indebted solely to the liberal and excellent taste of the late Governor-General (Mr. Hastings)."

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BENGAL FAMINE PHOTO IN U. S. JOURNAL

The newspaper "World Telegram", which last week published a series of photographs of Bengal famine has recently published in the centre of the editorial a picture of a homeless young Indian mother sitting on the street awaiting the arrival of a burial party to take the baby's body away. The paper said: "The picture in our opinion is the most powerful cartoon that could be conceived as a commentary on famine in India."

The War At Our Doors

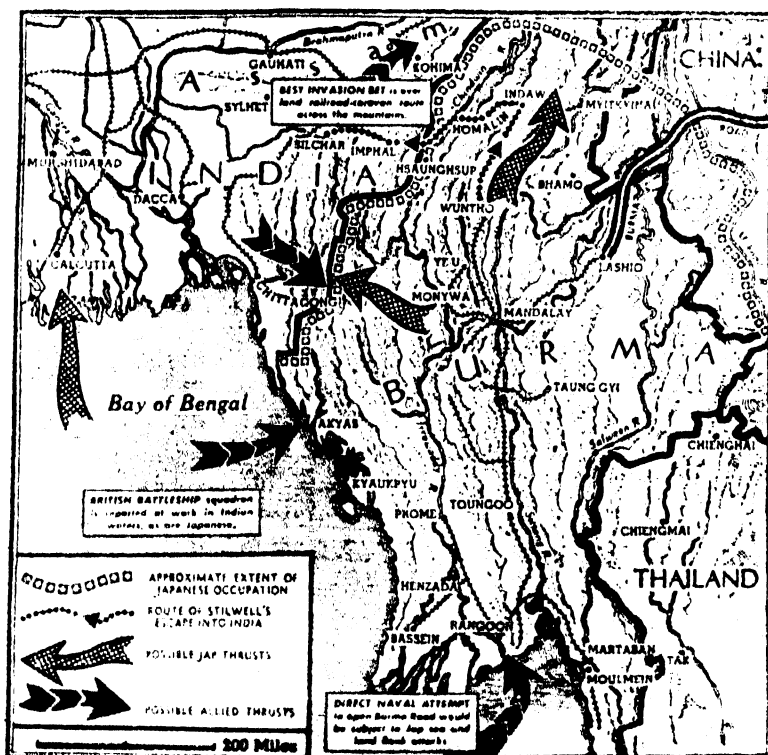
THE BATTLE-FRONT

PLANS TO STRIKE JAPAN FROM MANY DIRECTIONS

Result of The Cairo And Teheran Conferences

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in a Christmas Eve broadcast from New York on December 24, gave an indication of the plans for the subjugation of Japan and Germany drawn up at the Cairo and Teheran conferences. He promised the Japs "plenty of bad news in the not too far distant future. Increasingly powerful forces were now hammering at the enemy over an enormous arc curving down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma, forming a band of steel which is closing in on Japan.

"Plans for striking at Japan with a decisive force from many directions were discussed with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek at Cairo and the Generalissimo had gone back to Chungking "with the positive assurance of total victory over our common enemy."



RAID ON CHITTAGONG

SIX PLANES SHOT DOWN

Japanese bombers with fighter escort raided the Chittagong area in the morning of December 26. Allied fighters engaged the raiders and shot down five of them and damaged three others.

Another raiding aircraft was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and one damaged.

Reports indicate that the damage and casualties caused were light.

A. R. P. SHELTERS IN CALCUTTA

THEIR DIFFERENT TYPES AND EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the different types of A. R. P. shelters in Calcutta was described by Mr. S. Bandopadhyay, Deputy Engineer, Improvement Trust, speaking on "Bombing and Civil Defence, with particular reference to Calcutta" at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on December 28 last. He said that the conversion of ground floor rooms into shelters was a move in the right direction, but close attention should be paid to certain points, such as strengthening of the walls and roof for debris load, choice of buildings etc. Old brick structures, even if substantial, should be avoided. He advocated a 20 ins. thickness for baffle walls.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****THE BENGAL FAMINE AT THE LEAGUE MAHASABHA AND LIBERAL CONFERENCES****A Grave Picture of Rural Bengal**

BOTH at the third and final sitting of the session of the Muslim League held at Karachi on December 26 last, and at the opening of the 25th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held on the same day at Amritsar, the famine situation in Bengal was referred to.

At the League Conference, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, in a review of the activities of the League referred to the famine in Bengal. He said that the Bengal Ministry had done everything possible within the limited power they enjoyed and deplored that the Government of India and the British Government had not taken proper steps to avert the calamity.

At the opening session of the All-India Liberal Federation in Bombay, the Hon. Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru who moved the resolution on Bengal famine (which is published elsewhere) charged the Provincial, Central and His Majesty's Governments with the responsibility for the famine. He was of the opinion that if proper remedial steps had been taken long before, the magnitude of the tragedy would have been far less than what it had proved. Recalling his tour of the distressed areas in Bengal Pandit Kunzru gave a graphic account of the plight of the poor people in Bengal.

"A Government which has completely failed to discharge its elementary duties" added Pandit Kunzru "still claims to be the guardian of the masses and keeps all powers in its hands."

He attacked the Provincial and Central Governments on their failure to keep the public for a long time informed of the reality of the Bengal situation.

Concluding Pandit Kunzru said that a subject India and a hungry India in conjunction with other nations in similar position would always be a threat to world peace.

DEMAND FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE PRICE-CONTROL

On the final day of the League Conference the Hon'ble Mr. Hussain Imam moved a resolution demanding immediate, comprehensive and effective price control on necessities of life and to ration commodities.

Mr. Hussain Imam criticised the Government of India for not taking effective steps to prevent profiteering, hoarding and to arrange for the proper distribution of food-grains. Inflation was largely responsible for the present distress and Mr. Hussain Imam urged for taking effective steps to rescue poor people who had been affected adversely.

Mr. Hussain Imam, concluding, said that unless the Government of India took energetic steps they would not be able to achieve anything in view of the fact that trade and industry were very well organised in this country. By passing this resolution, he said, the League would be standing by, and fulfilling its duties to the masses.

"SIND HAS MADE SACRIFICES"

A spirited defence of the Sind Ministry's food policy was put forward by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Premier of Sind, who, seconded the resolution. He particularly resented the charge that the Sind Government were out to win their favour at the expense of the vast majority of producers and consumers. He said that exactly the

opposite was the case. Our critics seem to forget that the Sind Government had the courage to turn down the Government of India's open invitation to drop price control which was tantamount to giving a free hand to exploit and make money at the expense of the consumer. If the Sind Government had done so then truly they could have been accused of zamindari domination, but actually they had made sacrifices, such sacrifices that they deserved well of the country.

"THANKS FOR HELP TO BENGAL"

Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Premier, who supported the resolution sincerely thanked the military and the whole country for the great help and practical sympathy they had shown to Bengal in her time of trial.

Dealing with the Aman crop in Bengal, Sir Nazimuddin said it was essential to get hold of the Aman crop in order to meet the situation better. But the Central Government was advocating a policy which may frustrate the object of getting hold of the Aman crop in Bengal this year. The Bengal Ministry had gone on with their scheme in this connection but objections were raised by a member of the Government of India only a few days ago.

If those objections were not quickly withdrawn there might be great difficulty in the procurement of the Aman crop, Sir Nazimuddin warned.

The Bengal Premier then painted a grave picture of the conditions in rural Bengal. Although the famine was being overcome, the situation from the point of view of clothing and health was giving cause for anxiety. In many villages as much as 50 per cent. of the population had been stricken down by malaria which was of a most virulent type. The lack of quinine and paucity of doctors added the complexity of the problem.

Sir Nazimuddin took the opportunity to issue an emphatical denial of the statement issued by Mr. Savarkar that conversions of starving Hindus had taken place. There was not an iota of truth in Mr. Savarkar's statement, said Sir Nazimuddin, and added that neither Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee nor any Hindu Sabha leader had mentioned such a thing to him either directly or indirectly. It was extra-ordinary, Sir Nazimuddin concluded, that a responsible leader of a section of the Hindus should give currency to such a baseless charge.

After Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury also supported the resolution it was passed unanimously.

LEAGUE AND FOOD POLICY

Earlier at the opening session of the Muslim League Conference held on December 24, Mr. M. A. Jinnah in course of his presidential address referred to the conference of Muslim Premiers which he had convened in Delhi in November last. He asserted that there was an entire agreement among the premiers and it was absolutely untrue to suggest that Lord Wavell took the wind out of the League sail by summoning the League premiers. The interview with the Viceroy came about only after the premiers and himself had fully discussed the food problem and desired to meet the Viceroy. Mr. Jinnah had no machinations whatsoever which Lord Wavell had upset. He had made it plain already that so far as the food policy was concerned the

League was willing to do its utmost in wiping out the scourge of famine and prevent its recurrence anywhere in India. However, Mr. Jinnah asked whether in dealing with the food question, the agriculturists, the producers of food grains, should be bled white to fatten the industrialists and whether there was going to be one rule of justice for one class and another rule of justice to another class. He was for total control of prices of not only food grains but also of essential articles necessary for the existence of the agriculturists.

LEAGUE RESOLUTION ON BENGAL FAMINE

The following resolution on the Bengal famine was passed by the Muslim League:—

"This conference records its opinion that the Bengal famine which is responsible for the loss of lakhs and lakhs of lives and for widespread misery, destitution and malnutrition affecting over a crore of Bengal's population, is a man-made famine. The food crisis and the sufferings of the people were accentuated by the bungling and inefficiency of the Muslim League Ministry, which was installed in office by manoeuvring on the part of the then Governor of Bengal. The price racket and the black market were encouraged by the policy of the League Ministry, which appointed its party supporters as Government agents for the purchase of rice in famine-stricken Bengal and who were given advances of more than Rs. 5 crores for such purpose.

"This conference offers its heartfelt sympathy to the victims of famine and their families and calls upon the British Government to appoint an impartial commission to inquire into the causes of the famine and to report as to how the persons responsible for this famine should be dealt with.

"This conference calls upon the Government to appoint a representative committee composed of the leaders of all parties to formulate a scheme of rehabilitation in order to restore the social and economic life of the Province."

"PRODUCT OF MALADMINISTRATION AND MISRULE"

At the 25th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held at Amritsar, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerji delivering his presidential address on December 26, the opening day of the session said:

"Let me in the first instance convey to you and through you to the rest of India the deep gratitude of Bengal for the spontaneous sympathy and solicitude displayed by one and all during the recent famine crisis. We have special reasons to thank the Punjab for what she has done for us. I shall not dwell at length on this great catastrophe which must have involved the loss of more than million of human lives.

"But let me emphasise that the famine was not due to any pranks of nature but was the product of mal-administration and misrule. It is indeed the greatest blot on British rule in India. If one thousandth part of the misery that fell on Bengal had taken place in

England or America, it would have shaken the very foundation of any existing Government.

"To-day there are hope and cheer in many quarters on account of the enormous rice crop with which nature has just blessed Bengal. Let us not forget, however, that if Government bungles in the coming months as it has during the past, even a bumper crop will not save Bengal. Again, the suffering people have become so devitalised and diseases are so rampant that death-roll will not decrease in any appreciable manner unless effective measures are forthwith taken for better nutrition and treatment. The entire social and economic structure of Bengal has received a terrible shock and Bengal must pass through an intensive and extensive programme of rehabilitation. This is a gigantic task which can be performed only by the joint efforts of Government and the people."

FREEDOM FROM FAMINE CAN BE SECURED BY FREEDOM FROM ALIEN BONDAGE

Presiding over the Second Session of the All-India Hindu Students' Conference, held at Amritsar on December 28 Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Working President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha said:

"Famine-stricken Bengal has special lessons to impart to the student world of Hindusthan. Due to starvation, malnutrition and disease millions of our people have perished. We are grateful to the Punjab and other provinces for the spontaneous assistance rendered to famished Bengal. Particularly, the splendid work done by the Arya Samaj deserves mention.

Bengal is now in the grip of Malaria and Cholera and there is paucity of Quinine and other drugs which can save human lives. In some villages in East Bengal more than half the population had been swept away by famine and its aftermath. In some places in Midnapore skulls are lying on the road side, the jackals having devoured the rest of the famished victims of the famine.

"This famine has clearly demonstrated that a strong Central Government is essential to cope with such a crisis and to co-ordinate the activities of the provinces. It will be a blunder to weaken the Centre in the future Constitution of India.

"The young mind in Bengal and different parts of India has been in a state of ferment. There is a feeling that the present political and social fabric has merely tended to perpetuate the wretchedness of the masses. The old slogans and shibboleths do not work any more. The young people, particularly the students, are demand-

ing a more realistic and more humane ideal. The idea of mere charity is repulsive to the poor masses. The starving and famished people demand justice upon this earth.

"Freedom from famine can be secured by freedom from alien bondage. India wants her freedom."

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CALAMITY

The National Liberal Federation which is meeting in Bombay passed the following resolution regarding famine in Bengal and food situation in India :—

"The National Liberal Federation of India shares the universal feeling of horror at the tragedy that has overwhelmed Bengal and has resulted in general misery and starvation in that important province and deaths on a scale hitherto unprecedented in the recent history of famines in India. It sympathises deeply with the people of Bengal and Orissa in their sufferings.

"The Federation is strongly of opinion that both the Central and Provincial Governments as well as His Majesty's Government are largely responsible for the serious mal-administration which has led to the calamity by lack of provision and effective planning and the shortage of food which should have been foreseen and prevented.

"The Federation is also deeply distressed at the fact that the disease has followed famine and is exacting an even heavier toll of life than starvation. It draws attention to the significant fact that in India alone of all countries at present within the British Commonwealth, has such a tragedy taken place

"The Federation considers that in order to ascertain the causes of the famine, to apportion responsibility and to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, a commission of inquiry should be appointed by the Government, comprising independent responsible persons. It is further of the opinion that immediate measures should be taken to rehabilitate the stricken population and to prevent the spread of disease.

"The National Liberal Federation of India regrets that the Government of India failed to realise in time the gravity of the food situation throughout the country or to check the unprecedented rise in the prices of the necessities of life, resulting in the hardship and suffering among all classes of the population. It is strongly of opinion that His Majesty's Government should arrange for the import of foodstuffs into India as recommended by the Food Grains Policy Committee until the shortage has been removed and prices have sufficiently fallen.

The Federation urges the Government of India to enforce a policy of rationing in large towns with special attention to the provision of milk products for mothers and children and to insist on an equitable distribution of food in the best interests of masses.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF REHABILITATION OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE

Supply of Nourishing Food Free Or At Cheap Rates

THE Government of Bengal are now, it is learnt, examining the question of rehabilitating the various classes of people who have been affected by the famine of 1943, and by the cyclone of the previous year.

Besides the restoration of land sold by the petty cultivators, the Government decision about which was announced a few days ago, the measures under consideration of Government in this connection include rehabilitation of those who have lost their vitality and strength due to continued privations and part-starvation over a long period, who have sold their assets and migrated to other areas in quest of food and are at present homeless, who have sold or lost their houses, fishermen who have lost their means of livelihood by selling their boats, and artisans, agriculturists and others who have sold their professional requisites or agricultural implements and are consequently unable to earn their livelihood.

Cultivators who have lost their cattle or sold them, petty traders who have run through their capital or lost their occupations, lower middle class people, and others who have had to borrow money at high rates with or without mortgage of property, and labourers who have become physical wrecks and are consequently unable to earn living for themselves and their families are also proposed to be brought within the scope of the scheme.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO RYOTS

The Government of Bengal promulgated the Bengal Alienation of Agricultural Land (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1943 on December 24 last to provide for the restoration to ryots and under-ryots of agricultural lands alienated by them during 1943, as a result of the prevailing economic distress. The Ordinance, which comes into force immediately, will extend to the whole of Bengal.

Neither the High Court nor any civil court shall have jurisdiction in any matter which the Collector is empowered to dispose of under this Ordinance.

METHODS OF REHABILITATION

The methods of rehabilitation will mainly be the continued supply of nourishing food free or at cheap rates through existing relief organisations, collection of various classes of homeless people in work centres where appropriate occupation will be given to them and from where they will ultimately be sent to their home areas and re-established in life, house building loans and grants, loans and grants for purchasing cattle and agricultural implements and repurchase of professional tools and other essential articles. Long-term loans are also contemplated for persons whom it is intended to restart on their business or occupation as also to those who may have borrowed money from *mahajans* at high rates of interest.

CALCUTTA RATIONING SCHEME CRITICISED

Reference to Calcutta's food rationing scheme was made by Mr. M. L. Shah in his presidential address at the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta recently.

Welcoming the decision of the Government of India to undertake to feed Calcutta so as to enable the local Government to concentrate on better distribution of foodgrains in the interior of the Province, he said that the Calcutta rationing scheme contained some provisions which were likely to cause unnecessary hardships to the public. For instance, the Government had now decided not to recognize the consumers' co-operative societies under the scheme. It was surprising that the Government should have arrived at this decision in spite of the fact that the Gregory Committee was in favour of such societies being utilized for distribution of foodstuffs under rationing. Secondly, no retail traders would be allowed to sell rationed articles which would be distributed through Government stores or through employers' shops and thus the normal channels of trade would not be allowed to function. This was in sharp contrast to the Bombay scheme where there were about 650 private and 150 Government shops.

Now, when any false step might entail the sacrifice of thousands of valuable lives, it would be most unwise if the knowledge and experience of private traders was not fully utilized and if amateurish experiments were made by entrusting the work of distribution to inexperienced Government agencies. To ensure a smooth and successful working of the rationing scheme, the Government should without further delay revise their policy and supplement private trade where necessary and not supplant it. Another difficulty to which the public would be put would arise from the Government's decision that the consumers would not have the option to choose their dealers.

He urged the appointment of a small and compact food committee for Calcutta with representatives from each of the five local Chambers of Commerce and a bigger Food Council with representatives of the public so that Government might take advantage of their advice and have a proper appreciation of the needs of the public.

WINTER RELIEF IN BENGAL

About a million pieces of cotton blankets, wrappers or chaddars, children's garments, hessian blankets and quilts have been purchased and allotted to different districts in Bengal for free distribution to the poor, from the Central Relief

Fund, the Governor's Cyclone Relief Fund and the provincial revenues, says a Press Note. The total cost has been about Rs. 65,00,000, about 60 per cent. of which has been met by the Bengal Government.

A considerable proportion of these winter coverings despatched through the Department of Civil Supplies, has already reached the districts and more are being sent daily.

EXPORT OF MILK PRODUCTS BANNED IN BENGAL

The Government of Bengal have, under the Defence of India Rules, issued an order prohibiting conveyance of any commodity containing milk in any form as an ingredient outside the province of Bengal without a permit. Personal luggage is however exempted from the operation of the order.

ALL-INDIA FOOD CONFERENCE

A Press Note says: In pursuance of the policy announced after the fourth All-India Food Conference to extend price control of foodgrains throughout India proceedings through the stages of local and regional co-ordination of prices, the Government of India have summoned a conference on January 6, 1944, to decide the levels at which price of rice should be stabilized for the current crop, and of other kharif grains in relation to rice. Each of the 11 Provinces and the Governments of certain States have been invited to send representatives to the Conference, which is expected to complete its deliberations in a single day.

ALL-INDIA RICE FORECAST

India may produce this year a million tons more rice than her normal requirements. According to the first all India rice forecast, India's total rice crop will be a record one exceeding 28½ million tons as against her pre-war consumption figure of 27½ million tons, made up of 26 millions tons produced in the country and one-and-a-half million tons imported from Burma.

Every province will share in this increase. Bengal will lead with sixteen per cent. increase in acreage and forty-five per cent. in production. Assam comes next with three per cent. in acreage and ten per cent. in production, as against the All-India figures of six per cent. and sixteen per cent. respectively. Bengal should have a rice crop of 9.7 million tons and the final forecast may even show a crop of over ten million tons.

HELP FROM AMERICA FOR BENGAL

PEARL BUCK'S APPEAL

New York, December 28.

Pearl Buck and Richards Walsh have signed an appeal on behalf of the India Famine Relief Committee pointing out the urgent necessity of aid to Bengal and reporting that China has already sent a million of rupees, while the British Press are urging collections for relief. "What America is doing about this question is that the Friends Service Committee with characteristic promptness have shipped 25,000 cases of evaporated milk. With that one exception America has done nothing. A Calcutta newspaper speaks ironically of 'that democratic and humanitarian spirit that once made America so popular with the Indian intelligentsia'. Are the English and Chinese quicker in their sympathies than the Americans? Do the Americans alone listen avidly for the assurance that the 'peak' has passed. Or are they as eager as other United Nations people to see that wholehearted relief programme is put into effect in India? The people of America who have in the past always opened their hearts and purses to suffering everywhere should not miss this great chance to show friendship for the people of India. We must act—act quickly."

U. S. MILK FOR INDIA

Washington, December 28.

The U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull questioned at a Press conference on reports that the U. S. Government is planning to send milk to India for famine victims, said that the Government does not handle in ordinary conditions bulk commodities over such distance especially when such commodities are available in suitable quantities much nearer to the affected areas.

Mr. Hull recalled the American Red Cross announcement that the Red Cross is preparing to send tinned milk and vitamin tablets to India shortly.

U. S. RED CROSS HELP

Washington, December 26.

The American Red Cross has announced that it is preparing to send "very shortly" 500,000 lb. of evaporated milk and almost 2,000,000 multi-vitamin tablets to India for famine victims.

The consignment will go to Calcutta whence it will be sent to destitute areas. The milk shipment will be equivalent to a million quarts of liquid milk while the vitamin tablets will be sufficient for 10,000 children for three months.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

“A man, too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.”—Cicero

How America Ensures Clean Eating Utensils

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

EDITOR

“Journal Of The American Medical Association”

AND

“Hygeia”: The Health Magazine

EVERYBODY knows now that insufficiently washed table-ware can transmit disease. Indeed, the word has got around to such an extent that one sees people sitting in restaurants carefully re-wiping the knives and forks and even some of the dishes that have been put on the table.

In New York state there is a rule that all eating, drinking and cooking utensils in public places shall be so clean and disinfected as to be free from germs of the coliform group, and so that there shall not be more than one hundred bacteria on any single utensil. It might come as a surprise that any germs at all are permitted, but it is an exceedingly difficult task in modern life to have completely sterilized eating utensils in the home or anywhere else.

Practically complete removal of bacteria can be achieved by the use of the right kind of disinfecting soaps and materials. Many people think that the washing of utensils in chlorinated water or exposure of the utensils to ultraviolet rays will make them quite free from germs.

However, these methods cannot be completely relied on. The dangerously unclean dish is not the one in which visible dirt is present, because that sort of dish will not be used. Those that are dangerous are the ones in which there is an almost in-

visible film of food-material under which bacteria may be developing. A device has been developed, known as a grease-film viewer, which enables anyone who wants to inspect a dish to do so with the rays of light and to find out whether or not there is material present on the dish.

In all American cafes and restaurants dishes are washed by dish-washing machines. Tableware washed by hand usually shows more bacteria than that washed by machines. When dishes are washed by hand, soap and water cannot be used at high temperatures as can be done in machines. Some of the difficulty in dish washing with machines arises from the fact that the machine itself is not properly handled or suitably controlled.

When dish washing machines are used, the machines must be kept clean at all times, the water must be changed as soon as it is dirty, clogging of drains must be prevented, tableware must be washed immediately. All dishes must be scraped before being placed in the machine. The dishes must be put into the machines in such a way that all surface are exposed to the action of the water and the dish washing soaps or detergents. The detergents are washing materials which help to emulsify the fats and coagulate foods, and which will work equally well in hard or soft water and will help in the rinsing process.

These materials must be put into the machine in such a way that the quantity put in is regular and reaches all parts of the dishes. In such a washing process it is unnecessary to dry the dishes. They are made so hot that the rinse water dries itself. Metalware and glasses, however, are usually dried with towels. Here again it is necessary to have suitable inspection to make certain that the towel itself is not so dirty that it adds germs to the knives, forks and tableware that has just been cleaned.

(Continued on page 177)

VITON '55

QUICKLY CURES

MALARIA

PERMANENTLY IN 48 HOURS.
NO RELAPSE—SAFE DRUG.

DOSE: 15—20 Drops, Twice Daily.

Price: Bot. Half oz.—9 Annas.

Agents: **M. BHATTACHARYA & CO., Clive Street, Calcutta**

Formula: Viton '55 contains leaf juice of *Vitex Paniculata* (V. Negundo—Sanskrit Sindhuvar) and Alkaloid of its root bark in Alcohol.

Properties: Antiparasitic, Styptic, Prophylactic.

Indications: Malaria, Black Water Fever, Hematuria.

N. B.—It is my considered opinion that Viton '55 is better than Quinine—P. BANERJI, MIHJAM, E. I. R.

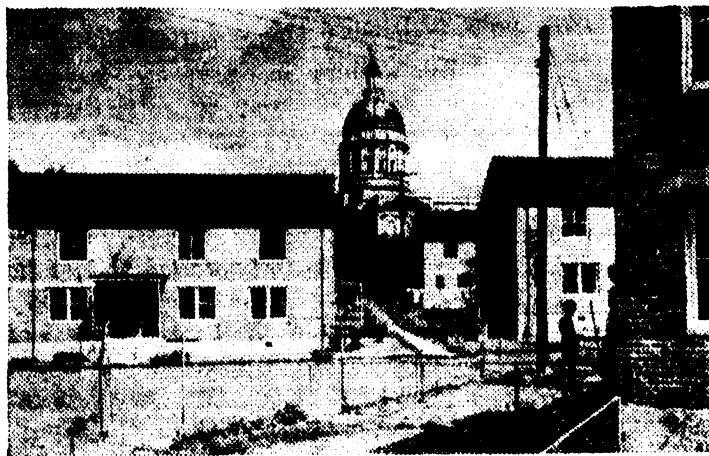
ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

How American Cities Clear Their Slums

[By ATUL CHANDRA BANERJEE, M.A.]

WHIO said: Housing is a proper function of a Government, and sunshine, space and air are the minimum standards to which every human being is entitled? Whoever said it, he said a plain truth. Is it not a paradox that while everybody admits the necessity of a minimum standard for healthy citizenship, the majority of citizens in every city, in this country as well as in the West, are denied these fundamental human rights? The slums are the product of the rapid industrialisation of a country in the recent past. Whereas in many of the Western countries the workers share the prosperity of the industry, as in the Ford Motor Works,

cently conditions even there were not much better than what they are now in some of the big industrial cities in India. Only recently city administrations in America have carried out measures which put an end to the abominable conditions of the past. But when they started righting their wrongs, they did it thoroughly and wholeheartedly and in the course of a few years they achieved wonders. Gone were the abominable slums and in their places rose beautiful modern multiple-dwelling houses in which every tenant was assured of sunshine, air and the conveniences of life.



labourers in India live in slums which are breeding places of disease. Living in the slums has a degrading effect on the people who dwell in them, both mentally and physically.

American cities are generally believed to be the heavens of the working classes. But until very re-

A

1

These attractive, co-operative dwellings, grouped round the state capital building of Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, are typical of better, modern housing which accommodates war workers of America to-day.

B

SLUM CLEARANCE IN NEW YORK

The maximum of improvements have been effected in the city of New York where the movement to abolish the slums can be traced as early as 1884, when Garet Forbes, City Inspector of Health, reported on the high death-rate in the over-crowded

II

A group of attractive, small homes, in the state of Wisconsin, in which U. S. war workers live. The men are pitching horse-shoes, the very American version of quoits, which has been played in the United States by many generations of Americans.

C



III

A one-family and two-family house in Cherry Hill Gardens near Paterson in the state of New Jersey. Cherry Hill Gardens is one of the many residential housing groups arranged for American workers in war plants, as part of the U. S. Government's better housing project.



quarters of the city. Various commissioners in the past have investigated New York's slum problem and recommended remedial legislation. The New York Housing Authority, created by the Municipal Assembly in February, 1934, has achieved wonderful results in the course of the last few years in spite of insurmountable difficulties and unavoidable delays. The New York Housing Authority was empowered not only to survey and suggest palliative measures, but to demolish the slums wherever possible and to construct decent habitable dwelling houses in their stead. The first low-rental housing development, popularly known as the "First Houses" were dedicated in December, 1935. The tenants for this development were chosen from the sub-standard area surrounding the project. They were workers whose average family income was \$23.20 per week and who, until they were moved into the "First Houses", lived in dangerous, antiquated dwellings.

In addition to the "First Houses", the Housing Authority has been responsible for introducing two important developments. The larger of these is in Brooklyn and houses about 6,000 people in modern, sanitary apartments. Another project is in the Harlem River area which will house approximately 2,000 persons at low rentals.

In addition to these three developments other improvement projects have also been started and they will accommodate several thousand workers. With the aid of the Relief Administrations the Housing Authority in New York has steadily proceeded with the relief of congested areas and the clearance of slums through a programme for the demolition of buildings. On an average about a thousand buildings are being demolished every year containing five thousand dwelling units. Early in March, 1939, it was decided that of the 17 sq. miles of the slum area

of New York, 10.2 sq. miles must be vacated and rebuilt as it was unfit for human habitation and economically unprofitable. A long-range housing programme involving an expenditure of about \$1,500,000,000 and extending over a period of ten years which would result in the ultimate clearance and rebuilding of New York's extensive slum and blighted areas was recommended by the Committee. It was estimated that when completed, the scheme will benefit 1,320,000 slum dwellers and a total area of 7,500 acres would be cleared and built.

THE CHERRY HILL GARDENS PROJECT

The movement of slum clearance in the U. S. A. is now widespread and it has become common practice in every city. The movement has gained an unprecedented momentum since the beginning of the present war. In different parts of the U. S. A. altogether 2,407 housing projects have been started. Of these, Cherry Hill Gardens project in the State of New Jersey, near the industrial city of Paterson is one of the most popular and it caters to the needs of a large number of workers. The 750 dwellings of this housing development were built in the space of twelve months, in answer to the need for modern, healthful housing for the workers in the neighbouring industrial plants. Cherry Hill Gardens is typical of hundreds of other new housing groups in the areas of war production. Since the war began, many American towns doubled their population almost overnight.

The Cherry Hill Gardens Scheme offers a fair sample of American war housing which is going to revolutionise labour housing and slum clearance. The houses are well designed with convenient kitchens, comfortable living rooms, a modern bath-room, and



IV

A sectional view of Sand Point homes in Seattle in the state of Washington. In these attractive homes workers in American war plants live, as part of the wartime housing project of the United States Government.

one, two or three bed-rooms. All rooms have good ventilation and lighting. Every unit is well insulated so that it can be heated at moderate expense. Heating is the only service that the tenant has to provide for himself, and water, gas and electricity costs are a part of the rent.

The tenants of these houses have come from most of the States of U. S. A. and represent a good cross-section of the American population. The 1,400 children of the development go to the public schools in East Paterson. A day nursery for the younger children and babies of mothers who are engaged in war work has been started. A field for ball-playing and a play-ground for the young people offer opportunities for recreation. The tenants have a co-operative store operated by themselves to supplement the neighbourhood shopping facilities. They also publish a newspaper, the *Cherry Hill Gardens News*, and have a flourishing tenants' association, which deals with the problems of the community life.

AN IDEAL OF CO-OPERATION

The Cherry Hill Gardens and similar other housing projects are the direct result of the U. S. Housing Act passed in 1937 by the United States Congress, which proclaimed relief for the ill-housed. The first developments were aimed at slum clearance and provision of modern living quarters for families in the lower income groups. This work is being done by two agencies, by Government funds and private capital insured against loss by Government. According to the stipulations of the Act, only families with incomes under a designated figure could live in these apartments or houses of the first public housing developments. But the picture changed with America's entrance into the war and the need for quick housing for the war workers. Some of the projects under construction were turned over to the workers' families. Since July, 1940, a total of 3,58,908 publicly financed war housing units have been completed and 3,09,400 publicly and privately financed units are in various stages of construction. There are no economic restrictions on the rentals of

these units. In Cherry Hill Gardens, for example, the rentals are about 20 per cent. of the average incomes and anyone employed in a neighbouring war plant may live there. Immediately the Housing Act was passed, the States got busy enacting legislation through their State Governments to permit their towns, cities and rural localities to share in the Federal Government benefits. Ever since, the people have co-operated with the Government to better their living conditions. In the case of the Cherry Hill Gardens for example, the local housing authority determined the need for the project and procured the Government's approval.

Better living conditions in these development areas have increased efficiency and decreased absence from work because of sickness. In the last six years public housing has taken a long step forward toward modernising American cities and the story of the Cherry Hill Gardens is being duplicated in hundreds of other cities and towns in the United States today.

A LESSON FOR INDIAN CITIES

If we view the problem of industrial housing and slum clearance in the Indian cities with this perspective we can easily see what we can do to clear our cities of this scandal. In the city of Madras alone there are about 200 slums. There must be much more in Calcutta and Bombay. As yet there has not been any serious attempt at slum clearance in this country. It is true that the City Improvement Trust have one good work in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, but the work they have done is infinitesimally small if we take into account the magnitude of the problem. In a recent speech at the Madras Rotary Club Mr. O. Pulla Reddy, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation suggested zoning of industrial and residential areas as the first step towards slum clearance in Madras. Calcutta's slums have caused much criticism but as yet no serious attempt has been made to remedy the shortcomings. Calcutta can certainly gain by the experience of the American cities.

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—How Americans Clean Eating Utensils

(Continued from page 173)

Since it has been shown that the viruses which cause influenza and the germs that cause many other types of infection may be passed from person to person by inadequately washed dishes, proper attention to these matters is of the utmost importance, particularly in places where considerable numbers of people eat their meals two or three times each day, and day after day throughout the year.—Copyright.

COMBATING MALARIA IN BENGAL

2,800 Treatment Centres And 1,400 Dispensaries

The immediate establishment of 2,800 treatment centres throughout the province, attached to 1,400 dispensaries for three months for the present, to combat the widespread malaria epidemic is the Bengal Government's latest decision, announces a *Press Note*.

In addition, the distribution of quinine is to be undertaken through reliable non-Government agencies where no dispensaries exist in the vicinity of the affected areas. Thirty thousand lbs. more of the quinine, half in powder and half in tablet form, are also being obtained for the purpose. The doctor of every dispensary will attend each of the two treatment centres in the afternoons, attending to his normal dispensary work in the mornings. The satellite

treatment centres will be at least four miles away from the dispensary to effect the widest possible free distribution. Other ailments such as bowel diseases, will also be treated at these centres.

For areas not covered by the dispensaries or satellite treatment centres quinine will be distributed through persons such as school teachers, to be selected by the S. D. O's and an adequate number of such persons to cover the whole area, not served by any dispensary or treatment centre, will be selected. Doctors, Sanitary Inspectors and Health Assistants who have already been sanctioned by Government for control of epidemic diseases will also be entrusted with the work of quinine distribution and if necessary they will be allowed to open quinine treatment centres in their areas.

Adequate safeguards will be devised to ensure that the large quantity of quinine now made available for free distribution, does not find its way to black markets or to patients who are in a position to obtain supplies on payment. As far as may be possible consistent with the necessity for speedy administration of quinine to malaria patients, quinine will be administered in liquid form, and tablets will only be given to really reliable persons for distribution.

The 1,400 doctors will each receive a subsidy at Rs. 20 p.m. per centre and liberal provision has also been made for allowances for the dispensary servants, for medicines other than quinine and for additional clerical staff at district HQ to deal with the new scheme, the total additional cost of which will be nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. Instructions have been issued so that the scheme may be fully implemented with the utmost speed.

GRAVE FOOD SHORTAGE IN EUROPE

The Best Fed People Are The Germans

Grave food shortage with famine in many places threatens the Continent as it nears the end of the old year, writes *Reuter's Special Correspondent*.

For Europe it is the gloomiest winter of the war. There is a colossal hunger-belt running from France along the Mediterranean to the Balkans and up through Russia and Poland to Scandinavia. The worst regions are German-occupied Poland and Russia, where about 60,000,000 people are in the most abject straits. The picture of human suffering there dwarfs anything elsewhere, even in Greece.

Black market dominates all the countries under German domination. French and Belgian scientists fear ruination of their race.

Here is the latest picture of the affected countries.

Greece—In the black market meat is 17,000 drachmas per lb.; black bread 3,000, fish 10,000, and butter 50,000 drachmas per lb. During October 1,800 people died of hunger in Athens and Piræus.

Norway and Denmark—Both countries are faced by starvation. Thirty-two million lbs. of butter were exported to Germany from Denmark in October and 25 million lbs. of meat in September and October together. But for the Germans, Denmark would be living luxuriously.

Norway—Fat, milk and eggs have almost disappeared. There is no pure milk even for Norwegian children, whose basic ration is one-fifth of a pint of skimmed milk daily.

France—Ten million people are suffering from slow starvation, reports Prof. Charles Richet in the bulletin "De l'ordre des Médecins de France." Two million of them, he says are liable to die of starvation either directly or indirectly. The best fed people in Europe are Germans who have plundered the Ukraine, the Low Countries, Denmark, France and Norway, yet food supplies are shorter than they have been before and the incidence of tuberculosis is mounting.

The situation which emerges from reports direct from German sources or through neutral channels is: Meat is a rarity, eggs are hardly to be seen, potatoes and green vegetables are scarce in towns. There is virtually no milk except for invalids; real tea and coffee are a forgotten luxury. German bread is so bad that it is causing stomach trouble. Increase of tuberculosis has caused the authorities to decree that all ducks and geese shall be registered so that 25 per cent. of them may be requisitioned for consumptives, if the situation becomes worse. There are ten million foreigners in factories throughout. They are now one of the biggest anxieties representing extra mouths to be fed from a diminishing larder.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS • A Digest

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ'S HEALTH

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq is maintaining his progress to recovery and is feeling much better, although still weak and confined to bed.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The 1944 convocation of the Calcutta University will be held on March 3 and 4 next.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will preside over the first meeting of the "Save The Children Fund" Committee formed under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference at Calcutta on January 5.

W. C. BONNERJEE CENTENARY

Arrangements are in progress to celebrate the centenary of the late W. C. Bonnerjee, the first president of the Indian National Congress, in a manner worthy of the illustrious deceased. A representative committee has been formed with Dr. Syamaprasad Mukherjee as President and Dr. Kulidas Nag as Secretary to take necessary steps in this connection.

The celebration which will extend over a year will start on December 29 with a public meeting. The programme includes among other things the preparation of a commemoration volume, raising of funds for founding a lectureship at the Calcutta University and presentation of a life-size portrait to be hung up in a public building.

ANTI-FASCIST WRITERS' CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Anti-Fascist Writers' and Artists' Association will be held in Calcutta on 15th, 16th and 17th January, 1944. A presidium has been formed consisting of Messrs. Premendra Mitra (Chairman), Manik Banerjee, Satyendra Nath Mazumder, Abdul Mansur Ahmed, Monoranjan Bhattacharjee, Atul Bose and Sachindra Dev Barman.

On the third day of the Conference a Cultural Show, mainly featuring popular plays and folk songs, will be per-

formed on the boards of a local theatre. An Art Exhibition will be held from the 18th to the 23rd January. The Exhibition will depict the present crisis in the life, society and culture of the people of Bengal. A souvenir volume entitled "Why I Wrote", with contributions from Bengal writers of different schools, and an anthology of poems, stories and essays (undertaken by the Decca Progressive Writers Association) will be published on this occasion.

DEATH OF A BENGALI WRESTLER

The death of Mr. Monindra Nath Bose of Hurry Ghose Street at the age of 71 took place on the 14th December, last. Mr. Bose was popularly known as "Moni Bose". He was a disciple of the late Khetter Goho but he was trained personally by the late Ambu Goho, father of the late Khetter Goho. In fact, he was the last finished product of the late Ambu Goho to whom Mr. Bose was very much attached and devoted. Mr. Bose gave up wrestling when his *Guru* died, although he was only 29 at that time. He was, however, occasionally compelled to wrestle with any well-known wrestler who would come to his *Ostad's Akhara*. Only six months before his death he used to visit Gohor Goho's Gymnasium quite often and saw the youngsters being trained. Mr. Gohor Goho himself admits to have profited by his valuable instructions.

The senior partner of Messrs. W. Leslie & Co. having been impressed with Moni Bose's wrestling and his fine physique appointed him to a job at his office where he worked for a few years. Through the assistance of another European gentleman, he next secured a job at Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., from where he retired in 1937 with a pension. He is survived by four sons and five daughters, all strong and possessing fine health.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN

PUBLIC ASKED NOT TO BUY UNSTAMPED GOODS

The following Press note has been issued by the Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal:—

In view of the direction issued to all dealers of cotton cloth and yarn to seal their stocks of unstamped goods immediately after the 31st December, 1943, the public are requested, while buying cotton goods manufactured by Indian mills, to buy only such articles as contain the "tex-mark" seal and the date of packing printed on them.

The public should in no case buy unstamped cotton goods after the 31st December, 1943, and should report to the Provincial Textile Controller, 7, Church Lane, Calcutta, or to District authorities any attempt on the part of dealers to pass off unstamped goods after that date.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff of the Health Department assembled under the presidency of their Head Clerk and recorded their deep sense of sorrow at the sad, and premature death of Nalini Ranjan Dutt, Clerk, Kalighat Rest House.

AN OLD INDIAN CAPITAL

THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE THE 9TH CENTURY A.D.

Aligarh, December 26.

Archaeological investigations conducted during the last few years in one of the old Indian capitals, namely Ahichchatra, have yielded results which set the standard over the larger part of northern India, said Rao Bahadur Dikshit, Director-General of Archaeology, in his presidential address at the Indian History Congress to-day. "Here," he went on, "is a city in which life was lived for over thousand years ending with the ninth century A.D. Although there are more ancient cities like Rajgir and far richer in small antiques are other ancient capitals like Kausambi, near Allahabad, Ahichchatra, the capital of Panchala, is best situated for a large-scale excavation and training centre inasmuch as it is a well-defined city with plenty of jungle-covered mounds and unencumbered by subsequent habitations for the last thousand years."

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Repairs to the existing covered roof of the old boiler house at Pulta Pumping Station.

2. Supply of Mother-binders during the year 1944-45.

3. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 11th January and for 2 and 3 on 14th January, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain a uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a prin-

cipal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office.
The 28th December, 1943.

Extension Of Time

The date of opening the tenders for supply of Canvas Hose during 1944-45 has been extended. The tenders for the same will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 4th January, 1944, upto 2 p.m. instead of 30th December, 1943, as previously notified.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office.
The 30th December, 1943.

Revised Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 111 (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Busters Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan revising the portion of the alignment of the 16 ft. projected public Street in continuation of the alignment of Chakku Khansama Lane in Ward 9, towards the west to meet the 20 ft. alignment of Budhu Ostagar Lane, to a width of 20 ft. which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation dated 17th May, 1937.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 21st January, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.
Central Municipal Office.
The 21st December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Sova Rani Das and Mr. Naram Ch. Das for permission for amalgamation of Stalls Nos. 8 and 9 and for changing the nature of business carried on in Stall No. 8 in the West Range (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1943.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the name of Mr. Khalidhar Rahaman and Messrs. M. Ashrafuddin and M. Nessaruddin as occupier and occupiers of eastern half and western half of stall No. 58 in Block "G" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market respectively. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th December, 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
25th December, 1943.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1214 against 1405 and 1806 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 580. The general death-rate of the week was 29.94 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1-27))

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 25th December, 1943, was 966 against 1117 and 1482 in the two preceding weeks. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 42 deaths from small-pox during the week against 55 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 104 and 159 respectively against 114 and 182 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.18 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 26.42.

There were 154 deaths from respiratory diseases against 199 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

There were 130 deaths of infants under one year.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 248 against 288 and 324 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 12 were from cholera, 13 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 48 from fevers, 41 from bowel-complaints and 33 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 48.60 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 48.01.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 18 in the previous week.

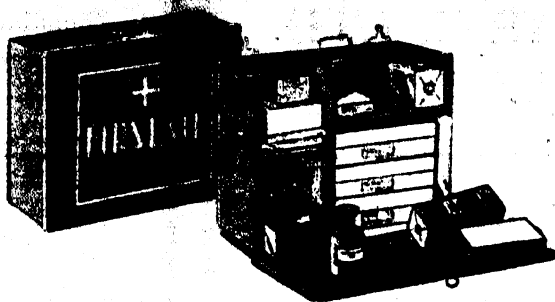
There were 32 deaths of infants under one year.

GRAPHITE

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12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shopkeeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

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means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 00 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 60 0	0 80 0	0 40 0	0 50 0
Curry Beef	1 00 0	0 40 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 60 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 00 0	2 80 0	1 80 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	0 60 0	---	0 50 0	0 60 0
					Lion "	0 60 0	---	0 50 0	0 60 0
Hump per seer	2 00 0	2 80 0	0 14 0	1 80 0	Shoulder "	0 60 0	---	0 50 0	0 60 0
Rib	1 00 0	1 80 0	0 80 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 40 0	1 80 0	0 10 0	1 00 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 00 0	2 40 0	1 80 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 00 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 00 0	2 80 0			Hind-quarter "	2 80 0			
Do. Salted per seer	---	---			Saddle	2 80 0			
Do. Malted "	---	---			Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.	---	---		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 70 0	0 80 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 80 0	0 10 0					
Round "	0 60 0	0 80 0	0 40 0	0 50 0	Chops per seer	2 80 0	3 00 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 60 0	0 80 0	Breast "	2 00 0	2 80 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 00 0	2 80 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	2 80 0	2 40 0		
Brain each	0 36 0	0 40 0			Saddle per lb.	2 80 0	2 40 0		
Heart each	0 80 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	2 00 0	2 80 0		
Oxtails each	0 20 0	0 80 0			Kidneys each	0 26 0	0 36 0		
Shinbones each	0 60 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 16 0	2 00 0		
Skirts each	0 60 0	0 12 0	0 40 0	0 60 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 80 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 80 0	0 36 0		
Kidney per dozen	1 80 0	2 80 0			Tongue "	0 36 0	0 40 0		
Liver per lb.	0 46 0	0 80 0			Trotters "	0 10 0			
Beef Dripping	1 20 0				Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 20 0	0 26 0		
					Head (entire) each	0 80 0	0 100 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 80 0	1 100 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 80 0	1 120 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market.									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0				Hilsa Fish per seer	1 40 0	1 80 0		
Chops per seer	2 00 0	0 12 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	---	0 12 0		
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 00 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 40 0	2 80 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 80 0	2 00 0		
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	---				Bombay Duck per 100	1 00 0	1 80 0		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 80 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 40 0	2 00 0		
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00 0				Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 80 0		
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	2 80 0				Maldine "	1 80 0	2 00 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 80 0	1 00 0		
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 40 0				Do. large per "	6 00 0			
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 00 0				Ball chau per seer	4 00 0	4 80 0		
Roasted Pork	2 00 0				Papadams per 100	0 60 0	0 80 0		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 40 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 00 0	1 80 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	---				Dry Prawns per seer	2 00 0	2 80 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	1 2 0	1 6 9	Cauliflower, Benares each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 ...	1 0 0	
Capon ...	4 0 0	7 0 0	Do. Lahore ...			Do. S. Africa ...		
Duck (curry) ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling ...			Do. Kulu per doz. ...	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (roasting) ...	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad ...			Do. Nainital ...	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (special) ...	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman ...		
Fowl (curry) ...	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. American ...		
Do. (outlet) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Cashmere ...	40 0 0	48 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (special) each ...	3 0 0	3 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz. ...		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Ginger ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta ...		
Goose ...	14 0 0	16 0 0	Green Chilly per sear ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Delicious ...		
Pigeons ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Rawalpindi ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
Turkey Cook ...	48 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each ...			Amra per score ...		0 10 0
Do. Hen ...	32 0 0	36 0 0	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bael Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots ...	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bedana Kabul per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Do. Do. per score ...	0 1 0		Black Berry per score ...		
			Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
			Lettuce per score ...	0 8 0	1 4 0	Country Apples ...		
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Gooseberry per seer ...	0 8 0	
			Do. Do. (Large) per seer ...	0 8 0		Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
			Onions, Madras per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
			Do. Patna red ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Kabul per box (large) ...		
			Do. " white ...			Do. Black per lb. ...		
			Do. Country red ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Parasip each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 0 0	12 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Jaffa Orange per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh ...			Anar per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Guava (Benares) per doz. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Kaghania ...			Jack Fruit each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Country ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 15 0	1 0 0	Khurbanees ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Country do. ...	0 13 0	0 14 0	Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Kesur China per seer ...		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
			Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lemon (English) per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. (New) ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur) ...		
			Do. Madras ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	Do. (Country) ...		
			Do. (Small) ...	0 4 0		Locket per score ...		
			Do. Shillong ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
			Rhubarb each ...	0 10 0	0 1 6	M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
			Pulbul (Patal) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon per seer ...		
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow) ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes Alfonso per doz. ...		
			Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz. ...		
			Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Country Spinach per score ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
			Sweet Potatoes red per ar. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia ...		
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1 ...		
			Tomato Allahabad per ar. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. Country ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Golapkhosh ...		
			Do. Ranchi ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore ...		
			Do. Shillong ...			Do. Green per score ...		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kanchan ...		
			Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay ...		
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Madras 6-8 ...		
			Do. Darjeeling each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Lilam per doz. ...		
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mangosteen per doz. ...		
			Red " per each ...			Mulberry per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona " ...	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay " ...	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet 10-12 ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Bombay 8-10 ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 12-16 ...	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz. ...		
						Do. Nagpur 8-10 ...	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple Country each	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla per lb.	—	—	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	—
Do. Singapore "	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb.	—	—	Alobokhara per lb.	1 8 0	—
Do. Ceylon "	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8	1 0 0	—	Chilgoeja per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score	—	—	Cocoonut (dry) per lb.	1 0 0	—
Do. Comilla "	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sofata 20-25	1 0 0	—	Currants Australian per lb.	—	—
Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet	3 0 0	—
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score	—	—	Chestnut per lb.	1 0 0	—
Do. Martaban "	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer	—	1 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	—	—	Do. Muscat per packet	—	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar "	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz.	—	—	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	—	2 0 0
Do. Kabul "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb.	—	1 8 0
Watermelon Jassore each	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 2 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each	—	—	Hazelnuts per lb.	—	2 0 0
Guava per lb. (Kabul)	2 0 0	—	Do. Goalund each	—	—	Khurma per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb.	—	—	Do. Kabul	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer	—	0 6 0
Do. Country per score	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each	—	—	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	4 8 0	5 0 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Pears dry per lb.	—	4 0 0
Do. Kandahar	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	DRY FRUITS	—	—	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb.	8 0 0	—
Pumalo balbar each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb.	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb.	—	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb)	32 0 0	—	Almond Salted (large)	—	—	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do.	—	—	per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	4 0 0	—
Do. Delmonta do.	—	—	Almond English (large)	—	—	Do. Salted shelled per lb.	—	8 0 0
Calasia do.	—	—	per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb.	4 0 0	—
Pears (Kulu) per lb.	—	—	Almond Kabul per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet	—	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital)	—	—	Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (red) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5	—	—	per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb.	—	1 8 0
Do. California per lb.	—	—	Almond Iran (Shelled)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz.	—	—	per lb.	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb.	8 0 0	4 0 0	Apricots Dry with seed per lb.	—	—	Do. American lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cashmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. S. African per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-30	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-23	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 191)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Assam Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...				Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (retail)		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	(including delivery		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashii)		0 8 6	Domestic Coke (whole-		
			Do. White per seer ...		0 8 6	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
						Spices—		
FISH.			*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...		Control	Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price		to	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Chinsakkari per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			packet ...		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Kamini rice „ „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Do. without roe 8—10			Palmal (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per						lb. ...	4 0 0	
seer ...			*SUGAR		Control	Short Bread per lb		
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0			Price	English Sweet, Assorted	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 7 3	per lb. ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Crystal (best)			Caramels Assorted per lb	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	1 12 0	2 2 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	white) ...			„ „ 2		
Do. (Large) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. „	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. „	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.		Control			
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0			Price	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalal per seer ...			Glaxo „		
Do (cut) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Arahar „ „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chola „ „ ...			Golden Puffs „		
			Khari Masoor „ „			Barley Sugar (English)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khasari „ „			per lb. ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Mung (Bhaja) „ „			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
1 lb. each ...	0 14 0		*Salt			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0					Assorted Patties per doz		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		2 lb. „ „					
Dinner roll „ „	0 1 0		6 lb. „ „			HUNTLEY PALMER		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	*Cocanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
			Castor Oil			Nice 2 lb tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam „ „	1 8 0		„ „ „ No. 2					
Do. Overland „ „						BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddar „ „	1 12 0		*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese „		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem „		
Do. unmixed, „ „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced „		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) „		
			No. 1		led	Marie „		
			(iv) Per bottle of 32 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Milk „		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) „		
						Nice „		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red	1 13 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Delmonte Prunes per 1-1/2	2 8 0	3 6 3
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
Perazuke per packet	0 2 6		O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solapur per pkt.		0 8 6	Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 4 0		DUST TEA			per tin		
"Flake" (magnum)			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Gold "Flake" per packet			Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Green	0 8 0		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Cocoa 1 lb. packet		8 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Do. "Planters" per			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
50		2 8 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutanjai Pain Balm		0 12 0
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
per packet		0 2 6	Do. 1/2 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (ked) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin		1 12 0	Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)		8 12 0			
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.					

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 232, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
RICE (At controlled price)			BUTTER & GHEE			VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 13 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	3 10 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoonut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 8	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 10 0		VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoonut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa			Apples 3—6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Pesta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Desi)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Potatoes (Desi)			Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
Brinjal			Onion		0 12 0	Jam		
Ginger			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Jelly		
Onion			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cauliflower			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
Cabbage			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
FISH			Pona		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Parsey per seer			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Pona			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. bulk		
Do. (Cut pieces)			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun		
Bagda			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Bhetki			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
Crab (each)			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 13 0			
Koi per seer								
Hilsa Fish								

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block "G" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhay Ch. Chatterjee Block "C" 15 to 19, Lansdowne Market from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. on usual

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A.P
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safata 12-20	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatori Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 4 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Alfonso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-8	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingassal per md.		
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger "		0 10 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Pati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer			Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Kagzi Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 12 0		Do. Klassen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay "	0 14 0		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country "	0 10 0		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-20			per maund		
Do. Madras "			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 0 0		Dhaki Chata "		
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Multan			Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Do. Kabul		6 8 0	Coarse "		
Do. Dist per seer			Peara 12-25	1 0 0		Medium "		
Do. Hilly "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Controlled shop
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each			Java		
Peas Ranchei per seer		0 10 0	Peaches	0 5 0	0 8 0	Cocoanut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling "		0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Beans "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Musket per seer					Con.
Squash "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour "	0 8 6	Controlled shop
Tomato "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta	0 6 6	
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar			Sujee		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Apple Australia 2-3	1 0 0		Raisin (Rad) per seer			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Do. Cashmere 3-5	1 0 0		Do. Sultana "	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
Do. American			Do. Almond shelled	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	4 0 0	5 0 0	DAL		
Do. Japan			Do. do. large	8 0 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari 4-6	1 0 0		Burdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta		8 0 0	Water melon Goalando	1 0 0	2 0 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Deshi			Kalai	0 10 0	
Apricot	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 10 0	
Baavia each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Sarbati Lemon (Museum)	6-12		Mator		0 10 0
Cocoanut each (green)	2 0 0		Walnut per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Shelled "	1 8 0		TEA.		
Chilghora	2 0 0		Nut Ground	2 8 0		Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Dates Arab			Sharifa			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik (In Box)	1 0 0		Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay		1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman			Aligarh		3 0 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia		2 8 0	Jessore		3 0 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Khorma		1 8 0	Dinapur		3 0 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kesur Deshi			Pabna		3 0 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore			Darbhanga		3 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Khobani			Mazafarpur		3 0 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. Mozaffarpur per 100			Bhainsa Ghee	4 0 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per seer			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.		1 8 0	" Bulk		
Golapjam, score			Prawns (Gada)	1 8 0		Owl & Swan per tin		
Palnial per seer	0 8 0		Hilsa		1 0 0	" Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi	1 0 0	1 4 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Score			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Small fish	0 10 0	1 4 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Chetal			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	(Red)		
			Koi per seer	2 8 0		Snowflake per tin		
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

Telephone :—Calcutta 5623.

Telegram :—'REWARD' Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	6 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " ...	0 6 6	
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do. ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				" (Kora) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Mutton " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 8	
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32 ...			Arabar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...		
Caulliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 10 0		Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly " ...		1 0 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Onion " ...		0 10 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	1 0 0		Ghee Lakhee " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) " ...		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee " ...		
Bagda ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (Ranohi) " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 6 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 6 0	
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...	0 6 0	
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer " ...		
Parsey ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar (Controlled) " ...	0 7 8	
Chicken " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 18 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Cocoonut oil " ...		
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arabar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 13 0	1 0 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Caulliflower " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 8 0		Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...		
Ginger per seer ...		0 10 0	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 60	—	Fazli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 00	1 80	Prunes S. W. per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pork " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 10	0 20
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each ...	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 80	0 60			
Chicken " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	—	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon " ...	—	0 50				Aligarh per lb. ...	2 80	—
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	3 00
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Alubokhora per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer ...	3 80	4 00
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot ...	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 80	—
FISH.			Apples ...	3 80	—			
Pona per seer ...	1 80	—	Figs per seer ...	—	—	BREAD		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 80	2 00	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 40	—
Silong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	0 10	0 40	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 16	—
Lobster ...	1 80	2 00	Beal each ...	1 80	2 00	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 09	0 10
Bagda ...	1 40	1 80	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	FLOUR.		
Shangaur ...	1 00	1 40	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	0 80	0 86
Bhetki ...	1 00	1 40	Cocoonut each ...	0 40	0 60	Atta ...	0 60	0 66
Other Fish ...	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 00	—	Sujee " ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 20	0 40	Dates per seer ...	2 00	—			
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 00	Almond " ...	2 80	—	RICE.		
Kol & Magoor ...	2 80	3 00	Grape " ...	—	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Gooseberry per seer ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer ...	—	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer ...	0 60	1 20	Khubani per see ...	1 00	1 40	Deshi " ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) ...	1 00	1 80	Kharbaza " ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 20	1 60
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 80	0 40	Lime per score ...	0 50	0 60	Sugar ...	0 70	—
Brinjal ...	—	—	Lokote " ...	1 00	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 40	1 12 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 80	1 00	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 00	—	Cocoonut Oil ...	—	1 50
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	3 80	4 00			
Cauliflower ...	0 20	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 40	0 50	DAL.		
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 80	0 20	Arahar per seer ...	0 90	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 80	0 80	Chana ...	0 90	—
Celery per seer ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 40	0 12 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 80	0 60	Bhanga ...	—	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 00	2 80	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Garlic ...	0 50	0 60	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple ...	—	—	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 90	0 10 0
Ladies finger " ...	0 40	0 50	Tamarind per seer ...	0 18	2 00	Mattor " ...	0 60	—
Onion " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 00	Salt " ...	—	0 29
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 80	Langra 16—30 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 50	0 60	Totapari per score ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Pulbul ...	0 60	0 80	Sila ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 2 0 "	
32 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 3 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 184)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H.	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.			Plantain.	Egg	2 0 4 0	Egg
9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils			Do.	4 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.			Do.	6 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
11	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	8 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth			Do.	9 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
13	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	10 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	82	0 4 0	Do.	17 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
15	3 0 0	Do.	83-85	0 12 0	Do.	18 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	86	0 8 0	Do.	21 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
17	3 0 0	Cloth.	87	0 4 0	Do.	22 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
18	3 0 0	Shoe.	45-46	1 0 0	Do.	23 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	47	0 8 0	Do.	24 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
20	3 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	48-49	1 2 0	Do.	27 0 4 0	0 4 0	Do
21	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	28 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
22	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	30 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
23	3 0 0	Do.			Jewellery.	31 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
24	3 0 0	Do.			Oilman's Stores.	33 0 8 0	0 8 0	Do
25	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	35 0 4 0	0 4 0	Do
26	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	36 0 4 0	0 4 0	Do
27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.			Do.			Do
29	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
30	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
31	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
32-33	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
34	2 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
35	2 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
36	2 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
New Bldg.					Do.			Do
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do.			Do
8	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
9	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
10	4 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
11	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Do.			Do
12	1 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do
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180	1 0 0	Do.						

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 3 0	"	31 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potatoes.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

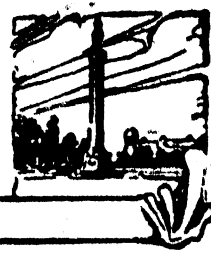
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 39B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betal-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betal leaves.
" 25	" 8 per day	Do.			
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 per day each.	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betal-3, 4-5 Onion-3-5	0 5 0 per day each. 0 2 0 " 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betal leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 8th January, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Treatment Of Indians In South Africa

Corporation Accepts Ex-Mayor Siddiqi's Retaliatory Resolution

AS a mark of indignation and resentment against the racial discrimination practised by the South African Government against Indians, the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday, the 5th January, passed a resolution, at the instance of Councillor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, *ex-Mayor* of Calcutta, deciding to adopt as a matter of administrative policy the principle of not giving any lands or employment under it to any European national of South Africa.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows:—

"(a) That this Corporation is of the opinion that in view of the racial discrimination practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa against Indians within the limits of the Durban Municipal Council, the Corporation should adopt as a matter of administrative policy the principle of not conveying, transferring, leasing or otherwise disposing of any lands or immovable property vesting in the Corporation to any European national of the Union of South Africa and not to employ or engage any national of the Union of South Africa in its services.

(b) That the authorities of this Corporation should convey this resolution to all other Municipal and Local Bodies in Bengal requesting them to take similar administrative action with a view to place on record the indignation and resentment of the people of India at the policy pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa."

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PLAYING WITH RECIPROCITIES AND RETALIATION"

In moving the resolution Mr. Siddiqi said that since he submitted the resolution things had proceeded further in the direction of putting Indians to trouble. A member of one of the Corporations in Transvaal had actually said that he found it insulting to sit with an Indian in the Municipal Board of that city. All of them knew how Indians were being treated in South Africa. If the speaker had thought it possible that the British Cabinet would look at things from the right angle he would not have moved this resolution. But from the attitude of the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister who behaved like an imbecile before the Field Marshal Premier of South Africa, who was not even an Englishman, he had lost all hope. Government of India, the speaker remarked, had been playing with reciprocities and retaliation. He did not know what action they were going to take.

The High Commissioner for India had come and gone back but nothing was divulged as to what

action Government of India proposed to take. If Indian blood was as valuable as the blood of soldiers of other nations the speaker felt that an Indian who laid down his life should at least be bequeathed equality with his brothers and cousins in those countries. It was shameful, on the part of Great Britain and its colonies, observed Mr. Siddiqi, not to come out in a spirit of comradeship and shake hands with the heroes who were helping to save them and their empire to-day. They had got to show their resentment and the least that they could do would be to adopt the resolution without opposition.

Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty seconded.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that India was a slave country and it was no good passing a resolution of this nature. The best way Mr. Siddiqi could be helpful would be to persuade his leader Mr. Jinnah to combine with Mahatma Gandhi and fight for the freedom of the country.

Condolences

A condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Prabhabati Bose, mother of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was passed on Monday last.

Condoling the death of Mrs. Prabhabati Bose, the Mayor (Mr. Syed Badrudduja) said that the deceased was one of those noble souls who did good to others secretly. An ideal wife, an affectionate mother, a devout and pious lady, wedded to her deep-rooted religious beliefs and convictions, Mrs. Bose, the Mayor remarked, was the very embodiment of all that was best and noblest in Indian womanhood.

The Corporation also mourned the deaths of:—

Musamat Abru Begum, sister of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad;

Rai Bahadur Hemendra Kumar Mookerjee, a retired Deputy Commissioner, Assam Civil Service and father-in-law of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee;

Mrs. Mankumari Bose, a well-known Bengali poetess;

Mr. Amarendranath Ghose, a leading Congressman of Tangail, Mymensingh;

Mr. Maniklal Nag, a prominent confectioner of the city, and

Mr. Mirza Hasem Ispahani, a well-known businessman, uncle of Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani.

The reference over, Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen moved for the adjournment of the House.

Opposing the adjournment motion Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European party, said that the meeting had been called for a special purpose namely, to consider a report of the Chief Executive Officer on the quality of rice supplied to the Corporation by the Civil Supplies Department. If the report of the Chief Executive Officer was correct, a serious situation had arisen and they must do everything possible to render succour to their employees without loss of time.

The adjournment motion was carried by a majority.

Closing Of Corporation Offices

Earlier, Mr. Mackertich John wanted to know whether the Corporation had empowered the Chief

Executive Officer to close Corporation offices as and when he liked. Last week the offices were closed for half a day on the death of Mrs. Prabhabati Bose. While he had no objection to Corporation mourning the death of illustrious persons, he suggested that to avoid inconvenience to the public, Corporation offices should not be closed without notice.

DR. B. N. DEY'S APPOINTMENT

The Calcutta Corporation have been asked by the Government of Bengal immediately to place before a meeting of the Corporation Government's letter annulling the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser to the Corporation.

The Chief Executive Officer to the Corporation has informed Government that the letter has already been placed before the Mayor, who holds the opinion that "in view of the fact that the Corporation in its resolution, adopted on November 8 asking Government to approve the reappointment of Dr. Dey for a further term of 5 years as Chief Engineer, anticipated such decision of Government and provided against this contingency in clear terms and also in view of the fact that the annulment order of Government has already been communicated to the Corporation at its meeting on November 23, it is not necessary to place the matter again before the Corporation."

Allowance For Detenus

Councillor Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty, referring to Corporation employees who were in detention as security prisoners, said that they had not received any allowances for the last few months. The Corporation had written to Government asking whether they were giving them any allowance and the Government in reply had enquired whether the Corporation was giving them any allowance. The result was that in these hard days the families of these detenus were in great plight. The speaker hoped that the Mayor would take steps to see that these detenus got their allowances.

"Middle"

Town Planning Committee For Calcutta

Its Scope And Functions Explained

The reasons for the formation in Calcutta of a Town Planning Committee were explained by the G. O. C.-in-C. Eastern Command in his opening address to the Committee on Monday last (January 3). Lieut.-Gen. A. G. O. M. Mayne stated that the Committee had been instituted under orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India as the result of a request which he made last November, very soon after the formation of Eastern Command Headquarters.

The objects of the Committee were defined as :—

1. To ascertain the present actual accommodation situation.
2. To create a permanent machinery to co-ordinate demands from services in relation to available accommodation.

General Mayne indicated that the so-called permanent machinery would be like the form of a standing Quartering Committee with a permanent secretariat, for which sanction had been already obtained. The Quartering Committee would be the executive offshoot of the Town Planning Committee. The former would meet regularly while the latter would meet less frequently for purposes of a general review of the position and otherwise only when questions of high policy were involved.

3. To produce plans for re-allotting accommodation in Calcutta to the best advantage.

After defining the boundaries within which the activities of the Committee would be confined—they embraced the congested area—General Mayne declared that a foremost task of the Committee was to decide what establishments now in Calcutta could function efficiently elsewhere, and, having reached conclusions on that point to decide in relation to the engineer potential available to what place and when such units could be moved. It would also be their task to ensure that the best use was made of the accommodation already in occupation.

The problem of finding alternative accommodation outside Calcutta would be the task of the local military authorities.

Editorial comment in the Press on the vexed question of requisition had suggested that the military authorities had not undertaken enough building to meet their heavy demands for accommodation. In answer to this, General Mayne revealed that only a small proportion of the officers and men, British and Indian, located in and around Calcutta were housed in requisitioned property.

It was hoped and believed that the formation of the two Committees, the Town Planning Committee and the Quartering Committee would dispel finally all suggestion or hints that the services were riding roughshod over civil interests in the matter of accommodation.

Every effort would be made to reconcile conflicting interests, and in the unlikely event of a disagreement, which could not be resolved by the Town Planning Committee, the question would be referred to Delhi, and the ultimate decision would rest with the Government of India.

In conclusion, General Mayne said, "I feel in my own mind that the machinery we are setting up will lead to a better understanding, better co-operation and a Calcutta better adapted to its vital war role."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Discussion Meetings

The following discussion meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal have been arranged to be held in January and February :—

(1) *Thursday, 13th January, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—*

Opener—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley, M.A., I.C.S., J.P., High Court, Calcutta.

Subject—A glimpse of India thirteen hundred years ago.

The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides

(2) *Thursday, 20th January, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—*

Opener—G. W. Tyson, Esq., C.I.L., Editor, "Capital", 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.

Subject—The Impact of War upon the Industries of India

(3) *Thursday, 27th January, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—*

Opener—W. D. West, Esq., M.A., F.N.I., Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Subject—Modern Afghanistan.

Thursday, 10th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—Dr. M. Z. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Sir Ashutosh Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University.

Subject—The life of Prophet Mohammed and Expansion of Islam

Thursday, 10th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—Major R. E. M. Mayne, I.A.

Subject—Security and the Enemies' indirect attack.

Thursday, 17th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—W. C. Wordsworth, Esq., C.I.E., Assistant Editor, the "Statesman", Calcutta.

Subject—Early History of the Press in India.

Thursday, 24th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—Major Earl S. Swarner, Judge-Advocate, U.S.A., Forces.

Subject—American Military Law.

Members are requested to be present and to take part in the discussion. Officers of the Allied Forces, British, Indian, American and Chinese, who are now stationed in Calcutta or its vicinity, are invited to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and men will also be welcome.

MR. P. TRIVEDI DEAD

Former Assessor, Calcutta Corporation

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. P. Trivedi, formerly Assessor, Calcutta Corporation. The melancholy event took place in the early hours of the 1st of January at Pakur where he was staying with his daughter the Ranee of Pakur.

Mr. Trivedi entered Corporation service in 1919 as Deputy Assessor and was appointed Assessor in 1926. After his retirement in 1938 from the Corporation, Mr. Trivedi was connected with several business concerns.

Mr. Trivedi was a very popular figure in the Corporation and outside and had a large circle of friends. His engaging personality and courtesy will be very much missed by those who knew him.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOUR V. C.'S WON IN 1943

A marked offensive spirit has been the chief characteristic of the campaigns fought by the Indian armed forces on many fronts during 1943, writes the Special Staff Correspondent of the *Statesman* from New Delhi under date January 1.

Of the seven Victoria Crosses won by men of the Indian Army so far, four were gained in 1943. Two new arms to the Indian defence forces came into being during the year—the Indian Army Medical Corps and the Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. A notable feature of army recruitment was the increased intake of classes not enlisted before the war into both combatant and non-combatant corps. The majority of the tank and armoured car crews of the Indian Armoured Corps are now Indians.

For the first time in the Indian Army's history an Indian officer commanded his battalion on the battlefield. This distinction was earned in Italy during the year by Lt.-Col. Diganbar Singh Brar of the Mahratta Light Infantry with excellent results. Other Indian officers second in command of their battalions, also acquitted themselves well.

Fighting In Arakan

On India's eastern approaches, in the tangled jungles of the Arakan and the precipitous heights of the Chin Hills, there has been a similar demonstration of tenacity in the stubborn holding on to frontier positions in extremely trying and difficult conditions.

The turn of the year found our troops advancing in the Arakan in a bid to capture Buthidaung on the Mayu river, 25 miles from Akyab. The object was to secure the port of Akyab and control the N strip of the Arakan. There was widespread disappointment at the failure of the campaign but

JAP RAIDERS INTERCEPTED SOUTH OF CHITTAGONG

"In the Arakan, where R. A. F. dive-bombers have made repeated attacks on enemy positions, our troops carried out a short advance on the west slopes of the Mayu Range," says an Allied war *communique* by the South-East Asia Command issued from New Delhi on January 3 last.

"Elsewhere on this front, there has been no change, with our patrols considerably more active than those of the enemy.

"It has been made known that the successful air battle on the morning of December 31, in which 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed and several others probably destroyed and damaged, followed an attempted attack by Japanese aircraft on units of our light coastal force returning from an operation, in the course of which Japanese positions on Ramree Island were bombarded."

Further details are now available of the tremendous air blow struck at the Japanese on December 31, when enemy formations of bombers and fighters were intercepted South of Chittagong by a single-fighter squadron of Sir John Baldwin's Tactical Air Force.

military quarters explained that heavy unseasonable rain-storms put lines of communication out of commission for several days and our troops' inability to follow up their initial advantage with sufficient speed was taken advantage of by the enemy who dug themselves in and succeeded in holding on until reinforcements arrived. Heavy fighting occupied the next two months and it was here that Havildar Parkash Singh won the V. C.

Following the last battle of Donbaik on March 18 the enemy gradually infiltrated through to our lines of communication. Our troops withdrew first to points covering Maungdaw and Buthidaung and subsequently to new lines more or less on the Indian border.

Another explanation given of the withdrawal was that casualties from malaria had progressively weakened our fighting strength, and that the new arrivals had little experience of battle or of the difficult jungle conditions in which they had to fight.

After mid-March the Japs made no further forward movement. In the struggle the enemy sustained very heavy casualties and although our losses too were large they were less than those of the enemy and substantially fewer in numbers were killed.

Among the battalions who gained fresh honour for the Indian Army were the 1st, 8th and 15th Punjab Regiments, the 6th Rajputana Rifles, the 77th Dogra Regiment and the 7th Rajputana Regiment.

Since the Arakan operations the struggle has gone on through patrols and surprise raids and two outstanding events occurred. In a six-day engagement in May, the enemy suffered 500 casualties when they tried and failed to occupy the Chin Hills. The second event was the exploits of the Wingate Expedition of which Indian troops formed an important part. In all these encounters Indian troops have more than matched their skill with a cunning and resourceful enemy.

It was the most outstanding success achieved by any squadron on this front since operations began.

An outstanding feat was that of a flight-sergeant from Southampton. He destroyed one bomber, damaged two others and sent a Jap fighter spinning down to earth. The flight-sergeant had only a few days previously destroyed two other Jap air-craft. His total personal score is now seven confirmed destroyed, two probables and eight damaged. Of the members of the squadron who were engaged on this mission, nine scored during the interception which ranged all along the coast for a few miles each side of the Burma-Indo border.

The leading scorer was a 21-year-old flight-lieutenant from London who holds the D. F. C. He knocked down two bombers and one fighter, probably destroyed another fighter and damaged still another.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA AND HITLER

New York, January, 1.

Mayor La Guardia said to-night: We will never get Hitler alive. I think that around Easter time there will be a burst-up and some one of his own staff will shoot him."

All About Air Raids

FUNCTIONS OF AN IDEAL AIR RAID INFORMATION BUREAU

[By F. D. LITTLEWOOD, Town Clerk, East Hampshire, England.]

IT is now generally accepted that the supply of information to the public after an air raid is one of the most important functions which enables the community to carry on after or during an attack.

Like a great many other war emergency problems it is one which has been left to the local authority to carry out. Indeed, many local authorities had their information bureaux in being, and in some cases actually working, before the necessity for them was made the subject of a Government circular.

Local conditions must play a very great part in determining the extent and type of information bureau most practical in each individual town though some factors are common to all. Further, the type of an raid or raids greatly influences the work of the information bureau.

In the London blitz period the problems of the localities in respect of which bureaux operated changed from day to day, but against this difficulty they functioned regularly and therefore had the advantage of continuity and regular personnel. In recent raids on provincial towns which have been limited to three or four concentrated attacks the immediate problems appear to have been sometimes more pressing, but once the picture has been obtained it remains more or less static until the next raid. On the other hand many

provincial towns cannot employ regular staff on this work, and there is lack of continuity and experience.

The important things to consider in connection with an information bureau are obvious and simple. Firstly, people want information on many matters immediately. Secondly, wherever possible this should be obtainable from one source. Thirdly, the help given should be actual assistance and not limited to information. Fourthly, preparation and rehearsal are of the utmost importance.

No doubt most, if not all, councils have already a site for their information bureau. People naturally turn to their town hall or some central place in time of trouble and as this is situated usually in the centre of the town, under a concentrated raid it generally suffers heavily and, more than likely, the building selected will have been damaged, if not destroyed. In larger towns several bureaux may be required. Therefore, three or four buildings should be earmarked for this purpose capable of housing the fairly numerous staff necessary together with the public, who will all want to come at the same time to begin with.

The site of the bureau will depend to some extent again as to whether it is merely to be an information bureau or an administrative centre as well. That is to say, is advice and information merely to be given, or are departments or representatives of departments to actually operate. If it is at all possible, help should be given straightaway that is, as many administrative functions as possible should be carried out at the bureau in addition to furnishing information. This means provision for more staff, particularly in the case of departments like the assistance board, but other departments can operate administratively in so far as the public are concerned with but little addition to the staff required to give information. This incidentally, saves in office work as well.

One cannot stress too much that the public are entitled not to have to go to a large number of offices and departments and be referred from one to another, which happens when the offices are spread about with the usual queue at each.

If all departments are housed in one building, it is possible to control the flow so that there is only one queue, which is more easily supervised, and there is more opportunity for close liaison between the departments and more confidence can be given to the members of the public, who inherently distrust being referred from one department to another department. If all departments

SCHEME OF SALVAGE

REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM PREMISES DAMAGED IN AIR RAIDS

An outline of the salvage scheme in operation in the Calcutta and Howrah municipal areas in connection with air raids is now available.

The scheme is worked under the general guidance and supervision of the Chief Salvage Officer, Bengal. It is designed *inter alia* to assist owners anxious to remove property from damaged buildings, to arrange for salvage and custody of property found in occupantless buildings damaged by air raids, and to arrange for return of salvage to rightful owners.

Salvage is classified as heavy and light. Light salvage consisting of easily movable personal effects of which the owner cannot be found on the spot will be dealt with by the A. R. P. and the police, while heavy salvage will be dealt with by a firm.

The A. R. P. services with the police will assist owners to look after the property in damaged houses until proper custody can be arranged. The A. R. P. services will also assist when necessary in moving articles from damaged houses to safety.

are housed in one building, the public know they can come back if necessary, but the liaison obtained should prevent this happening at all.

The work of the information bureau should be practised in the actual building intended to be used, with the actual staff, volunteers or otherwise, who have been selected, and it is of great value to carry out rehearsals of this kind, not only in the first-line building but also in the second, and, if possible, the third line, because only rehearsals and practice will bring out the difficulties. The office equipment, stationery, etc., for safety reasons should be split up and stored in several different places adjacent to earmarked buildings.

What information do the public require, what assistance do they require, and what practical help can be given to them? These are the next questions to be examined.

Various classes of persons place different degrees of importance on different things. There is an almost unending variety of questions which may be asked, and it should be the aim of the Council to try and provide for all.

Suppose, a queue starts to form early in the morning after the raid. The information bureau staff are coming on duty—some of them have been blitzed themselves and all of them have spent an unpleasant night. Unless there is sound leadership in the opening stages, confusion may easily arise. It is, therefore, essential to have the whole of the bureau, so far as the machinery of the bureau itself is concerned, under the general direction of one person, having a competent deputy.

AIR-RAID SHELTERS FOR WORKERS

GOVERNMENT URGED TO MAKE ADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress met at Kishorilal Labour Library Hall on December 27, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose presiding. The Committee passed a unanimous resolution on the air-raid in Calcutta, urging Government to acquaint the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and its Unions concerned with facts and figures of the casualties and injuries and pay proper compensation. It further urged the Government to provide adequate air-raid shelters in *bustees*, mills, workshops and workers lines.

In another resolution the Committee made its emphatic protest against the employment of women workers in night shifts in certain jute mills, thereby violating the Factories Act and demanded their immediate protection under the Law.

It also asked the Government as well as the employers concerned to find out channels and avenues of employment in day time for those women workers and to pay a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4/4/- plus ration per week till their employment. In case of no employment it demanded a compensation on the basis of one month's wages, for each year's completed service with a minimum of three months' wages.

In another resolution, the Committee decided to organise a B. P. T. U. C. Volunteers' Corps and appealed to all Workers' Unions concerned, and the public to give a good response thereto.

At this stage how important it is for every encouragement to be given to people to look after themselves; not only does this ease the problem as a whole, but contributes to keeping up morale.

As the queue may be of great length and the receptionist and the staff have difficulty, there should be a loud-speaker available by which the queue can be addressed. They can be told, for instance, that first-aid repairs will be put in hand automatically as soon as possible; there is no need for them to wait in a queue merely to report damage. The loud-speaker should not be used except upon the authorisation of the person in charge of the bureau. Unfortunately, however, general information of this kind is not always accepted.

If it is possible to send the enquiring persons into an adjoining room in which they can be dealt with specially; or taken from there by one of the assistant receptionists, or given a special coloured pass, it eases the situation somewhat.

When anybody has passed the receptionist, he should go to a general inquiry desk where he should be asked a few simple questions to ascertain his needs, and he should be given a form on which is shown, quite simply, a diagram of the hall and possibly a list of all the departments in the building. The departments at which it is suggested he should call should be marked with an X, and he should be asked to go to those departments in a specified order. At the same time, brief particulars about himself and his family and his home should be taken. Copies of these records, which are generally useful for reference, should be available for every department as a check.

The next stage is the most difficult. The average man, if he has not been lucky enough to find a place with friends, wants to know where he and his family are going to find a home. On the other hand, the housing shortage in most places is acute in any case, and at this stage there will be no records or information as to those people who have left the district on account of the blitz, but whose houses are still intact or can be made so with very little difficulty. This is quite a good source of accommodation, but, assuming the local authority has made its appeal for persons who will have homeless billeted on them, and has made its survey of households where they will be received, these are bound to fall far short of the required numbers, and must therefore be used sparingly.

The mutual aid or good-neighbour scheme may show its beneficial results here. In one town, recently raided in a concentrated manner, the greater portion of the homeless were able to take up accommodation with friends arranged in advance. The importance of fostering such arrangements can be clearly seen.

However, failing this, the family have got to be found accommodation, and if this is not done, another or more nights may have to be spent in the rest centre where, if there is a subsequent raid, casualty risks may be high and "trekking" may start.

For a person who is not finding accommodation in any possible way, it is preferred that he goes next to the first-aid repairs department, which will not by this time, of course, have any

accurate information as to the severity of the bombing, but who, with the aid of the person's description of the house, can gain some idea as to when that house can be made wind and water-proof, and if the house can be put right, or if the occupier can be persuaded to lend some practical assistance in putting it right himself, so much the better. It is of the utmost importance to encourage everybody to help themselves.

If the first-aid repairs department is satisfied that the house cannot be repaired in the light of the information available at the time, and are satisfied that it has suffered something more than minor damage, a small card should be given to the occupier of the house, which may be accepted (by previous arrangement) by the rehousing department; and when the numbers are large, help of this kind has also been accepted by the assistance board as a step in authorising that urgent initial payment, as it may save valuable time at this stage in checking the applicant's story.

Near to the first aid repairs department, should be the department dealing with furniture

removal and storage. There should be ready means of consultation with the personnel at these two departments, because if the house is going to be "first-aided" fairly soon there is not a great deal of point in removing the furniture, and the removal facilities are bound to be severely limited; but if the roof is damaged to any great degree and the weather is wet, it causes great distress to the public to find the air raid damage accentuated and the question of removal of furniture demands careful judgment.

The department dealing with the rehousing of the homeless should have ample facilities at the bureau and should be kept in touch with all developments. Further, the officer in charge of the rehousing will have to bear in mind a short-term policy—billeting; and a long-term policy—requisitioning or taking of property for permanent homes for homeless. Whilst the short-term policy should be implemented immediately, it may be some time before the long-term policy can be put into force.

(To be continued)

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

THE FATEFUL YEAR OF 1943 Publicity Minister's New Year Broadcast

IN a New Year broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio, on January 1, the Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Mullick, Minister, Publicity Department, Government of Bengal, said:—

"To-day we stand on the threshold of 1944. For Bengal the year which has just ended has been full of pain and anguish, of trials and tribulations. There has been unprecedented suffering necessitating the organisation of relief on an equally vast scale.

"As we look back on the fateful year of 1943 we do so with feelings of overwhelming sadness because of the tragedy which befell our countrymen. At the same time we are entitled to feel some gratification because within a short time we were able to set the entire machinery of Government into motion to fight famine and starvation. We have also reason to be thankful for the generous response which Bengal's appeal for help evoked throughout the rest of India

"Many have wondered why Bengal, should have suffered from such an acute shortage of food. In actual fact, however, modern Bengal has never been self-sufficient in food. Those who declared early in 1943 that left to herself, Bengal could manage with the rice which she had grown, were victims of a popular illusion. Due to the prevalence of this belief and due to the year 1943 having opened with the ravages of cyclone and flood in Midnapore still unhealed, there was unpreparedness for the famine which was slowly but surely about to engulf the province.

"Meanwhile, we of the present Government having been called upon to shoulder a difficult task, attempted expedient after expedient, includ-

ing a provincewide food drive which produced some results.

"The story of what the Army has done needs no telling on my part; it is already well-known. And now that famine is over and disease has taken its place, the Army is giving us the same splendid help. We are supplying the medicines and medical equipment but we still lack the medical personnel necessary to combat the present wide prevalence of disease. The Army authorities have stepped into the breach and sent some medical units to various parts of rural Bengal and, with that thoroughness and efficiency which is traditional with the armed forces are assisting the civil authorities to dispense medical relief.

"Now I would like to turn to the part which the Press played during Bengal's disaster. There may be a lurking suspicion in some quarters, that Government are on principle opposed to criticism and to the publicizing of misery and suffering which may be prevalent. This is not so. We not only do not dislike criticism but, on the contrary, invite it. Nothing is more helpful to the administrator than con-

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

To Commence From January 31

"Hindusthan Standard" learns authoritatively that 31st January, 1944, has been finally fixed as the date for the introduction of food rationing in Calcutta and Greater Calcutta.

The scheme will operate in Calcutta, Behala, Tollygunge, Garden Reach, Howrah, Bally and Belur.

The following articles will be rationed: Rice, wheat and wheat products, pulse and sugar.

Over 30 lakhs of people will come under the rationing scheme.

constructive criticism of his administration. The Press may have also noticed our desire to take them increasingly into our confidence. Their representatives have been invited to see how our various relief measures are progressing and in future they will receive more such invitations. Our slogan in publicity is 'Regard the Press as your friends and conceal nothing from them.' Our aim is objective presentation of facts as distinct from propaganda. In return we ask for an equally fair deal from the members of the Fourth State.

"While speaking of the Press I wish to pay a tribute to the overseas correspondents in this country who have taken keen interest in Bengal's distress. If the people of Britain

FOR ACCEPTING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Subedar Sampuran Singh has been sentenced by the Special Tribunal at Alipore to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or a further six months for accepting an illegal gratification of Rs. 500 from Mr. Baldeo Prasad Agarwalla, a ghee dealer.

In sentencing the accused, the Tribunal observed: "There is nothing to be said in extenuation of the offence. The accused abused his position of trust as a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer. We are not unmindful, however, of his youth and of the fact that his conviction will break his career."

A KIND OF SLAVE TRADE

Dr. B. S. Moonje during a tour of the affected districts in Bengal spoke at Naihati. He called attention to the reports that young girls of between 12 and 16 were picked up from streets in famished condition and hurried away. "It would be no exaggeration to say," he added, "that a kind of slave trade is just showing signs to grow up." He concluded that "this famine has vividly brought out one thing and it is that India is one single country, and one single nation and that, without one strong Central Government, India cannot hope to be able to meet emergencies of the kind in the shape of famine that is waging in Bengal at the present moment. I hope the lesson will be rubbed deeply in the minds of all."

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESOLUTION ON SHORTAGE AND RISING PRICES

A CORRECTION

We greatly regret that in the last issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" (January 1, 1944), owing to a bad oversight the Hindu Mahasabha Resolution at its recent sitting at Amritsar was placed under the heading "League Resolution on Bengal Famine."

The Muslim League Resolution relating to the food situation was moved by Mr. Syed Hussain Imam, Member of the Council of State. It reads as follows:—

"This session of the All-India Muslim League is greatly perturbed by shortage and rising prices of all necessities of life throughout the country and is of the view that the present position is primarily due to erroneous and ineffective policy pursued by the Central Government in India during the last four years.

"This session places on record its considered opinion that immediate, comprehensive and effective price control of all other necessities of life and procurement rationing thereof is an absolute necessity and calls upon Central and Provincial Governments to introduce the same forthwith."

The Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Premier, supporting the resolution, expressed similar sentiments that the Government of India was responsible for the present situation, described how the last minute objection of the Government of India to their scheme for procuring the 'Aman' crop, the main rice crop in Bengal, had upset the Ministers' procurement plans.

Sir Nazimuddin said that Bengal had the misfortune of being visited by one calamity after another, and, after a terrible famine, a virulent epidemic of malaria was raging. They were suffering from lack of quinine and lack of doctors. They badly needed 500 doctors. They had got so far only 150 and they would much appreciate if any doctor from any part of India was willing to come to Bengal to serve suffering humanity.

He referred to the financial burden of the Government of Bengal for the vast rehabilitation work with which they were now faced and he deplored the indecision of the Government of India who had till then not informed to what extent they would relieve Bengal in this burden. The Bengal Premier felt that all such expenditure should be borne by the Centre since all these difficulties had been created by the war.

and America have now been so profoundly stirred to sympathy for the stricken people of Bengal aid, if, in consequence, there has been a greater measure of assistance and administrative alertness all along the line, it is largely because these correspondents saw the suffering of our people and told the world the unvarnished truth. Our masses may be ignorant of the service which these gentlemen from overseas have rendered to them but our intelligentsia must acknowledge the debt.

PUNJAB'S HELP IN BENGAL'S DISTRESS

"Every Bengali, particularly those living outside Bengal, must remember with all gratefulness the active sympathy shown by the people of every part of India at the time of Bengal's distress. In this regard Punjab's contribution is undoubtedly the greatest. Punjab came forward to the help of Bengal by men, money and foodgrains. The whole of Bengal acknowledges this generosity of the Punjab." Thus observed Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee addressing a meeting of local Bengalees held on December 30 under the auspices of the Lahore Bengali Association at the Sohanlal Training College.

Dr. Mookerjee gave a vivid picture of the famine situation and said that famine had completely disintegrated the social and economic structure of Bengal's life.

As a blessing from God, Dr. Mookerjee said, Bengal had this year a bumper harvest which should improve the situation greatly. But rice alone was not enough. What was needed was a satisfactory distribution which was lacking in last year.

'AMAN' PROCUREMENT SCHEME**GOVERNMENT STARTS PURCHASES**

"The Bengal Government have started making small purchases of 'aman' rice where prices are low, but they have been so cautious that in no instance have their purchases put up the prices," observed Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal in an interview on Government's 'Aman' procurement scheme in Calcutta on Tuesday last (January 4).

Mr. Suhrawardy reaffirmed that Government were not going to rush the market and would only buy when prices were easy. In some quarters, he pointed out, there seemed to be an idea that Government would buy at any price. Whenever any purchaser came to the market rumours were set afloat that Government would buy in order to raise the prices.

"Government purchases are being made for the purpose of restoring confidence so that these purchases will always be available for people in any area where there may be a shortage and only for the purpose of maintaining confidence," he said.

If the Government bungled with the *aman* crop this time Bengal would have to face the same situation after three or four months as she did in 1943. Besides the question of distribution there was the problem of rehabilitation.

In conclusion Dr. Mookerjee said that the food crisis in Bengal had once again proved that India stood for unity as everyone of India stood as one man to the relief of Bengal. This unity could never be broken by any body.

BENGAL NEEDS FURTHER RELIEF

The necessity of other provinces continuing to help Bengal in her present crisis was emphasised by members of the Inter-Provincial Students' Delegation at a meeting held at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening (January 4). Mr. Sadhan Chandra Gupta presided.

The delegation represented 4 provinces of India, namely, Andhra, Punjab, Madras and the United Provinces. It recently returned from a tour of several districts in Bengal including Dacca and Midnapore.

Mr. Satpal Dung, President, Punjab Provincial Students' Federation who captained the Punjab Party, said that there prevailed a feeling among a section of the people in his province that the crisis in Bengal was over. There was also the feeling among certain people that Bengalees were no longer fighting the famine. He along with other students had come to Bengal to find out the truth or otherwise of these beliefs.

And from his experiences in the interior of some of the Bengal districts he could say that the situation had not only not improved but it had worsened in certain areas owing to the outbreak of epidemics. Malaria, he remarked, was raging furiously in certain parts and the quinine which had been distributed through official and non-official agencies was utterly inadequate for the purpose. He with his party would go back to the Punjab to counteract the erroneous beliefs which prevailed there and to see to it that much more relief came to Bengal so that Bengal might live to lead the whole of India to its cherished goal.

Prof. Hiran Mukherjee, Mr. Ramkrishna of Madras delegation and Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyaya also addressed the meeting.

BENGAL CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE**A Review Of Its Work**

In February, 1942, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad—the Congress President—realising the acute helplessness of the Indian civil population, convened a meeting of the prominent citizens of Calcutta to devise ways and means as to how the civil population—unaccustomed to the rigours of present day war conditions, can best be helped and saved. At his instance and on the co-operation of all sections of people "Civil Protection Committees" were formed under the Presidentship of Dr. B. C. Roy, just in accordance with the decision of the citizens who mustered strong at Moulana Azad's call—and a Medical Section under it was organised at 6A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, with the sole object of rendering medical aids to the general mass in case of emergencies arising out of bombing or at times of panicky evacuation. Since then, the Medical Section has been working amongst the sufferers in as best an organised way as it was possible in the situation.

There are 22 First-Aid Centres for giving First-Aids to all bomb or similar victims, in the different parts of the city—of which, 10 are recognised by the Government and others are non-recognised. The centres are well equipped with all upto-date First-Aid requisites and are under the charge of efficient medical men and assistants.

Besides, this organisation sent to Assam a Medical Mission in May, 1942, to give medical reliefs to the suffering evacuees from Burma. Also to give medical aids to the surviving sufferers of Midnapore after the last Cyclone havoc—the organisation sent 8 Medical Units there for working in collaboration with Government and other organisations. After the last Damodar flood—epidemics in virulent forms outbreaked in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. On the assistance and co-operation of public and local authorities, six medical units were deputed to work in badly affected areas of Burdwan and Hooghly.

Famine has already taken a heavy toll of human lives. Now coupled with famine—epidemic diseases have been creating havoc all over Bengal and Assam.

To check the spread of epidemic diseases, e.g., Cholera, Pox, etc., and to treat persons suffering particularly from Malaria, the organisation has hitherto organised 11 Medical Units and has posted them in different parts of the provinces.

Special Article**Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—II****Events And Personalities**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE reader who has followed me from the first article of this series* must have gained the impression—and a correct impression it would be—that Calcutta 50 years ago was a much more “sedate” place than it is now (even without reference to the War going on). In general, the times were quieter, much more staid, and free from the disturbances and distractions, and more especially, the hurry, rush, bustle and noise that characterize the present times. This will become all the more apparent as I go on describing different phases or aspects of Calcutta life during the ‘Nineties’ (1890-1899.)

Before describing some of the notable events and personalities of half a century ago, I cannot avoid first mentioning the present War, which is the greatest event in our lives in the present day. Now-a-days, we are constantly coming into close contact with military elements and affairs in our daily lives in various ways, but formerly the military used to live in Forts or certain well-defined areas called Cantonments, and you had to go there if you wanted to see a real, live soldier. Now, they are not only spread out all over the country in close contact with the civilian population, but in many places large bodies of civilians have been evacuated out of their hearths and homes to make room for them. Every one of us, civil or military, man, woman or child, is now daily in the midst of War. Such conditions were simply unimaginable 50 years ago. What little wars we had in those “sedate” days were nicely conducted according to rules and regulations—the contending bodies of soldiers advanced over the battlefield, shot off their cannon and rifles, and then fought with sword and bayonet, hand to hand and face to face. They used to march with bands playing and flags flying, the cannon were drawn by horses, and the cavalry dashed bravely into battle with lances and swords. “There was a thrill and charm of its own in the glittering jingle of a cavalry squadron manoeuvring at the trot” as Winston Churchill writes in one of his books (of which more presently). All that is now gone. Now-a-days, death, destruction and devastation come impartially to military and civil alike; from the blue sky bombs rain down destroying innocent civilians as well as the military; under water the sneaking submarine lets loose its deadly torpedo on warship and merchantman alike. War has become a mechanized affair, with aeroplanes, tanks, armoured cars, and submarines etc., playing major parts. Regarding this aspect of modern war as compared with wars of 50 years ago, I will quote a few lines from “A Roving Commission” by Winston Churchill, describing the early part of his life. It is necessary to mention here that Churchill was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Hussars Regiment in March, 1895

and came to India with his Regiment during the Nineties, in 1896. He fought under General Sir Bindon Blood in the North-West Frontier in 1897 in the “Malakand Field Force”. Later on, he saw service in Egypt and fought against the forces of the Dervish Khalifa at Omdurman. He writes thus in his book :

“ Nothing like the battle of Omdurman will be seen again. It was the last of those spectacular conflicts whose vivid splendour once did so much to invest war with glamour. This kind of war was full of fascinating thrills. It was not like the Great War of 1914-18. Nobody expected to be killed. Here and there, in every Regiment, half a dozen or perhaps a score would pay the forfeit, but to most of those who took part in the little wars of those vanished, light-hearted days, the chance of death was only a sporting element in a splendid game Most of us were fated later to see a war where the hazards were reversed; where death was the general expectation, and severe wounds were counted as lucky escapes: where whole Brigades were shorn away under the steel flail of artillery and machineguns, where the survivors of one tornado knew that they would certainly be consumed in the next or the next after that It is a shame that war should have flung all the glitter and glamour aside in its greedy, base march, and should turn instead to chemists in spectacles and mechanics pulling the levels of aeroplanes or machine-guns. War, which used to be cruel and magnificent, has become cruel and squalid.”

We in Calcutta have already undergone bombing by hostile Japanese aeroplanes, and are still living in daily and hourly dread of being bombed again by the Japanese. Yet, 50 years ago, as schoolboys, we had hardly heard of Japan except what we learnt through our school-geography, and that only a few names of towns like Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki! There was a small war between China and Japan during 1894-95, but we gave it hardly any attention. It was well into the 20th Century that Japan first came into the lime light, in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, in which Russia was defeated.

Turning aside from the War, I will now mention some of the events which happened during the last decade of the 19th Century. In 1890, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, a grandson of Queen Victoria (eldest son of Edward VII) visited India and remained for some time in Calcutta. Parties, entertainments and various gala functions were held in his honour. He paid a visit to a Bengali Theatre—the Bengal Theatre in Beadon Street—which styled itself the “Royal” Bengal Theatre thenceforward in honour of the Prince’s visit, until it ceased to exist (in 1901). It may be mentioned that the Prince died two

*“Calcutta Fifty Years Ago: I—Modes of Living and Prices”—published in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 26th December, 1943.—B. V. R.

years later, and accordingly his next brother (George V) became eligible for the throne of England. . . . In 1897, Queen Victoria completed 60 years of her reign, and the Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in Calcutta as well as elsewhere. . . . The South African or Boer War started in 1899 and went on for about 3 years. Though Calcutta was not directly concerned in this War, the "outlandish" names of places in South Africa—Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pretoria etc.—and the names of President Kruger, Generals Botha, De Wet, Cronje and Smuts, became familiar through the newspapers. The last-named General (now Field-Marshal) Smuts is still living, and his recent visits to England in connection with the present War, are still fresh news. . . . It was in this War that "khaki" uniforms first came into Military use for field service. . . . The greatest Earthquake in Calcutta in living memory occurred in the afternoon of the 12th June, 1897† . . . The 6th Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in December, 1890, presided over by Phirozshah Mehta, in which the opening song "Bande Mataram" was sung by Rabindranath Tagore. . . . It was in the early part of this decade that a Bengali youth named Narendranath Dutt crossed over to America, and, lonely and friendless in a strange country, appeared as the representative of India at a meeting of the Convocation of the World's Religions held in Chicago, where he electrified the audience with his maiden speech, and became famous overnight. This youth became known to the world as Swami Vivekananda of the Ramakrishna Mission. . . . The Bubonic Plague made its first appearance in Bombay and then in Calcutta during 1897-98, and there was a panicky exodus of people from Calcutta, though nothing comparable to the exodus seen recently (1941-42) due to fear of Japanese bombing. . . . In 1898, the Bombay Plague Officer Mr. Rand and his friend Lt. Ayerst were assassinated by a fanatical Indian youth and Balgangadhar Tilak was thrown into prison for alleged inflammatory articles published in his paper the *Kesari*. The New Sedition Bill was passed into law in that year. These were the only events connected with "Sedition" to happen in that decade and are, therefore, mentioned, though having no direct connection with Calcutta. . . . A new Calcutta Municipal Act was passed in 1899, generally called the "Mackenzie Act" after the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It was a retrograde measure, and it was in protest against certain provisions of this Act that the famous 28 Commissioners of the Municipality resigned in a body. . . . In passing it may be mentioned on the subject of the Corporation, that during the decade there were no "District Offices", nor were any of the Drainage Pumping Stations in existence except the one at Palmer's Bridge, which was opened in 1896. There was only a single Municipal Market, viz., the Hogg Market; also, we would have to go forward two more decades before we come to the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, which started its life on the 15th November, 1924.

When the Nineties began, several great men whose names are now household words, were still living, viz., Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar the great educationist and philanthropist, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra the famous savant and antiquarian, and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee the great novelist; Ashutosh Mukerjee, C. R. Das, M. K. Gandhi were all young men just beginning to make their way in the legal profession. Rabindranath Tagore was visiting Europe, or minding his Shelidali zemindari. He brought out the Bengali monthly *Sadhana* in collaboration with his nephew Sudhindranath, and helped to start the weekly *Itibadi* with Krishna Kamal Bhattacharya. Rabindranath also read his remarkable essay entitled *Ingrej-o-Bharatbashi* (Englishmen and Indians) at the Chaitanya Library Hall in 1893, with Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the chair. . . . Jagadis Chandra Bose was conducting his notable experiments, and was a lecturer in Physics in the Presidency College during the earlier part of the decade. Later (1895-97) he went to England and carried on his researches on the Electrical Response of Plants and Metals. Later still, he was invited to the famous Paris Exposition but this did not take place until the 19th Century had ended (It was held in 1900). Also, at this time, if my memory is not at fault, Prafulla Chandra Roy was a Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College.

I will conclude this necessarily incomplete sketch by just touching on the personalities of the Bengali Stage during the 'Nineties'. Giris Chandra Ghosh and Anritalal Bose were respectively managing the Minerva Theatre and the Star, the former writing dramas and the latter mostly comedies and farces, and producing as well as acting in them. Of the triumvirate of the original founders of the Bengali Stage, the great actor Ardhendu Sekhar Mustafi was also flourishing at this time. I think it was in 1897 that the dramatized version of Bankim Chandra's "Chandra Sekhar" was put on the boards of the Star Theatre and scored a great success. It was followed by "Bisha-Briksha" and "Rajsinha" but "Chandra Sekhar" always held a high place in the audience-mind, specially of students, who were then great patrons of the Theatre, as they are now of the Cinema. I remember even upto a few years ago, a repeat performance of "Chandra Sekhar" used to be put on the boards once a year specially for the "Entrance" (or Matric) examinees after their examination was over. . . . The "Royal" Bengal Theatre managed by Biharilal Chatterjee, was still functioning. Another Theatre, the Classic, under the management of Amarendranath Dutt, was also established in this decade, and carried on successfully for several years. It was in this Theatre that the first showings of "Bioscope Films" in Calcutta were put on, as extra items with the plays, about 1897-98. In this Theatre was also first produced that most successful "musical comedy"—"Alibaba," written by Khirode Prasad Vidyabinode (Professor of Bengali in the General Assembly's Institution—now called the Scottish Church College). The play has been performed in Calcutta some hundreds of times since and has been turned into a film, but does not seem to have lost its popularity yet. Khirode Prasad became later a prolific writer of dramas and plays, many of which also achieved great success, notably "Pratapaditya", which was first produced in the Star Theatre in 1904. Here I will end this chapter.

†A detailed account of this earthquake was given by me in the 12th Anniversary Number (1937) of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*—B. V. R.



THE SPINAL COLUMN

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

THE spinal column is a remarkable mechanism. It is strong enough to support many hundreds of pounds, yet pliant and elastic. By a system of levers and muscles it can be bent in every direction. Between each one of the bones of the spine there is a soft cushion known as the intervertebral disk. This serves essentially the function of a ball bearing and a shock absorber. It lessens the shock between the bones of the spine, and permits them to rotate more easily one on the other.

In the center of this soft cushion there is a still softer material called the nucleus pulposus. In cases in which there is a sudden shock to the spine the whole disk may be pinched or pushed out of place. Sometimes the nucleus pulposus may be ruptured.

Only in recent years has the importance of those tissues come to be fully realized. They are delicate. If they happen to be squeezed or pushed out of place, there may be constant or long-continued pain in the back. A considerable number of injuries to the disks have recently been reported among men driving tanks or gunners, or working in tanks, also among persons riding on airplanes which are landed with a sudden, sharp bump. This, however, concerns a relatively small number of people. More important is an observation recently made in England which points out the danger of exercises which involve sudden strains on the spine. British experts feel that the rough and tumble of such games as football, soccer, baseball and cricket is much less dangerous than setting up drills where organized jerks may injure the delicate tissues in the spine. Such movements are particularly dangerous for people with long legs and short arms, whose problem of balance is a special one.

SHORTAGE OF MEDICINES

Alderman Dr. R. Ahmed On Government's Quinine Policy

Dr. R. Ahmed, an Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation, who toured certain areas of Dacca District recently, has issued the following statement:—

Of all the districts of Bengal, Dacca is one of the most hard hit. With the famine the death roll mounted high and now cholera, malaria and small-pox are taking the mortality figures higher still. In the Nababgunj Thana, where communications are very difficult at this time of the year, no relief worth the name has yet been done by any organization. I found villages where fully 50 per cent. of the people have died. Nababgunj Thana had a population of 1.30 lacs and a conservative estimate of mortality in this area alone would be 20,000. The neighbouring thana of Dohar is equally affected and out of about 80,000 people, fully 10,000 have vanished from the scene. The Union Board free canteens are so badly managed, that they are no credit to the district authorities. Corruption is open and rampant.

Quinine was not available even in the two District Board dispensaries in this huge area till two weeks ago. Controlled prices are openly violated. I found kerosene oil being sold openly in *hats* and bazars at Rs. 1-4 per seer, sugar at Re. 1 per seer and rice at Rs. 22 per maund. Under the circumstances is it any wonder that poor people are still dying of starvation and diseases caused by malnutrition?

In Vikrampur, under Munshigunj sub-division, things are equally bad. Non-official relief organizations should immediately rush help to these neglected areas at once.

The quinine policy of the Government has been a failure. Until the Union Boards are made free from corruption, no quinine should be distributed through those agencies. With a few exceptions, the vilest men in local politics are in charge and they are bereft of all humanitarian sense, private relief workers are doing better work by house to house visits. I found whole families on the floor (not on beds) without any attendance from any source.

Walking through the stricken villages was a night-mare. Tangled, roofless, wall-less hovels remind one of a natural calamity. To see the despairing, unkempt, dirty, half-naked forms shivering in the cold, would melt the heart of a stoic.

How to salvage these wrecks of humanity is the immediate problem. Condensed milk, glucose, barley and sago are the immediate requirements in the stricken villages. Priority should be given to all those who pay no Union Board cess or those that pay the lowest rates in buying ordinary necessities at controlled rates. There is too much black-marketing going on in the villages and these must stop. Government should also establish central stores in important villages from which foodstuffs may be distributed at controlled rates when supplies run short in the ordinary trade channels. Unless these are taken up at once, in another three months, Bengal will lose most of its manual workers thus increasing the difficulties of rehabilitation.

Engineering**Part of Constructional Work In An Air-Raid Precaution**

[By O. G. STARR]

THE standard of protection in A. R. P. is divided into several parts. The first consideration goes to the ordinary protection provided by various methods against the explosive effect of a 500 lb. General Purposes High Explosive Bomb. It must be admitted in the beginning that it is impossible to afford any protection against what is known as a direct hit. We know that the pressure of blast which is the result of an explosion is between 150 to 600 tons per sq. inch. Human ingenuity has not been able to devise anything other than that which is created at a prohibited cost or burrowing into the earth below 80 feet to resist the effect of this shattering blast. We have, however, found from experiments that the following standards will afford reasonable protection against the 500 lb. G. P. H. E. Bomb bursting over 50 feet away.

There are two methods of ordinary protection, and both require different materials. *Firstly*, we have what is known as lateral protection, which consists of the erection of the Baffle and Traverse Walls. In this lateral protection we find the most useful material is either good quality brick-work 15 in. thick or ordinary reinforced concrete 12 in. thick or sun-dried brick in mud mortar 80 in. thick. It will be seen that the materials mentioned are those most easily obtained in this country. There are such things as mild steel plates, shingles and balast, etc. It will be seen that brick-work is the commonest material in use. In dealing with the *second* part known as Overhead protection, we have different materials which offer protection against penetration by the 1 Kilo L. B. and Anti-Aircraft shell fragments. This overhead protection consists chiefly of concrete 5 in. thick, reinforced or well supported brick-work, good quality 8 in. thick, well supported. This is, of course, no protection against heavier types of Incendiaries or High Explosive Bombs. There is one other item. The roof itself of any particular shelter must be sufficiently strong to bear the added weight of any debris that may fall on them from stories above or nearby buildings. So much for the actual materials.

Now about the method of their use. The familiar erection known as a Baffle or should I say "Baffling" Wall, is seen in many parts of Calcutta, but like everything else there is a correct and incorrect method of erecting them, not from a builders point of view, but from a protective point of view. The actual idea of a Baffle Wall is to provide for additional protection against blast and splinters of High Explosive Bombs dropping not less than 50 feet away. The object of these walls or traverses is (a) to protect doors and windows; (b) to protect key personnel, vital machinery, etc. The sitting should not be under any circumstances less than 6 in. and not more than 8 ft. from the existing walls generally 2 ft. to 3 ft. The height depends upon the plinth height of the building and should be at least 6 ft. 6 in. in height above the plinth level. The system of additional support known as buttressing is rather a complicated affair. Actually no wall 6 ft. high requires a buttress, but the width of the buttress and the distance between them also the length of the toe of the buttress varies according to height.

Traverses are walls constructed according to the Code inside a shelter or factory, and which traverse the shelter room or factory. The object of these traverses is to primarily isolate the effects of explosion within the main walls of the building thus affording protection to vital machinery, etc. It is not necessary that these traverses should reach the ceiling.

Sandbags do form a part of protection, but they are not a suitable method for any permanent protection in the climatic conditions of this country. There are, however, certain protectives for these sandbags of which copper sulphate solution is one, but even those protectives are active only for a limited period.

The subject of protection cannot be finally closed without reference to the need of protection against flying glass. It has been the experience of Surgeons in London that more injuries are caused during a raid by flying glass than by anything else. One of the best methods of protection is to remove the glass entirely. There are

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methods of protection which fall under the following headings.—(a) Reinforcement, (b) Substitutes, (c) Screens. With regard to reinforcements the most suitable in this country is mosquito netting or wire mesh not larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Whatever material is used it must not only cover the area of glass to be protected but must be sufficiently wide and long enough to be anchored to the frame work, it should also adhere strongly to the glass. If wire mesh is used it must be fixed in an independent frame and fitted close to the glass. When removed glass may be substituted by any of the following materials:—tin, card-board, ply-wood, or deal-board wood. With regard to screens, light weight screens may be put in the window openings. They should not be fixed, but either constructed so as to be snugly fitted in the opening, or suspended at the top in such a way that they can swing out so as to give way under the pressure of blast. Heavy curtains suspended over window openings and weighted at the bottom will also prevent glass flying into the room.

In conclusion to obtain full measure of protection we need good material, good workmanship, and good design.

Adapted from an A. R. P. Lecture by Mr. O. G. Stabb.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR

Concern For Bengal Famine

London, January 5.

Immersed in the double task of winding up his responsibilities in the Middle East where he was the Minister of State and preparing for his new duties in India Mr. Richard Casey found a few minutes to talk to me at the India Office to-day about his appointment as Governor of Bengal says *Reuter's Special Correspondent*.

"I shall be leaving for India very soon now," he said, "and am intensely looking forward to make an acquaintance of that great country, and I hope of making friends there. I have had little previous experience of Indian affairs and I bring an open but sympathetic mind to the task. I am greatly impressed with the scope and complication of the Indian picture and the extent of her cultural heritage to which Bengal has contributed so notable a part.

"We in the Middle East have watched with the greatest sympathy the ordeal, first of famine then of disease, through which Bengal has been passing. We have done all we could from our Middle East resources to relieve the situation. The Bengal Ministry and administration can count on my full support for all measures to prevent any recurrence of these calamities, and I hope we may look to all sections of the population to co-operate with us and each other to that end. Should there prove to have been anything in my experience of Supply questions in Cairo which may be of assistance to Bengal's problems, it will of course be at the full disposal of the Government. In the few days I have been in this country, I have been much struck by the genuine distress felt by all sections of the British community at Bengal's sufferings and their desire to see everything which war conditions make possible done to assist."

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Calcutta News & Views

NEW YEAR LUNCHEON FOR CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS

Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick, Publicity Minister, Bengal Government gave a luncheon to the journalists in Calcutta on January 1. The guests also included, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Khan Bahadur Jalaludin Ahmed and the Chief Secretary, Mr. A. de C. Williams.

In a brief speech at the luncheon Mr. Mullick asked for the co-operation of all in the making of a better, brighter and more prosperous Bengal. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, replying, assured the Minister of such co-operation and expressed thanks for his hospitality.

LATE MR. W. C. BONNERJEE

The services of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee to his country were recalled at a meeting held at Oriental Seminary, Calcutta on December 29 last on the occasion of his birth centenary.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, who presided, said that long before the Indian National Congress was born, Mr. Bonnerjee while studying law in England advocated the establishment of a representative government for India. His activities led to the establishment of the Indian National Congress of which he was elected the first president. Mr. Bonnerjee also worked for the promotion of better understanding between India and Britain.

Dr. Nag suggested that a comprehensive history of the Congress should be written for which materials should be collected from all over India. This should clearly show the part played by Mr. Bonnerjee and other pioneers of the Congress movement in building up this great institution.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh said that Mr. Bonnerjee's politics was inspired by his ardent love for the country which he served with great distinction.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Mr. Manick Lal Nag, a grandson of late Bhim Chandra Nag, was shot at by unknown persons at the junction of Abhay Haldar Lane and Madan Boral Lane while he was returning home from his shop in Wellington Street at about 12-30 night on December 31. He died of his injuries while he was being removed by Ambulance to the Medical College Hospital.

The deceased, aged about 50, was a well-known figure in the confectioner's trade and was President of the All-Bengal Confectioners' Association last year. He leaves behind him his wife, 5 sons and 8 daughters.

Nishi Kanta Ghosh, son of Dwarka Nath Ghosh, the well-known confectioner of the city, was put under arrest by the Calcutta police under Section 302 I. P. C. (murder) in connection with the murder of Mr. Manik Lal Nag.

The accused was produced on January 3 before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who refused him bail and remanded him in police custody till January 6 pending further inquiries.

The police alleged that both the deceased and the accused were office-bearers of the Indian Confectioners' Association and had party rivalry between them. On December 30, the

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deceased and another person of the Association had obtained a police warning order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the accused and his associates and the order was served on one of them by the Muchipara Police on December 31.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police arrested four more persons on Monday last.

They were remanded to custody pending further enquiries.

The tragic death of Mr. Nag, was condoled at a public meeting held on Tuesday last under the auspices of the Indian Confectioners' Association, at Lal Behari Thakur Park, Central Calcutta, Mr. Probodh Chandra Banerjee was in the chair.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Nag many sweetmeat shops in the city remained closed for a part of the day.

LATE PRINCIPAL G. C. BOSE

The services of Principal Girish Chandra Bose in connection with the spread of education in this province were gratefully recalled at a public meeting held in observance of the 5th anniversary of his death at the Bangabasi College last Saturday evening (January 1).

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose who presided, after referring to the deceased's contribution to the advancement of learning, spoke of his courage of conviction and spirit of independence. The deceased had a passionate love for his country and its culture. Political sufferers found ready admission in his college. He loved his students, irrespective of community, and got their love and respect in return. By writing scientific treatises in Bengali Principal Bose showed the way how science subjects could be taught through the medium of vernacular languages.

Prof. Suren Goswami, Prof. Jagadish Bhattacharya, and a number of students and ex-students including Messrs. Probodh Sen, Parimal Bose, Surendra Nath Roy, Manoranjan Sen Gupta, Biswanath Nandy, Anil Kumar Roy Chaudhury and Niren Chakravarty also paid their homage to the memory of the deceased.

NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF ASSAM FELICITATED

Hearty felicitations were offered to Mr. Paresh Lal Shome on his appointment as Advocate-General of Assam at a social gathering held under the auspices of the Sylhet Union at the Corporation Commercial Museum, Calcutta, Sunday evening (January 2). Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, President of the Union, was in the chair.

Speeches expressing satisfaction at Mr. Shome's appointment and wishing him success in the new sphere of his activities were made on the occasion, among others, by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarker and Prof. Satyen De Chowdhury.

RECEPTION TO THE RETURNING MAHASABHA LEADERS

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji, Working President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. N. C. Chatterji and about a hundred other delegates returned to Calcutta on Sunday last. Many people assembled at the Howrah Station to receive them.

Among those who arrived was Mr. Bimal Chandra Chatterji, brother of Mr. N. C. Chatterji, who had received injuries during the lathi charge with which the Mahasabha Presidential procession was dispersed at Amritsar.

Among those who were present at the Howrah Station to receive Dr. Mookerji and others were Syed Badruddin, Mayor of Calcutta, Khan Bahadur Hasem Ali Khan, M.L.A.,

CHRISTMAS APPEAL BY METROPOLITAN

The following Christmas appeal was issued by the Most Reverend Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India:

"There can be few seriously minded persons in India of whatever race they may be, who are not seriously concerned at the discontent and despair which is capturing the minds of those who have been regarded as the soundest and most responsible citizens of this country and this growing feeling of animosity and distrust can be productive of nothing but harm. By my office I am pledged to set forward peace and goodwill among all men; and the great historic event which we have at this season been commemorating indicates the true way in which reconciliation may be effected between those who are estranged. I firmly believe that this cannot be accomplished by any attempt on the part of the Government to offer a convincing demonstration of the legality and justice of the measures which they have adopted in the past. We can only hope to achieve this by some act of wise and large-hearted generosity which will speak directly to the hearts of men and women throughout the country and will in the fullest degree possible translate promises for the future into realities of the present.

"Many of us believe that the days of imperialism are past and that it can best be replaced by a Commonwealth of self-governing nations. It is our hope that India may of her own free accord determine to remain within that Commonwealth of which Great Britain has been the creator, but if that idea is to be realized, it is essential that feeling of fellowship between British and Indians should be fully established. British legislators in the past have wisely relied more on such feelings as the true cement that holds together the vast fabric of the British Commonwealth, than on legal bonds of any kind.

"We claim to be waging a war for freedom, and though at the moment that war is being waged in the physical sphere it is in the realm of ideas and morality that it must ultimately be won if abiding peace is to be realized. The truth shall make you free. Christ said and we know well that the progress in scientific knowledge has enabled us to use fully the natural resources of the physical world of which our ancestors were ignorant. Peace among men can only be achieved by loving our neighbours as ourselves. That is the truth which we have to learn and act on if we are to realize the fellowship between different peoples and races which a Commonwealth implies.

"We have a striking example in Egypt of the wisdom and efficacy of such generous action and in his life of Lord Allenby our present Viceroy has justified the action which he took in 1922. Surely that gives us grounds for hoping that he will extend to India that act of wise and large-hearted generosity for which I plead."

Mr. Manindra Nath Mitra, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Manoranjan Choudhury, and Kumar Purnendu Narayan Roy.

FIRE IN LANSDOWNE MARKET

A big-fire at about midnight broke out on the night of January 3 last at Lansdowne Municipal Market and about a dozen stalls were gutted. The fire brigade were on the scene promptly and it took about 20 minutes to bring the fire under control.

DEATH OF RAI BAHADUR H. K. MUKHERJEE

The death took place of Rai Bahadur Hemendra Kumar Mukherjee at the age of 65 at the Presidency General Hospital.

The late Rai Bahadur was the retired Director of the Agricultural Department, Government of Assam.

Rai Bahadur Mukherjee had been knocked down by a lorry on the foot-path opposite the Hospital into which he was admitted. He was under the treatment of Major Drummond and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, but he died as a result of the injuries he had received.

The Rai Bahadur leaves behind him his widow, his only son Mr. K. C. Mukherjee, Bar-at-law and his two sons-in-law, Councillor N. C. Chatterji, Bar-at-Law and Dr. Satish Chandra Chatterji, Professor, Calcutta University.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY**Sharp Rise Again**

Calcutta's health, which had been improving during the past few weeks, suffered a setback in the week ended January 1 when deaths from all causes totalled 1,245 against 1,124 in the previous week; 571 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 689 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Mortality from small-pox registered a sharp rise, being 75 against 55 in the previous week. Attacks from the disease also rose from 88 to 112. The toll of malaria was less—there were 103 deaths against 114 in the previous week. There were 59 attacks from cholera, 28 ending fatally, as against 86 attacks and 38 deaths in the previous week.

"Paupers'" deaths recorded a rise, being 299 against 269 in the previous week.

STRIKE IN CAMPBELL SCHOOL

Seven students of the Campbell Medical School including one lady student have been expelled from the school in connection with the students' strike in that institution, it is learnt.

Interviewed regarding the strike situation, Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal, stated that 74 students have so far expressed their regret in writing to the Superintendent of the School and informed him of their willingness to come back. The school has a total strength of over 500 students.

The school would be re-opened, the Surgeon-General added, if at least half the students of the institution came forward expressing their regret and intimating their willingness to re-join their classes; otherwise the school would remain closed.

Following a three-week strike by the students, the school, it will be recalled, was closed *sine die* by Government until a sufficient number of students apply to the Superintendent for permission to resume their studies with an expression of their regret for their unauthorized absence from classes for 3 weeks from November. 22.

NEW UNIVERSITY FELLOWS

Mr. P. N. Banerjee (sitting), Mr. S. N. Mitra (sitting) and Dr. Subodh Mitra have been returned as Fellows of Calcutta University for five years in the elections by registered graduates of the University.

STUDENTS AND BENGAL FAMINE

The need for a united effort to fight famine and pestilence in Bengal was stressed at a meeting of students held at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta on Tuesday last (January 4). The meeting was organized to give a reception to an inter-provincial students delegation on its return to the city after a tour of the affected areas. Two members of the delegation giving impressions of their visit said it was wrong to assume that Bengal's crisis was over. On the other hand, there were indications that the province might face a more serious situation in 1944 due to famine conditions and diseases.

Mr. Sadhan Gupta presided and Prof. Hiren Mookerji and Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya were among the speakers.

HONOUR FOR A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE**Khan Sahib Abdus Shokur**

Mr. Abdus Shokur, Inspector, Assessment Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, has received the title of Khan Sahib in the New Year Honours List.

Though an inhabitant of Birbhum, the Khan Sahib has settled in the well-known Maiman Colony at Mallikpur (24-Parganas) where he takes keen interest in all kinds of social, educational and rural reconstruction and village uplift work. He had as many as 15 tube-wells sunk in different villages of his Union. He started an Upper Primary School at his village and ran it free for about 5 years on subscriptions raised by him. It has since been taken up by the District School Board. By organising free labour, he succeeded in constructing and repairing several roads in his Union. He took a very active part in the Water Hyacinth-Week Campaign of his Union and was awarded a Medal for his good work. He has formed several Defence Parties and has reduced the number of crimes in the Union for which he has secured rewards.

The Khan Sahib's recent activities towards the work of relief to the destitutes and poor of his Union also deserves mention. He approached the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and with the funds placed at his disposal by them, he opened a Free Kitchen at Mallikpur which fed as many as 73,918 destitutes and saved many from starvation and death. He secured from the Chamber *dhooties, sarees, and grey-shirts* for free distribution amongst the lower middle-class people. He also secured clothes and blankets from the District authorities for free distribution amongst the adult destitutes. As regards the children he raised funds and bought *ganjees* and distributed them free among 600 poor children of his Union.

The Khan Sahib's wife, a daughter of the late Mirza Ahmed Ali, who was Secretary of the Muslim Orphanage, Calcutta, has, under the guidance of her husband, been running a free milk kitchen. The Muslim Chamber of Commerce is meeting all expenses. It now distributes every day 60 seers of milk amongst the famished and malnourished children, nursing and expectant mothers of the Union.

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Authorized Capital	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital (30th Nov., 1943)	...	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Do.	83,00,200
Reserve Fund	Do.	95,00,330

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Baroda Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH J. ... Soorajmull Nagarmull
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOH. ... Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
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Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

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N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta, Manager.

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Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

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ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Repairs to the existing curved roof of the old boiler house at Pulta Pumping Station.
2. Construction of a godown at Pulta Pumping Station in connection with the erection of Bhatpara boilers.
3. Supply of Mother-binders during the year 1944-45.
4. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1944-45.
5. Supply and delivery of Typewriting materials and Duplicating materials for the year 1944-45.
6. Supply and delivery of Printing Stationery for the year 1944-45.
7. Supply and delivery of Office Stationery for the year 1944-45.
8. Supply and delivery of Drawing materials for the year 1944-45.
9. Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds for the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 11th January, for 3 and 4 on 14th January, for 5 and 6 on 18th January, for 7 and 8 on 19th January and for 9 on 25th January, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor, whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 12th January, 1944, up to 2 p.m.:

139. Repairing the roof (portion) of the Smith Shed in Entally Workshop in Ward No. 19—Rs. 913, dated 4th January, 1944, (1 month).
140. Construction of single channel drain of Bondel Road at its junction with Rifle Road, Ward No. 21—Rs. 439, dated 4th January, 1944, (15 days).
141. Construction of single channel drain between premises Nos. 49 and 51, Palm Avenue, Ward No. 21—Rs. 185, dated 4th January, 1944, (15 days).
142. Repairs to culvert at the junction of Bondel Road and Rifle Road, Ward 21—Rs. 131, dated 4th January, 1944, (15 days).
143. Repairs to the office rooms of the Provident Fund Section, Accounts Department, Section V and Establishment Section in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 375, dated 4th January, 1944, (1 month).
144. Repairs to the office rooms in the City Architect's Department in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 605, dated 4th January, 1944, (1 month).
145. Earth work in flank of Tangra Road South near Matpukur junction, Ward 18—Rs. 167, dated 4th January, 1944, (3 weeks).
146. Providing sun-shades in Potato Range in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 152, dated 4th January, 1944, (15 days).
147. Repairs to the office rooms of the Main Drainage Extension Department in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 289, dated 4th January, 1944 (2 weeks).
148. Repairs to I. P. stone-paved foot-path opposite 18-B, Syed Ameer Ali Avenue, Ward 21—Rs. 163, dated 4th January, 1944, (2 weeks).
149. Repairs to Sub-Registrar's quarters at Tiljala Cemetery in Ward 18—Rs. 869, dated 4th January, 1944, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 4th January, 1944.

Drainage Department

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS DISTRICT III
AND DHAPPA

Re. Annual white washing and petty repairs to the Palmers Bridge P. S. (as per Factory Act)

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 13th January, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th December, 1943.

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT I
AND COSSIPUR

Re. White washing, etc., with petty repairs to the Manicktalla Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 18th January, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd January, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sir Sova Rani Das and Mr. Narain Ch. Das for permission for amalgamation of Stalls Nos. 3 and 9 and for changing the nature of business carried on in Stall No. 8 in the West Range (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1943.

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CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Lease and License of Corporation Properties

The intending bidders are hereby invited at the public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 13th January, 1944, at 5 p.m. in respect of the following:—

Viz.,
1. License for removal of ashes and cinders from Pulta Pumping Station compound for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 100.

2. License for two Jhals in the Bhatala Hindu Basial Ground for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 8.

3. License for a tank at No. 78, Hughes Road for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 3.

4. License for rearing and catching fish in Leonard Square Tank for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 6.

5. Lease of land (Plot C) on Gopal Mukherjee Road for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 6.

The full amount of *salami* together with a Security deposit equivalent to six months' fee except in item No. 3 above in which

one year's fee will be deposited as security plus Rs. 2 being the cost for the agreement form is to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Committee subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other condition may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

H. RAY,
Offg. Chief Valuer & Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th January, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
1st January, 1944.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1245 against 1214 and 1405 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 674. The general death-rate of the week was 30.67 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 1st January, 1944, was 985 against 966 and 1117 in the two preceding weeks. There were 20 deaths from cholera, against 26 and 25 in the two preceding weeks. There were 52 deaths from small-pox during the week against 42 in the previous week. There was nil death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 94 and 172 respectively against 104 and 159 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.73 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.09.

There were 166 deaths from respiratory diseases against 154 in the previous week.

There were 39 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

There were 147 deaths of infants under one year.

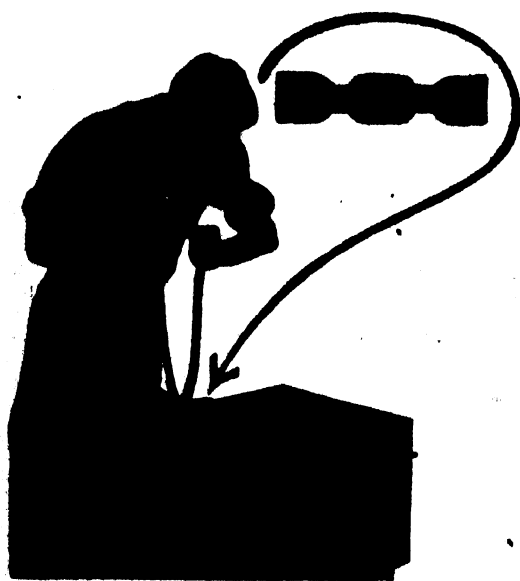
Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 260 against 248 and 288 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 23 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 27 from fevers, 44 from bowel-complaints and 36 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 51.58 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 51.39.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 44 deaths of infants under one year.



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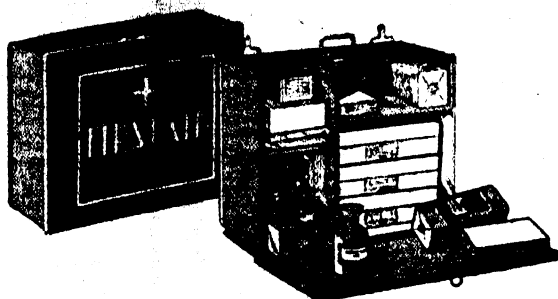
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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, ¼ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhanguar	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Elisa	0 6 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kot & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana		0 6 6
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 18 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree		
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai	0 8 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0		Biuli		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champu) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 13 0	
Brijal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 2 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		Do.		
Pears (Dargachang)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
Do.			Do. Sree			Do.	2	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Corn Flower	1	
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Celso Best Pollak	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer			Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

Rs. 2.—Being my standing in supply.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
					Lion "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Do. Malted "					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0					
					Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
					Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Shoulder per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
					Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue "	0 8 6	0 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		



USE—

"Amrutanjana—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJANA LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south east of the Market.							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	0 12 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0	
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0		Do (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Bottled Ham per lb.	4 0 0			Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	2 8 0			Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 4 0			Do. large per "	6 0 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0			Ball chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0			Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 4 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

INDIAN MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 20	1 60	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 80	0 40	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 80	1 120	Do. Nagpur "	0 80	0 40	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 00	
Capon "	4 00	7 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	12 00	16 00
Do. (roasting) "	3 80		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	12 00	16 00
Do. (special) "	3 40	8 100	Do. Country "	0 80	0 40	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (cutlet) 11 lb 1 oz	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere "	16 00	20 00
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 80	2 120	Cucumber per score	1 00	1 80	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 00	8 120	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 00	3 40	Ginger "	0 100	0 120	Do. Lutan per doz.		
Goose "	14 00	16 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 140	1 00	Turmeric "	0 80	0 100	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	40 00	50 00	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi "	20 00	12 00
Do. Hen "	16 00	20 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 80	0 40	Amra per score		0 100
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 120	1 140	Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 80	0 100
			Do. Do. per score	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 120	2 00
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score		
			Lettuce per score	0 80	1 40	Cocoanut each	0 30	0 26
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 60	0 80	Country Apples		
			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 80	0 100
			Onions, Madras per seer	0 120	0 140	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Patna red "	0 120	0 180	Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
			Do. " white "			Do. Kabul per box (large)		
			Do. Country red "		0 120	Do. Black per lb.		
			Parasip each	0 80	0 40	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 140	1 00	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Do. Darjeeling "	0 100	0 120	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	9 00
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Joffa Orange per doz.	2 80	3 00
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 80	0 100	Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
			Do. Karghanga "			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 20	1 40
			Do. Country "	0 60	0 70	Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 00
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	1 00	1 20	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
			Do. Country do.	0 120	0 180	Khurbanee "	1 80	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer			Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	Kesur China per seer		
			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Lime patty per score	0 50	0 100
			Do. (New) "	0 80	0 60	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	3 00
			Do. Madras "	0 100	0 120	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)		
			Do. (Small) "			Do. (Country) "		
			Do. Shillong "			Locket per score		
			Rhubarb each	0 40		Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Pulbul (Patal) per seer	0 120	1 00	M. Melon Jaunpur "		
			Radish English per bundle (large)	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon per seer		
			Do. Country per bundle	0 60	0 100	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
			Spinach per lot of 20	0 80	0 40	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
			Squash per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
			Country Spinach per score	0 20	0 30	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 30	0 36	Do. Langra per doz.		
			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Sipia "		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 100	Do. Fazlie 1 "		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Kissen Bhog "		
			Do. Country "	0 30	0 40	Do. Green per score		
			Do. Ranchi "	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhush "		
			Do. Shillong "	0 100	0 120	Do. Himsagore "		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Green per score		
			Do. per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Kanchan "		
			Vegetable marrow Country each	0 50	0 60	Do. Bombay "		
			Do. Darjeeling each			Do. Madras 6-8 "		
			White Pumpkins each	0 50	0 80	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Red " per each	0 100	1 40	Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score	2 00	2 80
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 80	3 00
						Poona " "	2 120	3 40
						Bombay " "	3 80	
						Oranges Sylhet 10-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Bombay 8-10 "	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16 "	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore, " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon, " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam, " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cococanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla, " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling, " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban, " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	2 8 0	8 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar, " ...	1 10 0	8 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul, " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country, " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Do. ... do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	8 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...			Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 33	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*H. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12								

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 223)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 8	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 6 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per		0 8 8	80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
FISH.			*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*Fine rice per seer	Control			to	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	(retail) ...	Price				
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 6 0		CONFECTIONERY		
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Kabul rice per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8-10			Golab Soru rice (best) „			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kamini rice „			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...			Palmai (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	*SUGAR			lb. ...	4 0 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 8 6		Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)	1 12 0	2 2 0	Crystal (best) „			per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Medium (small grain			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	white) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			„ „		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Do. (cut) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Arahar „ ...			Glaxo „		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chola „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ ...			Golden Puffs „		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khasari „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		*Salt ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 8 6		Cocogem—			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		2 lb. „ ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	6 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0		Castor Oil ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0		„ „ „ No. 2			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Cheese „		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem „		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Gem Iced „		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			No. 1			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		Milk „		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) „		
						Nice „		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 49-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 6 0	per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.		2 2 0	Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		2 18 0	1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Biscuits			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-		1 11 0	os. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	2 8 0
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Assam per lb.					
Berenske per packet	0 2 6		DUST TEA					
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 6	Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0.
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
(magnum)			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamols Leather large		
Gold Flake per packet			Cocoa 1 lb. packet			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Green	0 8 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0	8 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Do. "Planters" per			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		
50		2 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard Colman per tin			Shoan's Liniment	1 1 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese)		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 232, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1981) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Batal 7	0 2 0 each.	Batal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Allgarh " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	2 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	2 10 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deahi Bolled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)						Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Other		
Rupai			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 8	Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Prawns		0 16 0
Chamanmani			Do. (Bata) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Flower (Country) ...			Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Do. (white) " ...		0 6 0	Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Suji			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna) ...			" Khajura			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		VEGETABLES.			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		5 0 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		3 8 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangs			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bree (Mark)			Cocoanut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa		3 8 0	Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—22	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 7 8	Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)			Pasta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion		0 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
doo, Block "G" 2 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Panchubala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pons		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Block "M" 3, M/s Pure			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
Food Supply Corp.,			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Ltd. Block "B" 8 and			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
Chatterjee, Block "C"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
15 to 19, Lansdowne			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			
Market from 7 a. m.								
to 11 a. m. on usual								
working days.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safata 8—10	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatori Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 14 0	Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 14 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4—8			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger "		0 8 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Fati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer			Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Kagzi Lemon per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country	0 10 0		Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 8—10			per maund		
Do. Madras			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 0 0		Dhaki Chata		
Patna Murshidabad per			Do. Multan			Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Do. Kabul		6 8 0	Coarse "		
Do. Dist per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peara 12—25	1 0 0		Medium "		
Do. Hilly "			Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Contro-
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each			Java		lled shop
Peas Ranohi per seer			Peaches	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling			Plantain Champa per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Beans	0 12 0	0 14 0	Musket per seer					Con.
Squash	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour	0 6 6	Contro-
Tomato	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta	0 5 6	lled shop
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sujeer		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Apple Australia			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0		Chandauli Atta per md.		
Do. Cashmere			Do. Sultana	4 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
Do. American			Almond shelled	4 0 0	5 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	8 0 0		DAL		
Do. Japan			Do. do. large			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta			Water melon Goalando			Arhar	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Deshi			Kalai	0 10 0	
Apricot	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 10 0	
Baavla each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarbati Lemon (Mummbi)	6—12	1 0 0	Mator		0 10 0
Cocoonut each (green)	2 0 0		Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Shelled	2 8 0		TEA.		
Ohlghosa	2 0 0		Nut Ground			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Dates Arab			Sharifa			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 0 0		BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik (In Box)			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay		1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman			Aligarh	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Jessore	3 0 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Khorma	2 8 0		Dinapur	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kesur Deshi	1 8 0		Pabna	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore			Darbhangra	3 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Khobani			Masafferpur	3 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Lights Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. Masafferpur per 100			Bhaiaa Ghee	4 0 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per seer			Bhetkes (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 8 0		" " Bulk		
Golapjam, score			Prawn (Galda)	1 8 0	1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Panifal per seer	0 8 0		Hilsa	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Kanoha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		Monkey Brand per tin		
Score			Small fish	0 10 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Chetal			(White)	0 8 6	Contro-
			Crab per pair	0 18	0 20	Elephant Brand per bot.		lled shop
			Koi per seer	2 8 0		(Med)		
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapur District

Supply Mirzapur and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Suje ...		
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 6 6	
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin sach ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Grapes ...			Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Mutton ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 ..		Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 8	
EGGS.			Almond ..	0 1 6	0 8 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		Gur per seer ...		0 14
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32 ...			DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Chana ..		
Brinjal ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Papaya each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Masoor ..		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...			Bhanga ..		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree ..		
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai ..		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears ...			Biuli ..		
Ginger per seer ...	0 10 0		BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ..		
Garlic ..		0 10 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly ...		1 0 0	Madras ..			Matter ..		
Onion ..		0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee ..			Salt ..	0 2 9	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	1 0 0		Do. Bhadwa ..			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 12 0	Do. Sree ..			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Coal ..	1 8 0	
			Milk ..		0 8 0	Fuel ..	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly ..	0 12 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Suje ...		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 6 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 5 0	
Bhetki ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (New) ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...	0 6 0	
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Attap) ..		
Mutton ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	White ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4
Fowl ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra ..			Sugar (Controlled) ..	0 7 8	
Chicken ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...	2 0 0		Cocoanut oil ..		
Fowl's eggs ..	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana ..		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor ..		
Brinjal ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ..		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai ..		
Cauliflower ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli ..		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha ..		
Do. (Darjeeling) ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) ..		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	0 10 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Matter ..		
Ginger per seer ...			Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) ..	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Robinson's Barley ...	6 14 0	1 0
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ..					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fauli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pras S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer ...	0 4 0	—	Allgarh per lb. ...	3 8 0	—
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	3 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 8 0	—
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 4 0	—
Pons per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	1 0 0	—	Atta „ ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujea „ ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manje), per sr. ...	—	—
Mhna ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape „ ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) „ ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Gooseberry per seer ...	—	—	Desli „ ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Do. per box ...	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza „ ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100 ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lime per score ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal „ ...	0 4 0	—	Lokote „ ...	—	—	Arhar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Chana „ ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Khari Masoor „ ...	—	0 11 0
Caulliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga „ ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khasaree „ ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari) „ ...	—	—
Calery per seer. ...	—	—	Pineapple „ ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mattor „ ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt „ ...	—	0 2 9
Garlic ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple ...	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut „ ...	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) „ ...	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „ ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	—	0 8 0	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipla „ ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
86A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney.	0 3 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
86 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		86-86 „	0 3 0 „	
88 „	0 5 0 „		86 „	0 3 0 „	
87 „	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 216)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. ,		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32-33	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	"	Mon. rent	" 35	0 4 0	Do	
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		" 36	0 4 0	Do	
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 3 0	Flowers
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.	"		Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"		Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.	"		Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	"		Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk	
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do	
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	" 11	1 8 0	Do	
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	" 12	2 8 0	Do	
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do	
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	"		Do	
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.		Do	
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
Potatoo Range 11-12	0 12 0	Potato.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 17	0 8 0	Do.	" 53-55	0 8 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 22	0 6 0	Do.	" 56-58	0 8 0	Do.	" & 20	0 5 0	Do
" 26-27	—	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 28	0 8 0	Potato.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 29	0 8 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
Cocconut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	" & 10	1 0 0	Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 7	0 8 0	Do
" 12	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 115-116	0 8 0	Do.	" 13-14	2 0 0	Cloth
" 15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 117-118	0 4 0	Do.	" 20-21	2 0 0	Hosiery
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 119-120	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	1 0 0	Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 121-124	0 4 0	Do.	" 24	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Miscellaneous Goods
			" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 90	0 12 0	Do
			" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 145-149	1 8 0	Do
			" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 151	1 0 0	Do
			" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	R 6-7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 22-23	2 0 0	Do
			" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			
			" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

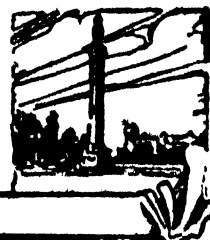
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.			Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-6 Onion-2-3	0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 15th January, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

The Toll Of The Streets

Of late a spate of accidents in the streets of Calcutta has become a painful feature of life in this city. They have become quite frequent—Calcutta being the chief base of war operations in the Eastern Front of India, traffic here has naturally increased to an enormous extent and the rapid and almost phenomenal growth in the city's population in recent months has, of course, also contributed to it. But the explanation for the accidents is not, however, to be sought only in those factors. The way in which most of the unmentionable lorries now run in their hundreds in all parts of the city in almost flagrant breach of all rules of the road is chiefly to be held responsible for the tragic accidents. Within a few weeks there had been three references at Corporation meetings to such fatal tragedies. A young and promising lawyer of the city lost his life the other day, run over by a lorry. Son of a distinguished educationist, the late Principal Khudiram Bose of the now-defunct Central College of Calcutta, Mr. Hiran Bose was a very popular figure in the Calcutta Police Courts. We had known him from his boyhood, and we shall never cease to regret his loss. The case of the Corporation member in the Conservancy Department, who was run over while on duty, in the street, was referred to the Corporation Council.

Madan Mohan Barman. On the previous day both Councillors Satis Chandra Bose and J. H. Methold had referred to the way in which certain lorries were driven in the streets of Calcutta, leading to serious accidents and suggested that the Governor of Bengal should be approached with a request to have an enquiry held by the proper authorities into these cases. Again, at the meeting of the Corporation held on Monday last, a reference was made to the death of Rai Bahadur Debendra Kumar Mukherjee, a retired high official of the Government of Assam and an esteemed citizen of Calcutta. The Rai Bahadur, who was the father-in-law of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, met with the accident under very tragic circumstances. He was out for his morning constitutional and was on his way to Mr. Chatterjee's house, walking along Hansi Mookerjee Street, when a motor-vehicle—one of the new kind which has filled Calcutta's streets in their hundreds—actually got upon the footpath and knocked him down! That such accidents should happen in broad daylight is an intolerable situation. And yet we are helpless and do not know what to do. Our heart goes out in deep sympathy to the bereaved families for whom we have, however, no adequate words of consolation.

Corporation Voters

Voters numbering 54,707, including 9,302 women, have been registered from the present council.

tuencies for the ensuing elections of the Calcutta Corporation, to be held on March 29. This records a fall of 2,307 from the figure in the previous elections.

The number of voters recorded from other constituencies is as follows: Muslim 9,461 (including 1,418 women) as against 9,414; labour—19,710 as against 25,587; and Anglo-Indian—714 (including 160 women) against 612.

The reason for the decrease in the number of voters from the labour constituencies has been attributed to the delay in issuing certificates recognizing Trade Unions within the municipal area.

Malaria Epidemic

The causes of the outbreak of malaria in epidemic form in Calcutta are now under investigation by Col. E. Cotter, Public Health Commissioner, Government of India, who is now in Calcutta.

Col. Cotter visited on Thursday last the Salt Lake area of the city, the reclamation of which has been recommended by the Corporation Health Officer for successfully combating the scourge. He was accompanied by Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Mr. P. C. Bose, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, Maj. C. K. Lakshman, Director of Public Health, Bengal and Mr. K. Subramanian, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

Col. Cotter also met malariologists of the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Corporation and discussed with them the measures to be adopted to check the further spread of the disease.

Malaria, it is stated, has accounted for 983 deaths in the city during the seven weeks ended January 8.

1326 Vagrants Rounded Up In Calcutta In 1943

The total number of vagrants rounded up in Calcutta up to January 1, was 1326, of which 956 were males, 296 women and the rest were children. Of these 1294 were sent to casual Vagrants' Home.

Hoarding Ordinance

The Bengal Governor, by an order under Sub-Section (3) of Section 10 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, has exempted all areas, excepting the municipal areas in Bengal, from the scope of the provisions of the section. The order also provides for the exemption of vegetables, green or dried, fruits, flowers, spices, fresh fish, meat which has not been cured or frozen, eggs, milk and milk products except when sold in sealed containers.

Madras Honours A Journalist

The Corporation of Madras honoured a distinguished Indian journalist when it presented on Thursday last a civic address to Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* and President of the All-India Editors' Conference.

Dr. Syed Niamatullah, Mayor of Madras, presenting the address eulogised Mr. Brelvi's contribution to the journalistic world and said that his election to the presidentship of the Editors' Conference was a fitting reward to his services.

Mr. Brelvi replying to the address said that he would take it an honour done to the profession of Journalism as a whole and the organisation of which he was the president. He said that a free press was essential not only to secure political freedom, and freedom from want but all freedoms

that were necessary for the advancement of the country in all spheres of life. A vigilant and free press was particularly necessary to save the country from monopolistic domination and totalitarian regime.

Referring to civic affairs Mr. Brelvi expressed the view that no political organisation should run elections to municipalities and that general politics should not be mixed up with civic politics.

The main object of a municipality was to provide the civic needs of the people under its care and they should have persons who could devote full attention to civic problems.

Chinese Orphans' Gift To India

It is gratifying to learn that the interest of the Chinese war orphans in Indian famine relief has assumed the proportions of a widespread fund-raising movement. This is going on in many warphanages (war-orphanages) in Chungking and elsewhere under the support of the National Refugee Children's Association, headed by Madame Chiang Kai Shek.

Following the precedent set by the inmates of Warphanage No. 8 near Chungking, who started the ball rolling by raising \$1,100, those in Warphanage No. 4, also near the city, and Warphanage No. 2 in Shensi province, have each contributed \$10,000. The donations were made through sacrifices on the part of the orphans who went for weeks without meat in their diet. The \$10,000 raised by Warphanage No. 4 includes \$100 from each of the members of the faculty and staff.

From proceeds of sales of handicraft articles of their own making, the orphans and their teachers in Warphanage No. 7 in Nanchuan, southern Szechwan, have raised \$5,000.

During the week from November 29 to December 5, 1943, which was called the Indian Famine Relief Publicity Week, Tu Yen-tung, head of the Warphanage, told all the orphans of the appalling famine conditions in India. Teachers of history and geography in their classroom lectures discussed Sino-Indian relations. Special leaflets, wall papers, posters and slogans, together with a small booklet on Indian famine relief, were prepared in the name of the self-government committee of the orphans and circulated in nearby villages.

All the funds so far raised by the orphans have been sent to Madame Chiang to be forwarded to India in her capacity as Honorary Chairman of the Indian Famine Relief Association.

Muslim Chamber Relief Fund

The Muslim Chamber of Commerce Famine Relief Fund closed on December 31, with a total collection of Rs. 5,12,169 in cash.

Split Up Into Two

The Rishra-Konnagar Municipality has been split up into two municipalities, one Rishra Municipality and the other Konnagar Municipality in Hooghly district. The Government of Bengal have appointed all the Commissioners of the two municipalities for one year with effect from January 16.

Bombay Corporation Taxes

A slight increase in the general tax on properties is suggested in the municipal budget which was presented to the Bombay Municipal Corporation early this week. It also recommends an increase of Rs. 2,00,000 on the rate on the

Rice For Corporation Labourers

Government To Arrange For Better Quality

A DISPUTE that had arisen between Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta over the quality of rice that the Civil Supplies Department had supplied the Corporation with for feeding its labourers has been made up.

This was announced by Mr. Madan Mohan Barman at Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation. The Food Supply Committee of the Corporation, Mr. Barman told the House, were informed by the Government that the Corporation were permitted to procure rice from any rice mill for the use of their employees. The Government had also agreed to direct their contractors to supply proper quality of rice to the Corporation in future.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that this was not the first time that such a matter had come up before the House. In spite of their crying hoarse over it, things had not improved for long and Government remained apathetic in spite of their repeated complaints.

Mr. J. N. Smirt thought there was justification on the part of Mr. Ray Chaudhuri for expressing indignation at the supply of inferior quality of rice by Government. Government, he remarked, were always prompt to see the beam in their eyes while they seemed to be blind to the mote in their own eyes. The Corporation was quite competent to ask for an explanation from Government as to why inferior quality of rice had been supplied.

A resolution sponsored by Mr. Barman requesting the Government to arrange for supply of foodstuffs of proper quality for Corporation employees and the members of their family, not exceeding four in number, and for delivery of the stuff in time was adopted.

The Government was further requested to increase the quota fixed for the employees per head.

The resolutions read as follows:—

I. That the attention of Government be drawn to the imperative necessity of arranging for the supply of uniformly good quality of rice, dal, sugar and mustard oil for the Corporation's labour staff of their family members not exceeding 4 and seeing that deliveries of these articles against the Corporation's requisitions are made in good time in future.

II. That the attention of Government be also drawn to the fact that the existing quota of 1½ seers per unit per man for rice is inadequate even for workers who do comparatively light work not to speak of workers, employed in laborious and toilsome jobs.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE

A short history of the dispute is given below:—

The Corporation had been getting their supplies of rice for their staff from the Civil Supplies Department. The quality of rice up to September last was generally good, and though stray complaints were received, they never assumed serious proportions. The supply, however, deteriorated from October and the quality of rice that was supplied to the Corporation in October and November was so bad that the labourers refused to accept it. The rice supplied was of very inferior quality and each bag contained not only sands and particles of stone but in some of the bags there were broken pieces of bricks which helped to increase the weight. Samples of rice were sent to the Chief Analyst for examination, who declared them to be unfit for human consumption. The authorities in the Civil Supplies Department were approached to give better quality of rice or in the alternative, to give the Corporation permission and necessary facilities for

their inability to give any better stuff as they had nothing in stock. Besides, whatever good rice was being received by them was, according to them, being sent to the Rationing Authority for sale in the different Government Stores in Calcutta. But the Deputy Director of Procurement gave the Corporation an assurance that there would be no objection to their getting rice from the market provided the Corporation completed the deal by the 20th December.

The Corporation accordingly fixed up with a firm in Katwa in the District of Burdwan for purchase of 10,000 maunds of good rice at Rs. 16 per maund which was one rupee less than the price fixed by the Government. Order was placed with the firm after the Corporation had got verbal consent from the Civil Supplies Department, but subsequently, before the 20th December, when intimation was sent to the Civil Supplies Department that the Corporation had arranged to purchase rice from a firm in Burdwan, the Corporation was informed that no rice could be imported from the

District of Burdwan without a special permit from the Deputy Regional Controller VII. The Deputy Regional Controller was approached for a permit, who after consulting the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, informed the Corporation over the phone that he was unable to grant the Corporation the permit for transport of rice from Burdwan.

The Corporation did not take the quota for the month of December, and it had hardly more than 50 maunds of rice in stock in the last week of December last and that, too, were of very bad quality. The Corporation was consequently in a very helpless position. While the Corporation had to start the supply from 3rd of January, the stock was practically nil. A letter was sent to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Secretary, Local Self-Government apprising them of the fact that the supply of ration would have to be stopped unless Government issued permit to buy from outside or supply the Corporation with better quality of rice.

The matter was reported to the Food Supply Committee on the 28th December, 1943, and the Committee directed the matter to be placed immediately before the Corporation for their decision and direction in view of the seriousness of the situation.

The Chief Executive Officer placed the matter before the Corporation and he added that the Corporation Labour Stores in the interest of the Corporation work had got to be run and the labourers had to be kept satisfied in these days of emergency. The problem of problems of the day was the food supply and if the labourers were not given proper and adequate supply of foodstuff, the Chief Executive Officer was afraid, there would be complete dislocation of work.

Bad Telephone Service Complained of

A complaint against the deterioration of the telephone service in the city in recent months was made by Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury at a meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday last.

In making the grievance, Mr. Roy Chowdhury said that this was a matter of very great public importance for it affected almost every rate-payer. In order to get a number, people often had to wait for a very long time and it also happened at times that they did not receive a courteous behaviour. Besides the above, there were a number of other difficulties to which attention might be drawn. The speaker hoped that the Corporation would take the matter with the management of the telephone concern so that the service might be restored to its previous standard of efficiency.

The Deputy Mayor (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar), who presided, agreed to take the matter with the telephone authorities.

HORLICKS & MEDICINES HOARD

Supplies Worth Rs. 2,56,000 Recovered By Police

Supplies of Horlicks and medicines, valued in all at about Rs. 2,56,000, are alleged to have been recovered by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police when they searched a residence in Ballygunge area on Tuesday. Three persons, two of whom were women, were arrested following the search.

The arrested persons were produced on Wednesday last before the Police Magistrate, Alipore (24-Pargana) and were remanded to Police custody pending further investigations.

Condolences

The Corporation condoled the death of Mr. Gopeswar Pal, a renowned clay-modeller of Bengal, on a reference being made by the Deputy Mayor.

Estates And General Purposes Committee

The vacancy in the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, caused by the election of Mr. Wali-ul-Islam having been set aside, was filled up by the Corporation appointing Mr. Radha Kissen Newatia in his place.

Nomination Of Corporation Representatives

The following members were nominated as Corporation representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Monindra Memorial Girls' Free Primary School at 49/1, Durga Charan Doctor Road for the next three years as per Clause IV of the Deed of Trust:—

- (1) Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma; (2) Mr. R. A. Gomes;
- (3) Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh; (4) Mr. D. J. Cohen;
- (5) Mr. Hari Charan Ghose and (6) Mr. Panchu Gopal Bhattacharjee.

The following members were nominated as Corporation representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Mukharam Kanodia Free Primary Model School at 9, Burtola Street for the next three years as per Clause 8 of the Deed of Trust:—

- (1) Mr. P. N. Brahma; (2) Mr. P. K. Sett; (3) Mr. D. N. Ghosh; (4) Mr. R. K. Newatia and (5) The Chief Executive Officer.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE

Further Developments

Students of several Calcutta colleges left their classes on January 12 last in sympathy with the students of the Campbell Medical School now on strike. Later, they assembled at a meeting at the University Institute where speeches were made demanding withdrawal of the authorities' order expelling seven of the strikers. There was a large attendance.

After the meeting, some students formed a procession which, after parading the streets, went up to the Lady Elliot Hostel attached to the Campbell School where eight girl students are reported to be on hunger-strike.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced that a representation had been made to the Government for the revision of the order passed by the Surgeon-General, expelling the seven students.

Six more students of the Campbell School wrote to the Superintendent expressing regret and signifying their desire to rejoin their classes, thus bringing the total number of such students to 152.

The Minister-in-Charge of the Public Health Department has directed, it is understood, that the order of expulsion passed on 7 students of the Campbell Medical School shall be held in suspense pending his consideration of the report called for in this connection from the Surgeon-General.

Aprpos of the passing of the expulsion order, Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General, has told a press reporter that when the strike in the Campbell School which took place in February-March, 1942 was settled, the Government gave a stern warning to the students that strikes would not be tolerated in future and that any student who would participate in a strike would render himself liable to expulsion. It was in accordance with the above order of the Government that he passed orders of expulsion on the 7 students who were reported by the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School as having been ring-leaders of the present strike.

The hunger-strike of girl students residing in the Lady Elliot Hostel of the Campbell Medical School continued for the fourth day on Thursday, January 13. The girls are still on strike.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

MAUNGDAW CAPTURED AGAIN Widespread Air Activity On Burma Front

The capture of Maungdaw, in the Arakan, is announced in an Allied war *communiqué* issued from the South-East Asia Command Headquarter, New Delhi, on January 11 last.

"On the west of the Mayu Range, British troops have continued to advance against enemy opposition, capturing a number of enemy strong points, and are now in possession of Maungdaw. On the central part of the front, British troops have made similar advances.

"R. A. F. dive-bombers and fighters have maintained their attacks on enemy positions in the Mayu Peninsula. On January 7, U. S. medium and fighter-bombers attacked oil installations at Lanywa. Two storage tanks were hit, starting large fires, and buildings were demolished.

"Since January 7, R. A. F. fighters have carried out daily sweeps against river traffic in the Arakan destroying or damaging a number of craft. On January 7, and the two following days the airfield at Akyab was attacked by R. A. F. fighters and one twin-engined enemy aircraft was destroyed on the ground.

HOW BRITISH TROOPS RE-TOOK MAUNGDAW

An Indian Army observer writing from the Arakan front on the capture of Maungdaw, says:

"Advance elements of our troops pushing further south have occupied Maungdaw, the township standing near the Naaf river and at the west end of a lateral road running through the hills to Buthidaung, 17 miles away.

"Resistance from light machine-gunners is being encountered from the village of Kanyindan, south-east of Maungdaw,

"In the area of a hill feature, north east of Maungdaw, from which the enemy retreated two or three days ago, our men have made more progress but are drawing some fire south of the hill.

"Our re-entry comes almost eight months since we last held Maungdaw. At the time we left it during our withdrawal last May, it had been in our hands since the middle of December, 1942, when we walked in unopposed at the start of the advance which also gained us Buthidaung and took our troops to the outskirts of Rathedaung and far down the Mayu Peninsula.

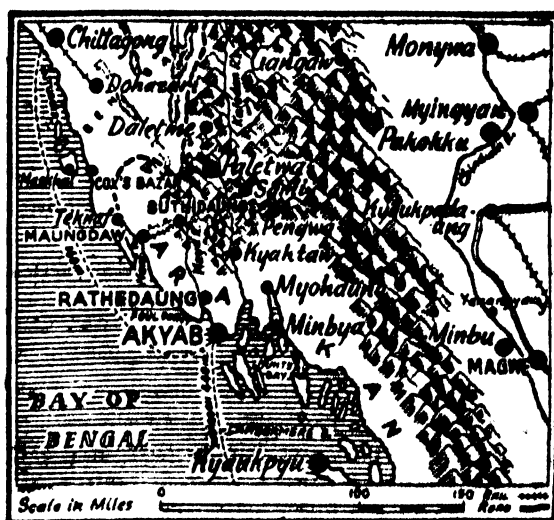
COMING STRUGGLE WITH JAPAN

NEED OF WELL-EQUIPPED BRITISH FLEET IN THE EAST

It would be imperative to concentrate at once every ounce of British strength in marshalling in the East a well-proportioned British fleet for the coming struggle with Japan, said the Chief of Naval Information, Admiral Sir William James, broadcasting from London on the night of January 7 last.

He added that the long 3,000 mile Japanese sea communications from Japan to the South Pacific islands looked very vulnerable. But the Allies had as yet no suitable naval and air bases from which to attack.

The British and Americans would have to make massed attacks by sea to advance the Allied bases to those priceless airbelts and harbours from which the Allies could strike at the heart of Japan and at her most vital sea lines.



and the way to the township itself has been beset by much stiff fighting and, recently, by the problem of bad weather.

"Maungdaw was occupied by men of a Northern Counties regiment who have now cleared several enemy strongpoints covering the approaches. Away to the east British patrols reached the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road at a point about two miles from Buthidaung, but found no enemy north of Buthidaung. However, Jap patrols opened harassing fire without effect.

RAIDERS INTERCEPTED OFF ARAKAN COAST

It can now be announced that the R. A. F. fighter squadron of the Tactical Air Force which so successfully intercepted a force of some 30 Japanese bombers and fighters off the Arakan coast on December 31st, destroying or damaging nearly the whole of the enemy formation, was a Spitfire squadron of 12 aircraft, says a *Press Note* issued in New Delhi on January 6 last.

The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Air sent congratulatory messages to the R. A. F. squadron concerned.

FIRST SPITFIRE OPERATION

This is the first announcement that Spitfires are operating from India against the Japanese in Burma. The presence here of "the world's best fighters" as the Spitfires are described, has been a well-kept secret for some months, during which the Japanese have been greatly worried and puzzled. Their reconnaissance planes which were sent over at a height to which it is difficult for Hurricanes to climb in time to intercept them failed to return. A series of such losses followed. The Japanese made efforts to discover the cause but failed. Japanese planes sent out to search the aerodromes in India were also shot down. Finally a fair-sized Japanese fighter sweep was staged. When Spitfires came up to engage them, the few Japanese who survived the encounter were the first to take home the chilling news of the real cause of their disaster.

**"WE OWE NOT THE LEAST
TO INDIA"**

In a speech at York delivered on January 9 last, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, emphasized:—

"We owe not the least to India. Do not let us forget what we, what the common cause, owe to the magnificent part India has played in this war. Her fighting men—every man of them a volunteer—have been the mainstay of the Middle East theatre of war."

"From Sidi Baruni three years ago, where they, the first alongside the Australians, stormed Italian trenches, to Tunis where they took Von Arnim's surrender, down to this last week's fierce fighting on the Adriatic coast they have been in the forefront of a great westward sweep that cleared North Africa and the Mediterranean and brought Italy to her knees."

"Less dramatic but strategically no less important has been the part Indian forces played in securing and holding the whole vast area of Syria, Iraq, and Persia, covering our own flank and Russia's rear and opening up an invaluable route for the forwarding of supplies to the Russian armies. What India has contributed in men she has even more than matched in her contributions to the supply and equipment of the whole of our Middle Eastern armies."

"LEND-LEASE" AID TO INDIA

Washington, January 10.

Foreign Economic Administration Officials amplifying the section of President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease report to Congress dealing with India said that the total value of U. S. Lend-Lease exports to India from March, 1941 to last October was 710,131,000 dollars. They said this total comprised ordnance and ammunition—173,941,000 dollars, aircraft and parts 85,017,000 dollars, tanks and vehicles including parts—189,217,000 dollars, industrial items—207,856,000 dollars, agricultural commodities and food-stuffs—34,812,000 dollars, watercraft—19,287,000 dollars.

The officials said the reverse Lend-Lease from India was estimated in June at 569,100,000 dollars. They said this total comprised construction work valued at 31,413,000 dollars, petroleum products—13,127,000 dollars, military stores and equipment—5,421,000 dollars, transportation and communications—3,161,000 dollars and subsistence—3,378,000 dollars. They said that India also provided the United States armed forces with aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, lubricating oil

and other petroleum products. In addition to these the U. S. Army received from the Indian Government telephone and postal services, water, electric power, furnishing for buildings, items of clothing, including mosquito curtains and gasproof outfits.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The personnel of various sub-committees were selected at the resumed sitting of the Bengal Post-War Reconstruction Committee at the Secretariat on January 8 last. Mr. Nalin Ranjan, Sarker, *Ex-Commerce Member*, Government of India, has been appointed Chairman of the Electricity Sub-Committee.

The Chairmen of other Sub-Committees appointed are:—

Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmed, Minister for Public Health, Public Health Sub-Committee, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Education Minister, Education Sub-Committee; Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain, Minister for Communication and Works, Transport Sub-Committee, Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Minister for Commerce and Industries, Industries and Trade Sub-Committee; Mr. G. Morgan, M.L.A., Post-War Employment Sub-Committee; and Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, M. L. C., Social Security, Labour and Co-operative Sub-Committee.

**CLAIMS FOR WAR INJURIES
Scheme Made Effective In Bengal**

A Bengal Government Press Note states:—

"It will be recalled that the Government of India promulgated the War Injuries Ordinance in 1942 which was followed by a Scheme known as the War Injuries Scheme, 1942. The Provincial Governments have been authorised to work the Scheme and to set up an organisation to give effect to it. The Government of Bengal have accordingly brought into being the following organisation.

Six Claims Offices have been started in Calcutta and the surrounding industrial areas and are located as follows:—

(1) Offices of the Claims Officer, Calcutta; at the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, Clive Buildings, Calcutta and at Scaldah Police Magistrate's Court, (2) Offices of the Claims Officer, 24 Parganas; at the District Magistrate's Office, Alipore and at the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Office, Barrackpore, (3) Office of the Claims Officer, Howrah; at the District Magistrate's Office, Howrah, (4) Office of the Claims Officer, Hooghly; at the District Magistrate's Office, Chinsurah.

In addition, Claims Offices have been started in the Collectorate Buildings in all the districts of the Province and in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Office at the Cox's Bazar, Feni, Chandpur and Asansol.

Each Claims Office is in charge of a Claims Officer.

The substance of the scheme is that whoever is faced with a cessation of earning on account of a war injury, sustained during an air raid or other enemy operation, is generally entitled to relief. There are three kinds of relief as follows:—

(1) Temporary allowance admissible at a rate of Rs. 13-8 per month to gainfully occupied persons temporarily incapacitated for work for not less than seven consecutive days.

(2) Disability pension admissible to gainfully occupied persons disabled by a War injury at a rate according to the degree of disability subject to a maximum of Rs. 13-8 per month.

(3) Family pension and children's allowance admissible to the family and children of gainfully occupied persons who may die as the result of a war injury. The Common rate is Rs. 8 per month for the family plus Rs. 2 per month per child subject to a maximum of Rs. 13-8 for the family and children together.

Civil Defence volunteers and certain persons in specified occupations are eligible for relief on a higher scale in their

case the temporary allowance as well as the maximum for disability pension and family pension and children's allowance is Rs. 18 per month.

Any person eligible for relief has to apply to the Claims Officer in the appropriate form and has to undergo medical examination by doctors who have been authorised for the purpose. The relief is payable from Post Offices according to the residence of the persons entitled. The award will be sent to the appropriate Post Offices as soon as made by the Claims Officer.

The forms and detailed instructions in this connection are available at the Offices of the Claims Officers and at the sub-area offices of the Post Raid Information Service in Calcutta and in the district of Howrah, Hooghly and the 24 Parganas. The Claims Officers will advise the public on any point in the connection for which they may be approached.

All gainfully occupied persons, Civil Defence Volunteers or other persons coming within the scope of the Scheme are, in particular, requested to follow the instructions below, which will help them or their family or children in getting the relief quickly, if and when there is an occasion to apply for it.

(1) Always wear an identity disc. Identity discs are available at all important Offices and the Offices of the Post Raid Information Service at a nominal cost of one anna each.

(2) As soon as you are injured, go or get yourself carried to a first aid post or hospital.

(3) Do not refuse any treatment recommended by the doctors; follow their advice scrupulously.

(4) When your friend or relative dies in your presence inform the police quickly. When your friend or relative is untraced and you suspect that he may be dead, get into touch with the police quickly and help them with all the information that they may need to trace him.

(5) Get a form of application from the Claims Officer or the sub-area Officer of the Post Raid Information Service if he is not available from your employer and fill it up correctly.

(6) See that the application is supported by a proper medical certificate or by a certificate of death as the case may be.

(7) You must submit your application to the Claims Officer as quickly as possible and in no case beyond the third month from the date of injury or from the date of discharge from hospital.

(8) Help the Claims Officer in giving your award quickly.

(9) You must draw your pension or allowance regularly from the Post Office at stated intervals as default in this respect may be ground for stopping your pension or allowance.

(10) Seek advice from the Labour Commissioner or the Claims Officer or an officer of the Post Raid Information Service who is always ready to help you.

All About Air Raids

FUNCTIONS OF AN IDEAL AIR RAID INFORMATION BUREAU

[By F. D. LITTLEWOOD, Town Clerk, East Hampshire, England.]

(Concluded from the issue of 8th January, 1944)

ANOTHER point which, to those who have not been blitzed, may seem strange, is that a family which has been bombed out may show considerable reluctance to go to a house where there is no air-raid shelter; as shelters are limited in number, there should be attached to the rehousing department a representative of the Shelter organization to ensure close liaison. The rehousing department should work closely also with the public utilities, for it is not satisfactory to rehouse a family in a house which has no water, gas or electricity.

A vital requisite for smooth running of the billeting department is an adequate bedding store run by competent staff. In many cases friends who are willing to take in homeless people are without sufficient mattresses and blankets. The billeting staff should issue a card authorising the staff at the store to issue the required mattresses and blankets and, if necessary, provide the necessary transport.

The Assistance Department may need two spacious rooms for this—one for inquiries and for taking down case notes, and the other for the making of the first payment. The making of any second or subsequent payment may take place with advantage from another building, and so relieve congestion if raiding is continued. A small but rather important point is for the local authority to place its cash facilities at the disposal of the assistance board, for

if a raid occurs at the week-end and a large amount of cash is required, it has happened that it has not been available. It is useful to have a representative of the public assistance department available in the information centre; not only can he deal with cases falling within the province of the assistance board, but he is a useful channel for keeping contact with the rest centres, for it may be that many of the people affected by the raid will be able to obtain some information as to their position at the rest centres, where most councils have made arrangements for such information to be available. This is most valuable assistance because it relieves pressure on the information bureau, and the public assistance department ought to have fairly early a list of persons who have passed through the various rest centres, and being represented at the bureau will be able to watch from that point of view what the problem is going to be like the following night.

It may be that the homeless family have been fitted out with new clothes at the food and rest centre, but stocks are necessarily limited at each rest centre and more clothes may be needed. It should be the usual practice for clothing distribution to take place through the women's voluntary services, and here again, if it can be managed, further clothes can be given either in or close to the information bureau. If a local authority is so fortunate as to have its public baths near the information bureau, it is a very useful distributing

place; for, if a person has been bombed out, a bath is a very welcome thing indeed, and plays an important part in restoring vitality and freshness. Even in a house that has only been blasted, it is surprising how filthy and dirty everything and everybody is. Of course, it may be that all the water mains have gone and there is no water, but if it is available it can be used in no better way than by providing baths for those persons who, if necessary, are given a ticket at the information bureau. Arrangements for tea and some light food for a raided person will certainly make him feel a little happier.

About certain special cases for which special facilities should be available, perhaps the most important is a household which has suffered casualties. This household may be completely broken up. That is to say, some of the family may have gone to a rest centre, some to a first aid post, and another to hospital, and there may have been fatalities. The first priority is, in so far as this family is concerned, to be able to tell them with accuracy and this is one of the cases where delay is preferable to inaccuracy—what the position is.

The receptionist should have a copy of the list of casualties and a copy should be available of the list of persons in hospital: if it is at all possible, the whereabouts of the casualties should be known. It is sometimes difficult to do this in the early stages, particularly if the telephone system has broken down.

There should be a room, not labelled, in which persons who have to be told distressing news can be taken for that purpose. It is seen that news, however grave, is usually accepted with calmness and courage. What the people cannot stand is uncertainty. This at times, in the case of unidentified persons, cannot be avoided. Afterwards the person, in many cases, stoically rejoins the queue to see to the urgent things for the living, but advantage can be taken to give information as to arrangements for burials. It is not desirable to deal with this matter at the information bureau; it is much better to do it from the council's general offices where special provision can be made.

The next point is food. The ration books of the family have probably disappeared, also perhaps identity cards, and it is important that they should be dealt with together, so the two departments should be closely associated; the need for getting another or an emergency ration card for the family is very important unless the Ministry of Food have given general directions to suspend rationing for a short period. If this is the case, it can be announced over the loud-speaker, and the Ministry of Information will see that it reaches the public together with all other news.

A most useful adjunct to the information bureau is the citizens' advice bureau. It may be that the whole bureau is organized under this organization, but even if this is not the case, the bureau is very useful for help with a variety of problems and unofficial advice.

In this connection it is useful to have available post cards with the printed messages: "Am safe," "Am in hospital," or "I am injured," which can be sent to relatives.

In many centres, provision is made for the General Post Office to be represented, and this is

very valuable because the relatives of many people in the town send telegrams asking how they are, and for the upkeep of morale it is important that these should be replied to, and the post office, unless they have access to the information bureau, sometimes find there is no address at which to deliver the telegrams and are in difficulty. If the post office are not represented at the bureau, arrangements should be made beforehand with the local postmaster as to the machinery for dealing with these, and for the issue of cards for re-direction of letters. Another small point which should be watched in the bureau and elsewhere is the subject of gas masks. Although there has been no great anxiety on the part of the public, this point should be watched all the more carefully for that.

Perhaps one of the most valuable features of the bureau is a Distress Fund, where funds are available to fill the gaps in the various official schemes. This fund may make for the prompt relief of the distressed. This fund should obviously be in close touch with the assistance board. The Ministry of Pensions should also be represented at the centre to deal with inquiries relating to pensions for the injured and for widows' and orphans' pensions, and supplies of the forms should be available. The first-aid repairs department should be competent to deal with the war-damage compensation and the issue of the necessary forms supplied by the War Damage Commission. The Customs and Excise Departments should now also be represented, as they are responsible for the issue of supplementary clothing coupons and for emergency clothing cards in place of lost cards, and also for advance payments for compensation in cases of undue hardship. The Ministry of Labour should also be represented at the bureau to deal with the many problems that arise in regard to unemployment and unemployment cards.

Each member of the staff of all the departments should be fully aware of the functions of every department, and for this purpose it is desirable that a handbook, or series of leaflets, dealing with all post-raid information should be supplied to the civil defence services, police, and leading citizens in the town, and a shortened and concise pamphlet dealing with the main items should be printed and delivered to the public.

There are one or two additional things which will immensely help an efficient bureau and may be usefully borne in mind. (1) One cannot have too many seats. There should be seats everywhere, provided that they do not restrict the flow of persons to the bureau. (2) If any forms have to be filled in, members of the staff should be detailed with the special task of helping the public to fill in the forms. (3) The ideal is to have the various departments partitioned off in the large hall, but if this is not possible the local authority might be lucky enough to have moveable partitions, but if not, chairs should be arranged to prevent the public taking short cuts. (4) Another thing which is not practised sufficiently is the mutual aid arrangements between towns in connection with the working of an information bureau. Mutual aid is one of the basic principles of civil defence as a whole and applies equally to information centres. It is important that rehearsals should be carried out.

FOOD RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

SCHEME TO COME INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 31

FOOD rationing will begin in the Calcutta industrial area—the city of Calcutta and the municipalities of Howrah, Bally-Belur, Garden Reach, South Suburban and Tollygunge—on January 31.

It is proposed to extend the scheme as soon as possible to cover the whole of the industrial area on both sides of the Hooghly.

The foodstuffs to be rationed are rice (including paddy), wheat and wheat products (atta, flour and bread); and sugar. On ration cards these articles have been expressed in terms of units and each card has been valued at either one unit or two units. An adult aged 12 or over will receive two units per week; a child under 12 will get one unit, but no provision regarding rice and wheat products has been made for an infant under two. In the case of sugar, however, everybody—adult, child and infant—will receive two units per week irrespective of what is noted on a ration card, and for this purpose special infants' ration cards have been issued.

Value of Units

The value of each unit at present is as follows:—

Rice and wheat products in combination— $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and sugar two chattaks. In other words, each adult will get $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of cereals (rice and wheat and wheat products) per week, and a child under 12 (but not under two) $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers per week.

Sugar will be supplied to all at the rate of four chattaks per week per head.

The foodstuffs will be distributed in the Calcutta industrial area through 800 private retail shops, 450 Government stores, and about 750 employers' shops. In Calcutta itself 440 Government stores, 400 private retail shops and a number of employers' shops will function. Stocking of these stores is already in progress.

The ration shops will not sell bread, but as bread is a rationed article it must be obtained by means of the ration card. For this purpose shopkeepers will be supplied with bread tickets valued at 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20 and 30 bread units. A bread unit is equivalent to a quarter of a seer of wheat products or 12 oz. of bread. When one has secured the required number of bread units, he should take these to any of the approved bakeries within the rationed area, and the bread tickets will authorize the holder to purchase bread up to the value of the bread units printed on it. It will be valid for the week in which it is issued and for the subsequent week.

For Hotels, Clubs or Messes

Those who are living in hotels, clubs, boarding houses or messes are not entitled to ration cards. The rationing authorities will supply the establishments concerned with sufficient food to see that the boarders get their full quota of rationed articles.

A temporary visitor to the rationed area will not be able to obtain a permanent ration card. He may, however, obtain a temporary ration card, provided he is living in a private house.

It will be illegal, after the introduction of rationing, to purchase rationed articles except by means of ration documents. The public will, therefore, be well advised to register their ration cards as quickly as possible with approved shops, a list of which, for the Calcutta area, and the area outside Calcutta has already been published. Those who have not yet got their ration cards should immediately apply for them to their sub-area rationing offices.

TRAGIC CALAMITY OF FAMINE IN BENGAL

Mr. Amery Speaks At York

"I WANT you to realize that the tremendous [War] effort India has made up to date has inevitably involved an unprecedented strain upon her whole internal economy. Vast sums of money have been spent on troops, on workers in war factories, on construction of aerodromes and on every kind of purpose connected with the war. As against this there has been the very minimum of production of consumer goods or importation of such goods from overseas," said Mr. Leopold S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, while speaking at York on January 9 last.

"Here in this compact and highly organized country, we have met the danger of inflation in a wonderful fashion, far better than we did in the last war; by taxation, by savings campaigns, by borrowing, by drastic rationing, by the subsidizing of vital necessities.

"Nothing quite comparable to that was possible over a whole continent, a vast majority of whose people are scattered in some 750,000 villages. Nothing that the Government of India could have done could have prevented the considerable measure of inflation, in other words, of rising prices with their inevitable concomitant of hoarding by some and shortage for others.

BENGAL RICE CROP PROVED A GRIEVOUS FAILURE

"That economic background must be kept in mind when we come to consider the other and more immediate causes which have brought about the recent and tragic calamity of famine in Bengal, a calamity which has deeply stirred and shocked the conscience of all our people here at home. But the fact remains—and I do not think it has been sufficiently realised in this country or even in India—that a foreseen, widespread famine over the greater parts of West, Central and South India was averted by the foresight and co-operation of the Central and Provincial Governments of India.

"In this they were helped by substantial shipments from overseas, which, in spite of great shipping difficulties due to impending military operations this country was able to furnish, as well as the good fortune of a bumper wheat crop in the Punjab in the spring of last year.

everything possible was done, in spite of other anxiety in other directions to divert foodstuffs from elsewhere and rush them through to Bengal as rapidly as the railways could handle transport.

"Given reasonable management in future, good distribution of crop and effective prevention of hoarding and profiteering, there should be no reason for a recurrence of the tragedy.

"For the Central Government of India to have interfered prematurely or without most definite evidence of the failure of the Provincial Government to play their part in the common task, would have been contrary to all those principles of progressive extension of Indian freedom and Indian responsibility to which we are pledged. But the Government of India has made it clear that it will not hesitate to use the special war powers conferred upon it in order to make sure that the life of India is effectively kept going. In doing so, it can reckon upon the wholehearted support of the Government and of the Parliament of this country.

DISSERVICE TO TRUTH

The speech of Mr. Amery at York has not been reported fully in the British Press. Informed political circles dismiss his apology for the famine in India as untrue. THE DAILY WORKER editorially commenting on the speech says, "Mr. Amery's excuses do disservice to truth."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VINDICATION

The Daily Telegraph of January 10, in a leading article headed "Vindication," commenting on Mr. L. S. Amery's speech at York says: "A complete answer to those in this country and abroad who blame the Central Government of India for the famine in Bengal, was given by Mr. Amery in his speech at York yesterday, (January 9).

"It is insufficiently realized even in Britain that agriculture and food come within the constitutional responsibility of Provincial Governments. Until the Central Government had clear evidence of the failure of the Bengal Government to meet the situation, its interference would have been contrary to the very principles of progressive self-government in India which are upheld by none more strongly than by those who have sought to make political capital out of the Bengal famine.

"When it became necessary for the Government of India to act, it did so promptly. Foodstuffs were diverted from elsewhere in India and all possible help was given by the British Government in transport of food from outside in spite of acute shipping difficulties created by military operations. In internal distribution, too, the Army gave invaluable aid.

"In all the anxious preoccupations which engaged the Government of India a year ago the great province of Bengal played no parts. At the December conference of Provincial Governments the Premier of Bengal had declared that Bengal could look after itself. In the light of normal figures of the Bengal rice crop, that Forecast was not unjustified. Unfortunately within a few weeks of that declaration the Bengal rice crop proved a grievous failure and this great province with its 60,000,000 inhabitants was faced with a shortage of over 1,000,000 tons of the staple and indeed, almost exclusive food of its populations.

"When the attention of the Central Government was drawn to the critical situation in Bengal,

"The famine has been condemned here as man-made and the accusation has been widely repeated abroad. In so far as this is true, the responsibility lies with those who had the powers but not the administrative foresight to forestall the calamity."

WHAT AMERY SAID TWELVE MONTHS AGO

London, January, 12.

Mr. Clement Davies, M.P. for Montgomery, said in a speech here to-night that the impression which Mr. Amery,

Secretary of State for India, had given that all was well or nearly well in India concerning food supply, might have carried more conviction had it not been that twelve months ago, he had said, that there was no famine in India and no cause for alarm. "What we require is not a speech for defence but a statement of actual facts followed by a much more detailed description of the steps that Government are proposing to take to safeguard the people of India from famine and disease in the future," he said, "Meanwhile the need for relief still exists."—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN OPINION ON INDIA'S FOOD SUPPLY

THE FACTS AND FORCES

The *Foreign Commercial Weekly* published by the Department of Commerce, Washington, analysing the facts and forces affecting India's food supply, opines that there is little hope of any change in the recent trend of increase in her population; and adds that increase in food production could be accomplished, if known means of obtaining it could be widely introduced.

The journal says: "The difficulties of bringing 50 millions of tradition-bound and illiterate cultivators to use scientific methods do not lend themselves to the hope that this change can be brought about at any rate to cope with the increase of population. Over a long period of time, however, Indians may be led to change their view-point, sufficiently to give up old methods and adopt new ones. The problem of distribution must be dealt with more successfully in future. As new crops come in, it is necessary that they are acquired for distribution to any deficit areas that may exist. Just how it will be accomplished remains yet to be seen, its necessity cannot be over-emphasised, if the British Government and the Indian people are determined to avoid another catastrophe such as the Bengal famine. Overcoming famine and hunger in India is not merely a matter of providing relief, but on it depends the direction in which the nation's economy moves as a whole."

Among factors which will affect India's economic future according to the Journal are:

- (i) The Hindu-Moslem problem: one suggestion for the solution of which is the creation of a Moslem State.
- (ii) Indian independence: About this the British Government said, they would again offer a truly representative Government to the Indian people after the war.
- (iii) Payments for India's large sterling balances held in London—whether it shall be repaid in goods, sterling or in gold.
- (iv) A settlement of the Lease and Lend accounts with the United States.

MEASURE TO ENSURE WAR-TIME FOOD SUPPLY

In an article on the "Food Crisis in India", in the *Far Eastern Survey*, a publication by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is asserted that the principal reasons for famine and inflation in India were acute shortages of civilian goods, resulting in widespread hoarding by small farmers who had no incentive to sell grains. He recommended the following measures to ensure war time food supply in India.

"First, introduction of strict rationing throughout India for non-agricultural population, setting narrow limits to the amount of grain each farmer can hold;

Secondly, increase in the production of civilian goods;

Thirdly, payment of taxes in kind which brought tangible results in China and proved effective in Russia;

Fourthly, more intensive and better conducted campaign to increase food production with liberal credit and additional payments to successful growers;

Fifthly, it should be recognised, however, that none of the above measures can be very successful, unless drastic changes are effected in the India Government's method of financing war purchases by the issue of a paper currency. If this continues for a long time, inflation is bound to increase, resulting in the decline of public confidence in currency, which will continually impel peasants to hoard commodities

37 FOOD SHIPS REACH INDIA DURING LAST 3 MONTHS

Washington, January 11.

The Information Service has circularised newspapers saying that 37 food ships reached India during October, November and December and "food shortage in Bengal is practically over except in remote areas." It is stated that India's rice crop this year is expected to be greater than any produced during the last ten to fifteen years and "every province in India will share the increase."

"DELIBERATE PROPAGANDA TO GIVE BENGAL MINISTRY A BAD NAME"

Criticism Of The Food Member By Bengal Coalition Party

Criticism of the Food Member of the Government of India is contained in a statement by Mr. Narendra Narayan Chakravarty, M.L.A., and Mr. Abdul Karim, M.L.A., Joint Secretaries of the Bengal (Ministerial) Coalition Party, on the basis of certain messages on Bengal's food position, published in a Bombay and a Madras newspaper from their special correspondents in New Delhi.

The following is the text of the statement:—

"Our attention has been drawn to certain messages published in a Bombay and a Madras newspaper on the authority of their special correspon-

dents at headquarters of the Government of India. These messages were obviously inspired by persons connected with the Central Government and it is clear that deliberate propaganda is being carried on in order to give the Bengal Ministry a bad name. We do not know who inspired these messages but we cannot help suspecting that they reflect the views of the representative of the Hindu Mahasabha on the Viceroy's Executive Council, whose attitude to the Bengal Ministry's food administration has been so surprisingly similar to that of the Opposition elements in the Province.

"These special correspondents have been told that (1) the procurement arrangements for the *aman* crop in Bengal are not yet such as would inspire confidence in the Central Government; (2) that the fact appears to be that there are no grain reserves in Bengal which is the condition precedent to any scheme of rationing; (3) that the Bengal Ministry's whole concern is to admit Muslim into the grain trade; and (4) that informed circles envisage the enforcement of Section 93 if conditions do not improve in Bengal.

"With regard to the first point as far as we are aware, Sir J. P. Srivastava, when he came to Calcutta, raised objections on the lines suggested by a certain section of the Press and a certain section of political opinion. The object seems to be to torpedo the Bengal Government's well-considered *aman* procurement scheme. This obstruction in the way of procurement will enable the very classes of people to benefit who have largely contributed to the recent famine.

"With regard to the second point, it may be pointed out that the Central Government having undertaken to supply the needs of the Greater Calcutta area, the question of grain reserves from local sources does not arise. If enough grain has not been supplied by the Central Government for building up reserves against the scheme of rationing it is the Central Government who is to blame.

"The third point completely lets the cat out of the bag. As far as we are aware, the number of Muslim shops selected by the Bengal Government is proportionately very small.

REJOINDER TO COALITION PARTY SECRETARIES' STATEMENT

In a rejoinder to the recent statement of the Joint Secretaries of the Coalition Party on the food situation, Mr. Manindra Nath Mitter, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, says:—

"It was no surprise for the saner public of Bengal to see unnecessary and unwarranted dirt and filth thrown on the Food Member of the Government of India by the Joint Secretaries of League-Coalition Party. Not only Bengal and India but the whole of civilised world has known that the recent miseries of the people of this great province were due to the mal-administration of the present ministry and it is now needless to recount their amazing performances in this matter. The plight of the people of Bengal would have been a longer one had not the Government of India appeared on the scene and tried to take up the problems of both supply and transportation of foodgrains. This has unhinged the plan of the present ministry whose bungling in the procurement of *Aman* crop has already begun to bear fruit.

"The *Aman* crop, major portion of which has been harvested, has failed in most parts of the country to lower the price of rice to economic levels. The controlled price is Rs. 17 per maund. It was expected that with a bumper crop, and Calcutta going out of the picture, rice would be selling at a much lower rate. So much so, that there was apprehension in certain quarters, that it would be necessary for fixing a minimum price to save the producers from loss.

"All expectations have been belied. Rice is selling at a rate much higher than the controlled price all over Bengal. There is no reason for complacency and the famine of 1943 may recur again. The Government of Bengal have failed to

but evidently the inclusion of even a few Muslim shops is too much for the Mahasabha representatives at New Delhi. This attempt to saddle the Bengal Ministry with communal motives is not only mischievous but mean. It is surprising, however, that New Delhi officialdom should suddenly begin to inspire ideas on communal lines. We do not wish to go into further details to-day; the time may come when we shall have to go more fully into the question of responsibility for the 1943 famine. We consider it our duty, however, to warn the authorities at New Delhi that this interference on their part with matters of administrative detail in Bengal is likely to create another famine in 1944. If they continue to obstruct and raise objections, obviously inspired by political and communal considerations, and the Bengal Ministry's plans are frustrated, the Central Government, or those who are acting in that Government's name, will be held responsible by the people of Bengal for any loss of life and suffering which may take place hereafter.

"It is evident that interested quarters are trying to make out a case against the Bengal Ministry through their friends in high places in New Delhi, with a view to ending Ministerial rule in Bengal. New Delhi's interference is calculated to prevent things improving in Bengal, so that on that plea, Section 93 can be applied. Let us tell them that we were in the Opposition before, and the threat of Sec. 93 leaves us cold. On the other hand, it may expose the realities about the scope of provincial autonomy *vis-a-vis* the Central Government.

"We feel that the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava, has imported politics into food questions, and provoked needless conflict with provincial Ministries, and therefore, the sooner he relinquishes the Food portfolio in favour of someone inspiring greater confidence the better for all concerned."

bring down the price of rice to the level fixed by them. They are still concentrating too much on control by edict with insufficient regard to the necessity of enforcing their will. It is doubtful whether they would be able to introduce rationing in Calcutta from the 31st January next. Left to themselves, the announcement of the date might have been much delayed. They are still bungling with the selection of shops for distributing rations in Calcutta. There is the direction of the Central Government to arrange distribution through private retailers, who will form 55 per cent., the rest going to Government-controlled shops. Everybody appreciated the announcement of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal openly acquiesced in the arrangement. In thorough disregard of the direction of the Centre, they are, according to the Indian and Bengal National Chambers of Commerce, going to set up 450 Government controlled shops against 400 private.

"There are open accusations of communalism in this arrangement. It is deplorable, that with the experience of proved inefficiency in 1943, the Bengal Government have not yet been able to mend their ways and to act in a manner that might restore public confidence. Their entire procurement plan, so far as could be known, has failed to remove suspicion and nervousness from the public mind.

"It seems the Government of Bengal are in open conflict with the Centre over this matter also. The policy of direct purchase of rice from the market by purchasing agents of the Government of Bengal has been the main cause of gradual rise in prices everywhere. This policy miserably failed last year and its continuance will bring in its trails the past miseries.

"The direction of the Centre regarding procurement of *Aman* crop and selection of retail shops for distribution of rations has met with the general approval of the public. The opposition, raised by interested persons against the scheme,

proves that the Centre is right. The people of Bengal in their helplessness look more to the Central Government than to this Muslim League Government of Bengal for rescue. A recalcitrant province deserves no sympathy from any quarter."

MAXIMUM UTILISATION OF TRADE CHANNELS URGED BY CHAMBERS

The view, that the insistence of the Government of India on the utilisation of the normal trade channels to the maximum possible extent is justifiable for the well-being of the province of Bengal, is expressed in a press statement issued jointly by the Committees of the Bengal National, the Indian, and the Marwari Chambers of Commerce.

The Committees are of the opinion that "any departure from the policy would spell disaster which must be prevented at all cost", and deplore the "unjustified allegations against and criticisms, inspired by political motives, of the Food Member of the Government of India who has endeavoured his best to assist Bengal in its present plight."

Drawing attention to the "serious apprehensions" which have of late arisen in the public mind as regards the proposed plans of the Government of Bengal in connection with the procurement of foodgrains in the province and the

FOOD RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

REGISTRATION OF CARDS BEGINS FROM TO-DAY.

Registration of cards in connection with food rationing in Calcutta begins from to-day, (15th January). It will continue for a week, ending on January 22.

8 million people will come under the rationing scheme, 28½ lakhs ration cards have already been distributed. More are in process of distribution.

More than 30,000 maunds of foodstuffs (rice and 'atta' combined) will be required to feed the city's population every day.

administration of the rationing scheme in Calcutta, the Committees criticise the reported intention of the Bengal Government to allocate 1,500 ration card holders to each of the 400 private shops as against 3,000 to each of the 450 Government shops to be opened in Calcutta for rationing of foodgrains. It states that this will, in effect, mean "the virtual suppression" of the normal trade channels which were functioning previously. They do not find any justification for such a policy and, in this connection, refers to the recommendations of the Gregory Committee for the utilisation, as far as possible, of the normal channels of trade. In their opinion, what the province needs most at this critical juncture is to win over the confidence of the people, "which certainly would not be accomplished by super-imposing upon them a rigid Government trade structure which is necessarily slow and unsatisfactory in its dealings with customers owing to the existence of an official hierarchy and inevitable red tape."

The Committees stress the advisability of Government only supplementing the normal trade channels where absolutely necessary and not supplanting them.

They also criticise the policy of Government with regard to the procurement of foodgrains through selected agents on the ground that the selection of only a few purchasing agents by Government would, in effect, mean the grant of a virtual monopoly of trade to such agents, which would eliminate competition with the result that it would be difficult to bring down the prices.

PRICE OF BENGAL RICE

Level To Be Determined By Central Government

"I want to reduce the price of rice to a level which will give a fair return to the grower, and at the same time not be too hard for the consumer," remarked Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Bengal, in a Press interview on Wednesday last, (January 12) on his return to Calcutta after attending the Foodgrains Price Control Conference at Delhi.

He said that various provinces gave their views on the question of price control. His opinion was that in Bengal prices had not yet come down to a level commensurate with safety. The surplus provinces or the provinces which sold to the Defence Department and exported to Bengal, were claiming a fairly high price for their foodgrains.

"Now it rests with the Government of India to decide what should be the fair price. It is doubtful whether the Government of India will be able to get foodgrains from other provinces at a fair price as it has no procurement agency of its own. The Government of India would have to think hard before issuing directives under Section 126 (A) of the Government of India Act to the provinces which have the whip hand and which are not in difficulty."

Asked if the Government proposed to undertake large-scale purchase of the 'aman' crop in Bengal, Mr. Suhrawardy said that the question of large-scale or small-scale purchase by Government did not arise. As long as there was speculation and people put up the price in the hope that Government would come on to the market, the Government would not purchase. It was only when purchase could be made without upsetting the market that Government would do so.

He added that while in Delhi he took the opportunity of settling matters with the Orissa Government in respect of paddy and rice, still outstanding under the free trade scheme.

NO EXPORT OF FOOD-GRAINS FROM INDIA

Categorical Denial By Central Government

New Delhi, January 12.

Since comments have recently appeared in a section of the Press suggesting that foodgrains are still being exported from India, the Government of India wish to state categorically that no foodgrains, or their products, except minimum requirements of ships' crews and aircraft, have left India since July, 1943. Ceylon gets no food grains from India and in consequence, there is a serious protein deficiency in the island's diet, to compensate for which a small monthly quota of 'dals' from India is allowed.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the foodgrains policy report that India shall be the net importing country for the duration of the war. In pursuance of this policy large quantities of foodgrains have already arrived from abroad and further supplies are expected shortly.

PROCUREMENT OF 'AMAN' CROP

It is understood that a working formula has been arrived at between the Bengal ministers and the Central Government over the procurement of *Aman* crop. It is believed that the Bengal ministers, before their departure from Delhi, conceded to the Centre's demand to include their representative on the Procurement Agency. Under the new plan of the four chief agents selected by the Bengal Government, two will be the nominees of the Centre. Secondly, the Bengal Government, it is expected, will associate itself with the existing trade channels in its rationing scheme to a far greater extent than it has hitherto been doing.

COMMUNIST LEADER'S APPEAL

An appeal to all parties to unite in relieving the distress in Bengal was made by Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary, Communist Party of India, speaking at a public meeting in Sraddhananda Park, Calcutta, on January 8 last. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Calcutta Committee of the Communist Party of India.

Mr. Joshi described the hard lot of the working classes and pleaded for their protection. He advocated the introduction of rationing in Calcutta and other urban areas and said if proper steps were not taken now the province might face a much more serious situation this year.

Mr. Bankim Mookerji, who presided, uttered a warning against complacency. He spoke of the danger of hoarding and hoped that effective measures would be taken to deal with it.

FOOD SITUATION AND RATIONING

Speaking at a public meeting in Calcutta on January 9, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerji referred to the food situation in Bengal and remarked that the food problem could not be solved without the solution of political problems as well. Despite best efforts of Lord Wavell, the Government of India and the Military, they would have to face another serious crisis in Bengal if the administration of the province continued to remain in the hands of a "lifeless bureaucratic machinery." In January when there was abundance of rice, how was it that the price was showing a continued upward tendency? If the price of rice in January was between Rs. 20 and 24, one could well imagine what the condition would be in March and April. Why, despite directives from the Centre rationing had not been introduced in Calcutta and Howrah?

So long as the introduction of rationing would depend upon a political party, (where the selection of shops for distribution purpose was made on communal basis), rationing could not work.

FOODGRAINS FOR BENGAL

It is understood that the Central Food Department has despatched to Bengal more than 380,000 tons of foodgrains, inclusive of imports from abroad, during the three months ended December, 1943 as against the 250,000 tons which the Bengal Governor stated in October last would help the province to "turn the corner."

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER

Maximum Selling Prices Fixed

With a view to regulating the prices and distribution of medicines, the Central Government have promulgated an Order under the Defence of India Rules called the Drugs Control Order, 1943. Important imported medicines which are commonly prescribed by doctors or which are in popular demand, have been placed under control and maximum selling prices for such medicines have been fixed under the Order (says a Press Note).

It is an offence punishable under the Defence of India Rules to sell or offer to sell any drug at a price higher than the price fixed by the Order. Refusal to sell without reasonable cause any drug which a dealer has in stock is also an offence. If so required by a purchaser, the dealer is bound to supply a cash memo for the sale.

Accumulation or possession of any controlled drug by any person in excess of normal private requirements is prohibited under the Order. No wholesale or retail dealer may have in his possession or under his control at any time any drug in excess of the quantity reasonably required by him for the purposes of his business.

On and from January 15, every retail dealer will be required to display in a conspicuous place in his shop a list of the controlled prices of the medicines included in the Order.

FAMINE DEATHS IN BENGAL

Delay In Collecting Statistics

A Press Note issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal, says that the chronic delay in furnishing vital statistics to the Director of Public Health has been accentuated by the absence of any up-to-date reliable figures of a rising mortality-rate throughout the summer and autumn of 1943 which might have given the Public Health and Medical authorities more timely warning of the necessity of emergency measures on a very wide scale.

Under existing arrangements, the president of a union board is the appointed registrar of births and deaths for his union. He collects the figures from the chaukidars and sends them to the Sub-Divisional Officer to be forwarded to the Director of Public Health through the District Health Officer.

Presidents of union boards have become so preoccupied with the increasing duties of their office, and have so often to be absent from their unions that it is impossible for them any longer to discharge their functions as registrars of births and deaths with regular punctuality. It has, therefore, been found expedient to relieve the presidents of this additional burden and to place these functions in the hands of salaried officials of district boards.

AUCTION SALE

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 22nd January, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. :-

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1. Two pictures | ... | ... | (Old & broken) |
| 2. One trunk | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 3. One table | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 4. One very small desk | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 5. Two wooden boxes | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 6. One wooden box with an instrument | ... | ... | Do. do. |

R. K. MONDAL.

The 12th January, 1944.

Assistant Collector.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COS.

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th February, 1944, for the premium of a Fidelity Bond to be taken out to cover misappropriation and embezzlement of money, etc., by the bailiffs of the Collection Department.

Detailed information can be had from this office on any working day between 12 noon and 1 p.m.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th January, 1944.

S. CHAKRABARTY,
Offg. Collector.

Special Article

Town Meeting In America

A Cradle Of Democracy

[By ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.]

THE town meeting in the New England part of the U. S. A. is the oldest, simplest, and most direct democratic institution in the country. It is simply a meeting of the citizens of a small community for the purpose of voting on local issues. This account is written by a well-known American poet whose special gift is for the interpretation of New England American culture.

The cradle is the best piece of furniture in a house. It is the family's heart, and a full cradle is a sure sign the family is going to endure.

In New England section of America there is such a cradle—the New England town meeting. It began rocking ages ago when the bearded men of the Angles and Saxons and Jutes sat down to settle their affairs for a whole year at one sitting. A meeting of men who governed themselves, common men working out justice in common that was the germ and seed of the modern world-principle called democracy.

The cradle crossed the Atlantic in 1620. It rocked in Plymouth and Boston, then over all New England, wherever three or four houses clung together in a clearing in the woods. Out of it came the U. S. Constitution. Out of it came also the flame that burned backward over the Atlantic and set France on fire, and spread out over Europe in the 19th century as the dream of the shape of things to come.

But New England still has that shape of democracy in its purest form. Every New England town that is still small enough to crowd into one big hall crowds in there once a year. It settles all its business concerning its schools, its streets and roads, its finances—at one lively sitting, then sits down to apple pie and doughnuts and a good time. Ancient English towns—Durham and Topsham, Yarmouth and Ipswich, Barnstable and Bridgton—are at home in a new land, with the same names on them and the same meetings of the townsfolk going on.

Town meeting comes in late winter, in mud time, before plowing, when the frost is going out of the world and mayflowers and young frogs are coming in. So it is the right time for a town to come out, make its world over, renew its skin like the snake, its youth like the eagle's.

WHOLE COMMUNITY TAKES PART

And the whole town does come out. Not just the men—but men, women, children, and babes in arms. For the institution of town meeting has kept up with the times. The women vote, the children take part. The cradle takes in the whole community. Many a citizen raises his voice in town affairs when he is still in trousers that are held up by a safety pin.

Town meeting is a family affair. It is Old Home Week and family reunions, as well as school budgets and appropriations for roads and street lamps. The women swap recipes for upside-down-cake—a special cake that is a New England institution—and the farmers swap ideas on fertiliser and feed. It is not all voting and debate. It is the

beginnings of courtships too, and visits of friends who have not seen once another all through the deep snows of winter. Conviviality and friendship mean as much to a community as good laws, and this is the town visiting day when such vital things flower.

The town's business is, of course, the core of the day, on this first Monday in March. Elections come first. The voters choose their school board, the commissioner of highways, the collector of taxes, and their selectmen—a board of from three to nine officials who will transact the general public business of the town throughout the coming twelve months. This voting is by secret or Australian ballot, in the forenoon. Then lunchboxes come out, the families gather around them, warming up the benches they are to sit on all afternoon.

But it is the afternoon that sees the government of the people, for the people, by the people in full swing. After then moderator who must be as wise as King Solomon and as saintly as a saint—has been elected and takes his place with his gavel, the town sits back on its skirts and trousers, while man after man after woman stands and orates and argues, and the town votes its way through may be 79 articles in the town warrant.

That warrant, worked up by a committee to whom the citizens have sent their grievances and suggestions has been posted for some days in public. Now each voter has a copy of it in his hands. It covers every item of civic weal, from a new culvert on the River Road, to the appropriation for the support of the free public schools. Fire protection, repair of roads, maintenance of the poor, and flags and pencils for school children are some of the items which cause the most sparks to fly.

EVERYBODY HAS HIS SAY.

It isn't the size of the expenditure proposed that kindles these sparks. It's the principle involved. And small-town people are great on principle. Village leaders and cornfield colonels rise up and burst into oratory. There is no limit set on speech, and everybody says his say. Encouraged by his neighbours' cheers, or his wife, a plain farmer with weather on his face or a mechanic with rust on his hands becomes a tower of civic righteousness as he urges this course or that.

Voting is by a show of hands. The larger number of hands carries the day. In close votes, hands are painstakingly counted one by one by tellors who perambulate the hall. It all takes time. The March sun sets, and all the ways grow dark. Oratory still flames. But it is worth the time and pains. For good citizens are being made this day, and a long day is none too long for that business. Good

citizens are what the world needs most in these dark times. They will have plenty to do.

More likely than not, the town meeting, begun with the minister's invocation to the Deity, will wind up with a dinner. Meantime, all the town's problems have been settled here in the town hall. Not in Washington. The federal government is something far away and unreal, save when the long hand of war comes and touches men's clothes and turns them into Army khaki or Navy blue. The state capital is distant too, and it touches only the town-ship's roads and motor cars. The county seat is a shadowy thing also save in suits of law. The New England town is its own lawmaker and governor. It is a small universe by itself. And in this small universe men and women move resourcefully and independently from their cradles to their graves.

Health & Hygiene

PAINFUL JOINTS

[By MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D., Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association and of 'Hygeia', the Health Magazine.*]

SINCE we do not know the exact causes of arthritis, and since the causes vary in individual persons, most of the methods of treatment are directed toward control of the pain and improvement of the general health, rather than specifically toward the condition within the joint.

There is no doubt that the use of simple measures directed toward improvement of the general health and toward alleviation of pain by physical and mechanical techniques gives comfort to the person with arthritis and aids his recovery. Thus a complete treatment for arthritis includes:

1. Rest for the body as a whole and for the joints particularly.
2. The prescription of drugs to relieve pain: for this purpose various derivatives of salicylic acid are usually used.
3. The attempt to build up nutrition by proper attention to proteins, vitamins and mineral salts, helps build up the blood and encourages normal activity of the glands.
4. Application of heat and massage, and special exercises.
5. A competent orthopedic surgeon may give complete rest to a joint or aid its stability by the application of braces, splints, adhesive tapes and other orthopedic techniques.

Formerly many people utilized liniments to aid painful joints, rubbing in the usual oil of wintergreen or chloroform liniment, and then wrapping the joint in cotton, wool or a towel. Such liniments should never be used unless specifically prescribed by the physician, because sometimes the skin is exceedingly sensitive to them, and they may sometimes be so irritating as to be worse than no treatment at all.

The physical treatments of inflamed joints are many, extending from the simple application of heat by electric pad, hot towels or the baking oven, to electric heat and heat treatment of the body as a whole. The body as a whole is aided by hot tub-baths, sometimes containing sulphur and pine oils. Although there is no evidence that these have the slightest effect on the arthritis, they do have some psychologic effect.

There are also many modern methods of treatment of arthritis which involve injection directly into the body. These include gold salts, which pro-

THE RIGHT TO DISAGREE

Independence is the word. The majority rules, but the minority always makes itself heard and is respected. Of course, this form of government means delay and lost motion and discouragement in civic progress. But it pays richly in the long run. The right every Yankee enjoys of disagreeing with everybody and everything—except the law of being a good neighbour—still is kept alive. The right to disagree may slow the wheels of progress, cut down appropriations for worthy causes; but it built the experiment called the United States of America, and it will keep dictators out of the world to-morrow. Its lusty voice raised in this ancient cradle of the New England town meeting, will help breed good citizens for a world liberated from brutal aggression.—U. S. O. W. I.

duce reactions; non-specific protein substances; specific vaccines or "shots"; bee venom and cobra venom. For all of these methods there are reports of some patients who have apparently been benefited. Since, however, it is the tendency of arthritis to change in the severity of its manifestations from time to time, the application of any new method of treatment must be carefully studied and controlled over a considerable period before the total effect of the use of the new method of treatment can be accurately evaluated.

To-day it is recognized that arthritis is the most widely disabling disease, affecting at least five per cent. of our population or almost seven million people. Its control in wartime is especially important, because of the heavy loss in working time.—Copyright.

INDIA'S HEALTH

—"In a recent Oxford pamphlet Dr. J. B. Grant, who has long been an officer of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and for four years has been on loan to the Government of India as Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta, sets out the case against India in this great matter. "The level of health is low The resistance to disease is low. Malnutrition and nutritional diseases are omnipresent. The expectation of life of the average Indian is 27 years, in contrast to 67 in Australia, 63 in England and Germany, 47 in Japan." Something has been done for betterment. But not much. The public health achievements in India in two centuries of benevolent British guardianship "cannot even be considered good in comparison with results in other Asiatic countries if continued heavy small-pox and cholera are the criteria." When we look back on India a century ago we may find much about which to be satisfied. How many of us now could face the discomfort of living in such cities as Calcutta and Bombay when they had virtually no sanitation, no clean water supply, and when the rivers were the convenient refuse heaps? Yet when we look to what may be a century or two hence if doctors and hygienists can get the things done for which they labour, how grossly backward to-day's conditions will seem to our great-grandchildren!"

—THE "STATISTIAN" (DECEMBER 29, 1943).

Engineering

Structural Protection Of Factories And Workmen

[By LIEUT.-COL. H. I. BUCKLEY, R.E., (Retired.)]

THE object of enemies' attack on civil targets is :
to reduce war production,
to break the morale of the civil population by
disruption of their economic and social life.

A.R.P.'s first and principal object is the saving of life but for industrial undertakings, though planned and organised on similar lines, the object and point of view are somewhat different.

The primary object in the protection of factories and workmen is to provide an essential insurance against the interruption of vital production owing to an air attack. Either the loss of vital buildings and machines or the loss of the workmen may cause such interruptions. The structural work thus falls under two headings :—

- (a) Measures for the protection of personnel considered as cogs in the machinery of production.
- (b) Measures directly for the protection of production such as protection of vital plant and buildings, security of power supply, etc.

To these as subsidiary but also important in themselves we may add :—

- (c) Measures to maintain the productive efficiency and health of the workers in spite of war conditions, such as improving ventilation and artificial lighting in consequence of the black out.
- (d) A Repair Service for plant and buildings to enable production to resume with the least possible delay after an attack.

Before going into a little detail, I propose to make a diversion from my subject for which I make no apology as I think it is a vital point. I have heard of factory managers who say what is the good of spending all this money, labour and time when at the first bomb the workmen will all bolt away. I consider this attitude to be born of a defeatist men-

tality. In my opinion, if the workmen run, it is the factory management, the A. R. P. Officers and Welfare Officers who should be held responsible. It is by having an efficient A.R.P. Organisation, adequate shelter for your workmen, providing reserves of food and above all by taking the workmen know that they are safer in the factory than in running away. This is a vital matter and it is true that unless you can stop panic all the work done to protect the factory is useless. It will be stopped provided you all work wholeheartedly to do so. Let me tell you in a few words of what happened in a raid in South India. The harbour and factory were raided without official warning but the factory raid spotter gave them a local warning and the men just got to their trenches in time and none were injured. A large proportion of the neighbour town bolted, but none of the factory. Certainly for the next few days they were not up to full strength but the factory remained in production. This shows what can be done. The workmen are not of the 'Fighting Races' but by training and propaganda they may be made to know their job.

The effect of bombs used has been studied statistically, analytically and mathematically by a most able team of research Engineers in England at the Research Establishment of the Ministry of Home Security. At the Ministry of Labour at Delhi, there are some eight experts from England who were once working on the problem of protecting factories in England and who are now engaged in consideration of the best precaution that may be provided for the Factories in India. The work ordered by the Labour Department is compulsory and moreover no work unapproved by these inspectors will stand for the financial arrangements made.

Some of the work ordered, such as protective walls, may temporarily or even permanently reduce production. Inspectors consult with the management and plan the necessary work to avoid reducing production as much as possible but in some

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cases some loss is inevitable. The criterion is that the amount of production likely to be preserved as a result of protective measures must be greater than the amount of production sacrificed in providing these protective measures. The decision after consultation with the factory staff rests with the Labour Department and their decision is final and must be accepted.

Shelters must be provided for the whole of the maximum shift that may be working in the factory at one time. They must be within easy reach and it should be possible to occupy them in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes at the outside which is based on a period of 5 minutes being available after the warning siren—every workman should be told off to his shelter and for this a system of colouring shelters is advised.

A carefully worked out scheme of evacuation is necessary and practice evacuations should be frequently carried out. The men should collect near their work under their Sirdars who should be the shelter marshals or wardens and conduct them to the shelters.

The shelters should be of one type if possible. If slit trenches, there should be some cover such as matting. This acts as camouflage and gives a feeling of confidence and prevents the trenches looking like graves. But cover to keep out splinters should not be given. It is a danger not a protection.

A certain number of workmen have to be left in the factory to look after plant and machinery which cannot be stopped in an air raid such as boilers, certain electrical equipment and continuous processes. These are known as key men. They must always work in pairs and no man be left alone. For these special shelters known as key-men shelters must be built in the factory.

Certain fire watchers, stirrup pump parties, and wardens will also have to be kept in factories for immediate action and reporting of damage. For them also some shelters will have to be made within the factory. These shelters can usually be combined with protective walls.

MR. CASEY'S APPOINTMENT

Ministerial Reaction In Australia

Sydney, January 5.

The only Ministerial reaction to Mr. R. G. Casey's appointment as Governor of Bengal and to comments from India has come so far from Mr. E. J. Ward in his capacity of Minister of External Territories, who said he appreciated the objection raised to the appointment by prominent Indians.

In spite of arguments about Mr. Casey's wide experience fitting him for this post, his knowledge of Indian affairs could not be compared with that possessed by a great number of educated Indians.

SIR THOMAS RUTHERFORD

New Delhi, January 10.

A Press communique says:—"The Secretary of State for India has granted leave out of India, for urgent reasons of health, to Sir Thomas Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bihar and at present acting Governor of Bengal, with effect from the date on which Mr. Casey assumes office."

Letters to the Editor

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette", Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue

Corporation Markets

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—It appears to be useless to publish in the *Municipal Gazette* the prices prevailing in Corporation Markets as there is absolutely no parity between the prices published and the actual state of affairs. Most of the essential foodstuffs are sold at a much cheaper rate round about Corporation Markets and in many cases the articles too are of much better quality.

The system of signing note books by committee members (A. R. P. Sub-Area or Regional Controllers' Helpers Committee) against ration *parcha*, as introduced in the Lake Market at my instance, prevents smuggling and profiteering and caters to the real consumer at real value. This system should have been introduced in all controlled shops.

Members of the Markets Standing Committee of the Corporation should visit regularly all markets—study the management, price levels and other factors which affect the purse of the citizens. Mere pious and ineffective resolutions in Committee meetings will not do—Yours etc.,

B. K. BANERJI,

"Kunja Nibas",
28-A, Sardar Sankar Road,
Calcutta, the 10th January, 1944.

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

In terms of an order of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Calcutta, dated 20th December, 1943, the Divisional Auditor of Co-operative Societies has begun an enquiry into certain alleged maladministration of the Society as complained of by Mr. S. N. Dey (ex-Chairman).

The Divisional Auditor of Credit Society will be pleased to meet and hear any individual member who may be interested in the welfare of the Society. Any information furnished regarding the working of the Society will be thankfully received by him.

Calcutta News & Views

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

A Government of India Press *communique*, dated January 6 says:—The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. William McCormick Sharpe, D.S.O., L.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, at present Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department and Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court during the remaining period of leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. N. Rau, Kt., or until further orders.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

The message of Brahmananda Keshub Chunder Sen—of love, fellowship and goodwill among mankind which a blood-drenched world passionately longs for to-day was recalled at a well-attended public meeting held on January 8 last at the Overtoun Hall in commemoration of his sixtieth ascension anniversary.

Presiding Dr. Kalidas Nag said that the spirit of the sages of Asia which men were apt to forget from time to time required trimming at the hands of great prophets like Keshub Chunder Sen. His was the message of faith in harmony, faith in fellowship and faith in concord. Humanity to-day was ashamed of the age in which it was born; but let them not be ashamed of the greater reality that they were above that age, above the chapter of history polluted by human blood. Keshub's spirit would always be with them, in India, outside India throughout the history of humanity.

Dr. Saroj Das felt that Keshub was great as a leader, great as a teacher, great as a speaker and greater still as a nationalist reformer. He combined in himself an unwavering faith in the church universal. He was a convinced universalist but that universalism was not invariance with his sturdy nationalism.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi held that a unwearied crusader, Keshub had waged a ceaseless fight against every form of imperfection, weakness and defect in man that arose from ignorance, superstition, pride and arrogance. While in Europe he had warned the Europeans against the harnessing of science to their mission of greed and domination. The physical frame Keshub might be no more but his spirit would for all times continue to inspire humanity to the achievement of the goal he had set for himself.

Mr. J. K. Biswas and Mr. Anath Gopal Sen also addressed the meeting.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE

Speeches sympathizing with the students of the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, who are on strike were made at a meeting of Calcutta students held at the University Institute Hall on January 10 last. Resolutions were passed protesting against the disciplinary action taken against some of the strikers, and urging the women students, who had been told to vacate the school hostel, to desist from any precipitate action.

WALL CALENDAR

We are glad to receive a nicely printed wall calendar from Messrs. G. S. Emporium Ltd., 47-A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, a reputable business firm of the city

Up to yesterday 140 students had written to the Superintendent expressing regret and signifying their willingness to rejoin. It is learnt that the school will be re-opened when half the 500 students who are on strike express regret.

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

The fourth Art in Industry Exhibition was opened by H. E. Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bengal, on the 11th January last at the Government School of Art, Chowringhee, Calcutta. It will be open to the public up to January 23 between 4.30 and 7 p.m. on week-days and 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on holidays.

Sir Thomas Rutherford, in his speech, recalled that early last year he saw an art exhibition in Patna at which many of the contributors were Bengali artists. He was very interested to learn how they applied their talent to commerce and industry.

Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Bengal's Education Minister, emphasized the hard lot of Indian artists only a handful of whom were able to secure a reasonable livelihood after years of expensive and arduous course of study. The Art in Industry movement was helping to check this process.

Mr. H. Born, General Secretary of the Exhibition, pointed out that India was as rich as any other country in her back-ground art. Many cottage industries had shown that art and its modern counterparts could make Indian-manufactured articles both attractive and typically Indian.

BREEDING PLACE FOR MOSQUITOES

Warning Against Stagnant Water

The Government of Bengal have, on the recommendation of the Calcutta Corporation, prohibited the keeping or maintaining of any collection of stagnant or flowing water in any premises which is likely to become a breeding place for mosquitoes. Failure on the part of any person occupying the house to comply with directions given to him in this behalf shall be punished with fine up to Rs. 200 or in case of a continuing breach Rs. 50 per day during which such breach continues.

Industrialists of to-morrow must draw lessons from these village crafts and produce articles of high quality, pleasing in appearance and truly Indian. The Art in Industry movement was particularly interested in this.

He announced that the Exhibition will during this year be placed on a permanent footing. A constitution was being prepared, envisaging the widest membership and a representative council.

The four 1944 Scholarships valued at Rs. 1,000 each have been awarded to:—

- (1) Miss Mona D. Sethna, Sir J. J. School, Bombay.
 - (2) Mr. Ranendra Mohan Dutta, Government School of Art, Calcutta.
 - (3) Mr. Niren Ghosh, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.
 - (4) Mr. Satish Kr. Gargal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
- Prize for the best entry in the 1944 Exhibition has been shared by:—

- (1) Miss Amy S. J. H. Mistry, Sir J. J. School, Bombay.
- (2) Messrs. Ranajit and J. Sinha, Calcutta.

Mr. D. Sen Gupta wins the prize for Maximum Originality and Mr. Kamal Thakur wins the prize for Maximum Indian Appeal.

Over Rs. 19,000 prize money has been awarded to Indian artists in this Exhibition.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Managing Director of Messrs. Dwarkanath Ghosh & Sons Ltd., also confectioners, and Kissen Singh, Banshidhar Singh, Satya Narain Gupta and Mohammed Sobhan on charges of conspiracy and murder were produced before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on January 6 last. The police alleged that during the last two months some actions of Nishi Kanta Ghosh regarding the disposal of the stock of sugar allotted to the Indian Confectioners' Association (of which both Ghosh and Nag were office-bearers) by the Civil Supply Department were challenged by the deceased and other members of the Association and this led to personal and party rivalry between them. It is further alleged that a few days before his death, Mr. Nag had received veiled threats involving even his life.

The Magistrate remanded all the accuseds to police custody.

CASE AGAINST THE "BASUMATI"

The case against Sashi Bhushan Dutt, printer and publisher of the daily and weekly editions of *Basumati* on a charge under the Defence of India Rules for alleged violation of the Newspaper Control Order, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on January 10, when a petition was moved on behalf of the accused for an adjournment, on the ground that an appeal had already been filed with the Government of India for permission to *Basumati*, with retrospective effect, to use the excess of the maximum space allowed to a "B" class newspaper and that a reply from Government was expected within a fortnight.

It was stated that the number of pages in certain editions of the daily and weekly exceeded the quotas allotted under the Newspaper Control Order. The hearing was adjourned to January 28.

LOSS TO THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

The members of the staff of the Building Department assembled at a meeting held on Monday, the 10th January, 1944, to condole the death of Mr. Nalini Mohon Biswas, District Building Surveyor, District No. III, who died on Sunday, the 9th instant, Mr. M. Maitra, City Architect presided.

Messrs. Anath Bandhu Dutta and Satyendra Nath Ghosh spoke of the manifold qualities of the deceased. They referred in particular to his popularity among his subordinates as well as his superiors and the rate-payers. The President in endorsing the views of the speakers paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased. The deceased, he said, would give sound advice in the day to day administration. This death was to him a personal loss.

Resolutions condoling the death and appreciation of the services of the late Mr. Biswas were adopted, all standing in silence.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending

8th January, 1944

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1280 against 1245 and 1214 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 746. The general death-rate of the week was 31.55 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 8th January, 1944, was 1015 against 985 and 966 in the two preceding weeks. There were 30 deaths from cholera against 20 and 26 in the two preceding weeks. There were 83 deaths from small-pox during the week against 52 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 166 respectively against 94 and 172 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.57 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.09.

DESTITUTES RETURN TO THE CITY

No Apprehension For Large-Scale Influx

A number of destitutes, who had recently been repatriated from Calcutta's pavements to their villages in Bengal, have returned to the city along with newcomers.

Most of these destitutes are said to have come from Howrah District, but a few have returned from parts of East Bengal. These latter, according to an official source, went straight to a destitutes centre from the railway station.

Some of the destitutes still appear in great distress. The authorities are carefully watching the position but do not at present apprehend any large-scale influx.

There were 179 deaths from respiratory diseases against 166 in the previous week.

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

There were 186 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 265 against 260 and 248 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 26 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 26 from fevers, 43 from bowel-complaints and 52 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 52.59 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 57.0.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 63 deaths of infants under one year.

ASIATIC FOLK LITERATURE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Asiatic-Folk Literature Society, Dr. Arnold Bake, will speak on 'Wanderings of Songs' (with illustration), at Room No. 26, Asutosh Building, Calcutta University on the 18th January, at 4-15 p.m. Dr. Kalidas Nag will preside.

Ghosh & Sons
Manufacturing Jewellers -
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
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TELEGRAM
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply and delivery of Typewriting materials and Duplicating materials for the year 1944-45.
2. Supply and delivery of Printing Stationery for the year 1944-45.
3. Supply and delivery of Office Stationery for the year 1944-45.
4. Supply and delivery of Drawing materials for the year 1944-45.
5. Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds for the year 1944-45.
6. Supply and delivery of Harness, Numdah and leather goods during the year 1944-45.
7. Supply and delivery of Pipes and Fittings during the year 1944-45.
8. Supply and delivery of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1944-45.
9. Supply and delivery of Stone metal for roads for the period ending with 30th September, 1944.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 18th January, for 3 and 4 on 19th January, for 5 on 25th January, for 6 and 7 on 26th January and for 8 and 9 on 27th January, 1944.

The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 13th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1944, up to 2 p.m.:

151. Renewal of footpath of Lower Circular Road between Theatre Road and Ward Office in Ward No. 15—Rs. 542. dated 11th January, 1944 (3 weeks).
152. Rubbishing footpath of Convent Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 405. dated 11th January, 1944 (3 weeks).
153. Replacing broken gully-pit connection pipe of Park Street & Lower Circular Road, Ward No. 20—Rs. 71. dated 11th January, 1944 (1 week).
154. Raising low land in Hospital Block in Tiljala Cemetery in Ward No. 18—Rs. 901. dated 11th January, 1944 (14 months).
155. Repairs to compound wall of Gorbachan Cemetery in Ward No. 18—Rs. 802. dated 11th January, 1944 (1 month).

156. Piling the roadside of Tangra 1st Lane along the tank in Ward No. 18—Rs. 687. dated 11th January, 1944 (1 month).

157. Repairs to footpath by the side of Maddox Square in Ward No. 21—Rs. 238. dated 25th August, 1942 (15 days).

158. Construction of gully pit opposite, 36, Rowland Road in Ward No. 21—Rs. 289. dated 11th January, 1944 (10 days).

159. Construction of a lavatory for the use of the Collecting Sircars of 1, Fenwick Bazar Street in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 691 dated 11th January, 1944 (21 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 11th January, 1944.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

Re: Repairs to Road embankment after closing the surreptitious cuts at Kanta talu.

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Wednesday, the 19th January, 1944.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the site of work and acquaint themselves with all other particulars in this respect, if required, from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 into the Corporation Treasury, before taking up the work in hand which must be completed within 30 days from the date of his receiving the work order in this connection.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th January, 1944.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re: Putting a Cross bund on the A. R. P. Channel.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 25th January, 1944 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th January, 1944.

College Street Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Pratulla Chandra Mitra, Sudhir Chandra Mitra, Kshatish Chandra Mitra and Amiya Ranjan Mitra for registration of their names as occupiers in respect of Stall No. 135 in College Street Market for carrying on business of shoes. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the C. M. Gazette.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market.
The 11th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Muhammad Saidur Rahman for registration of the name of Mahammad Saidur Rahman, Shamsur Rahman and Majibur Rahman as occupiers in respect of Stalls Nos. F-4 and 5 in College Street Market for carrying on business in shoes. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Calcutta Municipal Gazette.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market.
The 11th January, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Sk. Yearoo Meah as occupier of Stalls Nos. 58-59 in Block N in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of the name of his son, Md. Soleman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
The 5th January, 1944.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B.B. 1397

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

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Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943.)	...	1,99,88,200
Paid-up Capital	Do.	83,88,140
Reserve Fund	Do.	98,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BAJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA—(M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissan Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

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EXPERT SUPERVISION.

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(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

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London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
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Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
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The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad, Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmonan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200.
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FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
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A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8486

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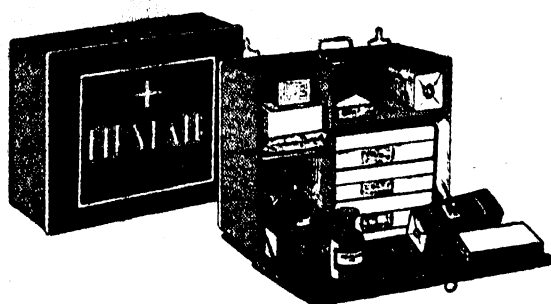
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Shlong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhanguar	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Crab each			Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana		0 6 6
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 13 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree		
			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Almond	1 0 0		Biuli		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Harl) (Katcha)		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 30 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 18 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 1 0	0 2 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa			Do.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sree	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.	2	
Peas (Darjeeling)			Milk			Corn Flower	1	
Do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer			Cobra Boot Polish		
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0		Jelly	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Lion "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
					Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
					Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Kidneys each	0 2 8	0 2 6		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue "	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0	Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.			Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	2 8 0		Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Roasted Pork "	2 0 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 4 0		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.			Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

6 CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 6 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 3 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples (Cooking) 2—3	1 0 0	
Capon	4 0 0	7 0 0	Do. Lahore			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry)	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling			Do. Kulu per doz.	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (roasting)	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad			Do. Nainital	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (special)	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	16 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose	14 0 0	16 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cock	40 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen	16 0 0	20 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Amra per score		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Apples		
			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Onions, Madras per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Patna red	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Nawik 1 lb.		
			Do. " white			Do. Kabul per box (large)		
			Do. Country red		0 12 0	Do. Black per lb.		
			Parasip each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Do. Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh			Joffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
			Do. Kagbanga			Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Country	0 6 0	0 7 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Potatoes (Nainital) per	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
			Do. Country do.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Khurbane	1 8 0	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Kesur China per seer		
			Do. (Old) Nainital	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
			Do. (New)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Madras			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur)		
			Do. (Small)			Do. (Country)		
			Do. Shillong	0 4 0		Locket per score		
			Rhubarb each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Pulbul (tatal) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 0	M. Melon Jaunpur		
			Radish English per bundle (large)			Mask Melon per seer		
			Do. Country per bundle	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
			Spinach per lot of 30	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
			Squash per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6	Do. Langra per doz.		
			Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Kisson Bhog		
			Do. Country	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score		
			Do. Ranchi	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Golapkhani		
			Do. Shillong			Do. Himsagore		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Green per score		
			Do. per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kanchan		
			Vegetable marrow Country	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
			Do. Darjeeling each			Do. Madras 6—8		
			White Pumpkins each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poonsa " "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay " "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet 10—12	1 0 0	
						Do. Bombay 8—10	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 10—12	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12—16	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore "	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon "	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score	—		Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score	—		Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban "	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet		2 0 0
Do. Amritsagar "	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer	—		Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 2 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each	—		Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul)	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each	—		Khurma per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. Country per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each	—		seer		5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each	—		Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer			Water fruit per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Kandahar	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet	8 0 0	8 8 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 3 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0		Almond " Salted (large)			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large)			per lb. ...		2 8 0
Calasia do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	6 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) "			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5			per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8	1 0 0		per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Oashmere			per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*E. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 255)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ,, ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	8 4 0	8 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*Medium rice (retail) ..		Control			to
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	8 2 0	3 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0		to	0 7 0
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			X'mas Cake " (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8—10			Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per }		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Soru rice (best) ,, ...			packet		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kamini rice ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Palmaal (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	*SUGAR		Control	lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 2 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 8 6	Price	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Crystal (best) ...		0 7 8	per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			" 2		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (cut) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0			Price			
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arahar " ...			Glaxo ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola " ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. 2 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khari Masoor " ...		0 8 0	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Khasari " ...		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 8 6		Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—		0 5 0	per lb. ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	1 lb. tin ...		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 lb. " ...		0 2 9	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Edam " ...	1 8 0		6 lb. " ...			per tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Cheddarn " ...	1 12 0		Castor Oil ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " " No. 2			Petit Beurre tin ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Cheese ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Gem Iced ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			No. 1		led	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Marie ...		
			No. 2			Milk ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks						C. & B. Assorted Jams		1 14 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Special Darjeeling Red			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 18 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	8 8 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Broken	1 0 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			tle		
Do.	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			tin			per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		con per lb.		
per lb.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES						2 lb. tin		
Dorazske per packet	0 2 6		LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solassor per pkt.		0 8 6	F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
(magnum)			Assam per lb.					
Gold "Flake" per packet			DUST TEA			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Green	0 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Camvender per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.			Chamois Leather large		
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb...	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Spencer's "Doretto"			Coccoa 1 lb. packet			Eno's Fruit Salt		
Do. "Planters" per			Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	8 4 0	8 0 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
50		2 8 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Elberman's Embrocation...		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		0 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Oriental Balm		1 1 0
per packet		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Do. ½ lb.					
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
			Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin			Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 19-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 223, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	3 10 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhanl			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoonut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 8	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 0	Bhekti	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 8
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)		0 10 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		4 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		5 0 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		3 8 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoonut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		3 8 0	Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 7 3	Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 6	Pesta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 6 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer			Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion		0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
do, Block "G" 2 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Panchubala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pons		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Block "H" 3, M/s Pure			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
Food Supply Corpn.			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	* Do. per bottle		
Ltd. Block "G" 6 and			Bhekti	1 0 0	1 8 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Crab (each)	0 1 0	0 4 0			
Chatterjee Block "C"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
15 to 19, Lansdowne			Khas Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			
Market from 7 a. m.								
to 11 a. m. on usual								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th January, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Safata 12-30	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " " "		1 12 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer		0 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 2-4	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi) 12	6 0 0		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger "	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Pati Lemon each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer			Do. Klassen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kaghi Lemon per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling 12-25			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madrasl "			Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse "		
Patal Murshidabad per			Pears 8-20			Medium "	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Pineapple Singapuril each	0 12 0	1 0 0			
Do. Disi per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	0 8 6		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	Contro-
Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Peaches			Java "		lled shop
Cauliflower each	0 12 0		Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Cocoonut Oil "		
Peas Ranchi per seer			Do. Martaban per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil "	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. Deshi "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Beans "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour "	0 6 6	Contro-
Squash "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta "	0 5 6	lled shop
Tomato "			Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee "		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
			Do. Sultana "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
			Do. without shell	8 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large					
			Surdah Quaman per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	DAL		
			Water melon Goalando	0 4 0	0 10 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi			Mug Dal "	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar "	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai "	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari "	0 10 0	
			Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	1 0 0		Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
			5-8	2 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mator "	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Do. Shelled "			Chana Dal "	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Nut Ground "					
			Sharifa "			TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Bombay "			Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Aligarh "	1 12 0	1 12 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Jessore " per seer	8 0 0	8 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Dinapur "			Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Darbhanga "	8 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Mazafferpur "	8 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bhaisa Ghee	4 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bagda per seer			"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bhetkes (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
			Hilsa "	0 8 0	0 10 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		" " Bulk		
			Small fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal "	1 0 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	(White)	0 3 6	Contro-
			Koi per seer	2 0 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		lled shop
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5432. Telegram:—'BHWARD' Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Sujee		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	score					
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		Patna per seer		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 "	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	per md.		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0				" (Kora) per seer		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Mangoes 4—6	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled)		
			Grapes			Katari Bhog (Attap)		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer		2 0 0	per md.		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0			
			Beal each	0 0 6	0 1 0	SUNDRIES.		
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 12 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Almond "	0 1 6	0 8 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	3 8 0
			Orange 12 to 32			Gur per seer		0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		score			DAL.		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per		0 14 0	Arahar per seer		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	doz.		0 8 0	Chana "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor "		
Tomato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhanga "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Khasaree "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Apples 4 to 8			Kalai "		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Pears			Biuli "		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Onion		0 12 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	" (Fried) per seer		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Madras "			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Potato (Nainital)		0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Salt "		
			Do. Bhadwa			COKE & COAL.		
			Do Sree			Soft Coke per md.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Coal "	1 8 0	
			Milk		0 8 0	Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranohi)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 6 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	8 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Suet	1 8 0					md.		
			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Golap Sori		
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra "			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) "	0 7 8	
Chicken "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Gur per seer		
			Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil "		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Grapes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
Fowl's eggs "	1 12 0		Lime per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Chana "		
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Pomegranates per seer			Biuli "		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Sona) "		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Oranges per score			Mattor "		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0				Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer		2 18 0	BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee "			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Bhadwa "			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 9
			Do. Sree "			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Brand per bottle		
			Milk			Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 00	—	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 60	—	Fauli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 00	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 00	1 80	Pras S. W. per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pork " ...	1 80	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 10	0 20
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each ...	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 80	0 60			
Chicken " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	0 40	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon " ...	—	0 50				Allgarh per lb. ...	3 80	—
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	3 00
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Alubokhora per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer ...	3 80	4 00
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot ...	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 80	—
FISH.			Apples ...	—	—	BREAD.		
Pons per seer ...	1 80	—	Figs per seer ...	3 80	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 40	—
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 80	2 00	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 16	—
Silong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	0 10	0 40	Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 09	0 10
Lobster ...	1 80	2 00	Beal each ...	1 80	2 00	FLOUR.		
Bagda ...	1 40	1 80	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	0 80	0 86
Bhangaur ...	1 00	1 40	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta ...	0 60	0 66
Bhetki ...	1 00	1 40	Cocoanut each ...	0 40	0 60	Sujea " ...	—	—
Other Fish ...	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 00	—	RICE.		
Crab per pair ...	0 20	0 40	Dates per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Wila ...	0 12 0	1 00	Almond " ...	2 80	3 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 80	3 00	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 60	1 20	Khubani per see ...	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 20	1 60
Do. (Desi) ...	1 00	1 80	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	0 70	0 76
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 40	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 30	0 40	Lime per score ...	0 50	0 60	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 50
Brinjal " ...	0 40	—	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 80	1 00	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 00	—	Arabar per seer ...	0 90	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	3 80	4 00	Chana ...	0 90	—
Cauliflower ...	0 20	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 80	0 40	Bhanga ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 30	0 80	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 30	0 60	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 90	0 10 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 00	2 80	Mattor " ...	0 10 0	—
Garlic ...	0 50	0 60	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 29
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " ...	0 40	0 50	Tamarind per seer ...	0 18	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Onion ...	0 80	0 10 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 30	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Waintal) ...	—	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 50	0 60	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 60	0 80	Sipla ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 3 0 "	
36 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 3 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

M. H. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 248)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 82	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	2 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 83-85	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 86	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	2 0 0	Cloth.	" 87	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	2 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	2 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	2 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	2 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	2 0 0	Shoe.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	Mon. rent		" 24	0 3 0	Do	
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range		" 27	0 4 0	Do	
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 33	25 0 0	" 28	0 3 0	Do	
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	" 30	0 4 0	Do	
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers	
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	" 5	1 0 0	Do	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods	
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	N. 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.	
New Bldg.			" 42	25 0 0			Do	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.		Do	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.		Do	
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Do.		Do	
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.		Do	
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 48	33 0 0	Kerosene Oil.		Do	
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Misc. goods.	56	0 5 0	Do
" 23-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	57	0 5 0	Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.		Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 52	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.		Do	
" 25C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.		Do	
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.		Do	
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	Poultry.				Do	
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 43	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 2, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 8 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 20	0 5 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	2 1 0	Do.			Do
Potatoe Range		Potato.	" 83-98	1 6 0	Do.			Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 99-108	0 4 0	Do.	North Range		Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Do
" 36-37	—	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 115-164	0 8 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Potato.	" 165-186	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 187-140	0 4 0	Do.			Do
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 157-163	0 14 0	Do.			Do
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 19	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 20	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 21	0 4 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 22	0 4 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 23	0 4 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 24	0 4 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 25	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 26	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 27	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 28	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 29	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 30	0 4 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			Do

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 8 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 13	Per day. As. 4 each	Potato
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 5 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
" 25	" 8 per day	Do.			
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day			per day	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3-4-5	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-4	0 8 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 22nd January, 1944

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Chronicle And Comment

RATIONING COMES TO CALCUTTA

AT last, at long last, the Government of Bengal have introduced the Food Rationing Scheme in Calcutta (and its environs) in respect of the principal foodstuffs, viz., rice, wheat and its products, and sugar. We have all along maintained that the only scientific solution of the "Food Problem" together with the problems of hoarding, profiteering and other anti-social evils consequent upon the inequitable distribution of essential foodstuffs, lay in the introduction of a rational "Rationing" Scheme, as this might ensure an equal and equitable distribution between rich and poor alike. We had been for several months past hearing about Rationing in the air, on the air (or Radio) and reading about it in the newspapers, but it remained in the air for so long that we had almost given up hopes of its materialising. Bombay, as well as other Indian towns, stole a march upon us and put rationing in force long before us. The energetic measures taken by our new Viceroy, Lord Wavell, to combat the famine, coupled with the firm attitude of the Government of India, seem at last to have waken up the somnolent Bengal Government to a sense of its duties and responsibilities, and we are now definitely assured that distribution of foodstuffs under

the Rationing Scheme will start from the 31st day of January. Ration Cards have been distributed, Area Rationing Offices have been established, and newly established Government Stores as well as selected private shops (of which a list had been published in the newspapers) have already begun to register our precious documents—the Ration Cards. It only remains now to be seen if on production of these magic cards, the promised foodstuffs will materialise. However, the numerous heavily loaded motor lorries marked "Food Rationing" feverishly rushing about during the last few days give promise that Rationing is going to start in earnest at last.

We confess, however, that we still have certain doubts and misgivings about the scheme and we wish to voice them at the outset. Firstly, as to the quality of the foodstuffs which the public will obtain from these stores, we cannot forget the recent bitter experience of the Corporation and the very awkward situation it was placed into regarding the quality of the rice supplied for its labour staff. The bags of rice not only contained earth, sand and even pieces of brick or stone, but the rice itself was pronounced unfit for human consumption on analysis. That unsavoury episode

has now happily been closed, but the general public may be excused if they entertain some doubts, which can only be resolved when distribution actually begins. Secondly, as the Government of India is responsible for the supply of foodstuffs for the Calcutta area, we may presume that the rice is coming from Provinces other than Bengal, i.e., from the Punjab, Sind, etc., and it is, therefore, probable that mainly 'atap' rice will be distributed, as 'atap' is the kind of rice used in the provinces beyond Bengal. The people of Bengal are accustomed to eating parboiled rice, and 'atap' may not suit the digestive systems of people unaccustomed to it, and may lead to digestive troubles and ailments. In this case also, our doubts and misgivings can only be resolved after we have got, and eaten, the rice supplied.

On the question of the quantity to be supplied under the Rationing Scheme, $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice and wheat products combined have been allotted for each adult (entitled to 2 units) per week. While this quantity may suffice for the ordinary *bhadralog* class, or light workers, we doubt if it will prove adequate for menial and labour classes and what are called "heavy" workers i.e., people who have to do hard physical labour in factories, etc. In Britain, the Rationing Scheme in force takes cognisance of the fact that heavy workers are entitled to a different diet (or certain extra items of diet) to maintain their efficiency. Here, in Calcutta, no such difference has been recognised and the quantity is even and equal for all irrespective of the kind of work they do. Even leaving aside the question of extra diet and taking quantity alone, it should be remembered that the staple food of the entire population of Bengal is rice, and the lower and labouring classes generally consume a much larger quantity of rice than *bhadralog* class. Hence we consider that the maximum permissible quantity of rice, viz., two seers per week, to be inadequate for a very large section of the populace.

We have also heard whispers about certain malpractices in connection with the Scheme, viz., that extra Ration Cards issued in fictitious names have been obtained by many people, to enable them to get larger quantities of foodstuffs than they are actually entitled to. We invite the attention of the Rationing Authorities to this, hoping that necessary checks will be imposed to detect and prevent such anti-social activities of a certain section of people whose greed outruns their ethics and civic sense.

Rationing Scheme At Corporation Meeting

The Rationing Scheme was discussed at the Corporation Meeting held on Wednesday last and the general trend of the discussion was that the number of shops for distribution of rations was "hopelessly inadequate." Councillor N. C. Chatterjee expressed the apprehension (with which we agree) that the Scheme might break down and Calcutta would be faced with the great danger—unless the Central Government took a firm stand undeterred by any question of constitutional propriety. Many people would, we think, agree with Mr. Chatterjee after the experience they have had of "all-round" bunglings, inefficiency and corruption that we have witnessed of late.

Has Rationing Come To Stay?

Mr. Kirby, the Rationing expert from Britain, said that rationing has come to stay in India. In his own country the necessity has been turned to good account. Rationing there has been based on dietetics with the result that war-time diet finds the nation healthier than before. In India rationing is distribution of available commodities, in which a large priority is given to the Forces, which take the best. In addition, export demands for Forces abroad and the people of Middle East will continue during the war and for some time later. For India the motto is—make the best of what is available. Rationing has saved people from levels of insufficiency and semi-starvation, but if Mr. Kirby's forecast is to come true, more heed must be paid to the complaints of the chaotic nature of the supplies. The supposed better substitutes are themselves of chaotic quality, official advisers exhorting the people to change over to any alternative that they imagine meets the needs of the moment. There is no permanence about those goods either. People who are unwillingly compelled by necessity to adopt new types of food against their

OUR "CHIEF"

We are very sorry to announce that Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, has been suffering from serious gastric trouble. Attending physicians request friends and visitors not to see Mr. Chatterji during his illness.

We wish our "Chief" speedy recovery.

habits, would be the more reluctant to do so, if a few months later a still further change of food is to be thrust on them. At its best, rationing helps urban areas and is defective. The plight of the rural areas left to live on the remnants is infinitely worse. Rationing as a permanent system while regularising the food problem in one direction, will result only in making the chaos impossible, unless the wider view of it that prevails in Britain is adopted here. Food experts who offered haphazard advice in the past might now coordinate their efforts to better purpose.

The foregoing observations of our contemporary, *The Guardian*, with which we are in entire agreement, will certainly interest our readers.

Small-pox And Vaccination

The Health Officer of the Corporation writes:—

To combat the epidemic of small-pox, the Corporation of Calcutta has appointed 75 extra Vaccinators with effect from the 15th October, 1943. Number of vaccinations done during November and December, 1943 and January, 1944 (up to 8th January, 1944) are as follows:—

	Primary Revaccination.	
November, 1943	3068	18677
December, 1943	8919	87447
(up to 8th January, 1944)	2580	42680
	9582	98804
	Total—106886.	

(Continued on page 260)

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

Criticism In The Corporation

The urgent necessity of extending the time limit for registration of ration cards and opening more food-shops in Calcutta sufficient to cater to the needs of the citizens was stressed at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 12th January.

NUMBER OF SHOPS INADEQUATE AND THE TIME TOO SHORT

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee said that the number of shops started by Government in connection with rationing were inadequate and that some of the private shops selected by Government for the purpose had not yet opened. Besides, he did not think that the registration of cards could be completed by January 22 (the last date fixed for the purpose by Government). In this view of the matter Mr. Banerjee apprehended that the rationing scheme might not be a success. The Corporation, he urged, should suggest practical methods to make the scheme a success.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee expressed the view that unless the Central Government took a firm stand undeterred by considerations of constitutional propriety, he was afraid that the entire scheme might break down. There were many rate-payers and citizens, he said, who had not yet got their ration cards. He asked the Government, and he thought that the entire House would support him in his demand, that the Government should extend the last date of registration beyond the 22nd. In Tollygunge, Bhowanipur and other parts of Calcutta there were many people who had not yet got their ration cards. The Corporation, he complained, had not been taken into confidence in this matter. The services of Councillors had not been requisitioned in this matter. It was a tragedy that when all the alternative sources of supply had been weeded out, the leaders of public opinion were not taken into confidence and non-official opinion had not been consulted. No rationing scheme, he pointed out, could succeed unless there was the fullest co-operation between the State and the people. There were many people, especially of the poor, illiterate classes who believed that the ration cards would give them food, and they had nothing else to do. Mr. Chatterjee suggested that non-official committees should be started in each Ward to mobilise public opinion so that all sections of people got their cards and their names were registered. He also pointed out the inadequacy in the number of shops to meet the requirements of the city.

Mr. Mackertich John referred to the influx of refugees in the neighbourhood of Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chaudhury agreed with Mr. Chatterjee that the time for registration should be extended beyond the 22nd and that the number of shops should be increased. But he disagreed with him so far as the establishment of non-official committees was concerned. This would mean delay which the food situation could ill afford.

On the suggestion of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, the Corporation decided to request Government to extend the time of registration of ration cards

beyond January 22, to set up non-official committees in each Ward of the city and to carry on propaganda among the illiterate classes with a view to bring home to them the implications of rationing. The Corporation also decided to point out the inadequacy of shops proposed to be opened for catering to the needs of the city's vast population.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who presided, while remarking that the special meeting of the Corporation convened on Monday to discuss the rationing scheme had failed for want of a quorum, said that the suggestions for extending the last date of registration and increasing the number of shops would be referred to the authorities concerned.

REGISTRATION OF CARDS TO CONTINUE

Mr. A. C. Hartley, Rationing Officer for Calcutta, asked by a local newspaper representative as to the time-limit fixed for the registration of ration cards, said that there was no bar to registering the cards beyond January 22, but people were only advised to register their cards earlier in order to avoid last-minute rush.

The Late Mr. R. S. Pandit

The Calcutta Corporation condoled the death of Mr. R. S. Pandit and adjourned its meeting fixed for Wednesday last (January, 12) as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

In making a reference to the death of Mr. R. S. Pandit, the Deputy Mayor who presided, said that Mr. Pandit lived a life dedicated to the service of his motherland. The fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in jail and the deceased's two daughters were away in far-off America lent poignancy to his untimely death. Mr. Pandit's manifold services to the country would always remain fresh in the recollection of his countrymen. The Deputy Mayor offered his sympathy to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and other members of the family in their bereavement.

Condolences

The meeting also condoled the deaths of Smta. Srimati Manjari Dasai, wife of Councillor Haridas Saha, +Sj. Suresh, Chandra Mukherjee, a well-known Solicitor of Calcutta High Court and Sj. S. K. Banerjee, Founder-Secretary of the Bengal Bus Syndicate.

Dr. B. N. Dey's Re-appointment Rescinded

Decision Of Special Requisition Meeting

A motion rescinding the Corporation resolution directing Dr. B. N. Dey to continue as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser despite Government's decision annulling the Corporation proceedings relating to this appointment, was passed at a special meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 17th January.

Four special meetings of the Corporation to consider different items, including the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey, were fixed for Monday, the 17th January. The first two failed for want of a quorum, there being only 19 members present.

When the time for the third meeting relating to the appointment of Dr. Dey came, another councillor arrived making the total number of members present 20, the number required to form a quorum. The meeting elected Mr. D. J. Cohen to the chair in the absence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, and proceeded with the consideration of the resolution which was formally moved by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi seconding. Meanwhile, one of the councillors left the Chamber and for want of a quorum the chairman adjourned the meeting for 10 minutes.

On the House reassembling after the adjournment with more than 15 members present, sufficient to form a quorum for an adjourned meeting, the resolution was put to the vote and passed.

The resolution stated that in view of the Government letter advising the Corporation that Government had annulled, under the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation resolution of October 4, the Corporation resolution of November 8, directing that Dr. Dey shall continue as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in terms of the resolution of October 4, in spite of the resolution being annulled, should be rescinded as being *ultra vires* of the Corporation.

The fourth meeting also failed for want of a quorum.

—Chronicle And Comment

(Continued from page 258)

Besides these, private practitioners are also co-operating in the matter. Free lymphs are supplied to private practitioners from the Central Municipal Office, where vaccination is given free by the private practitioners on submission of declaration to that effect and also stating the number of persons to be vaccinated. Vaccination lymphs are also sold at 0-8-0 per tube to private practitioners who charge fees for giving vaccination to their patients. Due to huge rush of vaccinations and difficulties on account of the removal of Vaccine Depot to Krishnagar as an A. R. P. measure, sale of vaccine lymphs for use outside Calcutta area has been suspended for the present.

Good Citizenship And Cost Of Living

A message from British Honduras reports a sentence from Belize's *Daily Clarion* which is earnestly commended to our Government here by the *Indian Social Reformer*. "To ask a man" says that newspaper, "to live on 85 cents in times like these and be a good citizen is asking the impossible."

The Island Of Bombay

The following review was made by Mr. A. S. Kalapesi in his presidential address at the Section of Geology and Geography of the Science Congress :—

The present Bombay Island is constituted of seven islands: (i) Colaba; (ii) Old Woman's Island; (iii) Bombay (central island); (iv) Mazagaon; (v) Parel-Sewri-Sion; (vi) Mahim; (vii) Worli. These were separated by narrow creeks and channels. Ptolemy in A. D. 150 designated these seven islands as Heptanesia.

The aborigines (Kolias) who occupied these islands brought with them *Mumba Devi* their patron goddess. The name Bombay is derived from *Mumba Devi* or *Mumba Ai*. People even to-day speak of the city as *Mumbai*. The temple of

the goddess is now situated near the *Mumba Devi* Tank.

The channel between Old Woman's Island (Lower Colaba) and Bombay (central island) was filled up and a causeway was built about 1858. The breach between Sion and Mahim was filled up about 1712 and the breach between Mahim and Worli was also dammed up about this time. The breach between Worli and Cumballa Hills, now known as Breach Candy, was dammed up about 1783 and is now known as the Hornby Vellard.

The word Pydhoni is derived from *Pai dhoni* (Foot-wash). It was a shallow creek near Umbarkhadi (creek of the Fig-Trees) where a ferry-boat was employed and persons arriving from Mahalakshmi, Mahim and Salsette by boats used to land after crossing Umbarkhadi creek and get their feet washed in the shallow creek (Pydhoni) in approaching Bombay (central island) on foot.

The Bombay Island after being artificially connected forms the Walkeshwar Point; the name Walkeshwar is derived from *Valuka Ishwar* meaning "Sand-Lord"; the *Linga* (Sand-Lord) in the temple of *Walkeshwar* is supposed to have been erected by Rama, when he was on his journey to Lanka (Ceylon). The other point is Colaba Point. These two promontories include a great bight-Back Bay between them. The present Island is united at its northern extremity with Salsette by means of two causeways, one at Mahim and the other at Sion, and two railway embankments and bridges.

Chungking Book-Stores

Most of the Chungking books-stores maintain reading-rooms and reader's libraries. Paying very little, people can read books and magazines at the book-stores with tea provided. Books can be taken out provided the reader pays a certain amount of deposit and rental. All kinds of old novels can be found there.

RATIONING OF CALCUTTA STARTS FROM JANUARY 31

Arrangements Nearing Completion

A NOTIFICATION in the *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the Governor has fixed January 31, 1944, as the rationing date of Calcutta, and in the municipalities of South Suburban (Behala), Garden Reach and Tollygunge (24-Parganas District) and Howrah and Bally-Belur (Howrah District).

The following articles will be rationed: (1) Rice husked and in the husk, (2) wheat and wheat products (including atta, flour and bread), and (3) sugar.

TWENTY-EIGHT AND HALF LAKHS RATION CARDS INTRODUCED

Nearly 28½ lakhs ration cards have to date been distributed by over 1,500 A. R. P. and Rationing personnel. Applicants for cards, however, are still daily crowding the rationing offices in the city.

A visitor to Calcutta will now have to obtain a temporary ration card provided he will be living in a private house and not in an establishment to which supplies of rationed articles have already been given. For the first seven days of the visit, however, he will have to obtain his food from establishments, i.e., from hotels or restaurants or from his friends. After the first week he will get his ration card and supplies.

A minimum of 10 days' notice is required if an intending visitor wants his ration card immediately on arrival. He should send information to the Rationing Officer of the sub-area where he intends to reside giving the date of arrival. This ration card will be available on his personal application.

After the introduction of rationing, it will be an offence to purchase rationed articles, namely, rice (including paddy), wheat and wheat products (including *attu*, flour and bread) and sugar except by means of ration cards, although meals may always be obtainable from a hotel or restaurant without production of a ration card.

Mr. A. C. Hartley, Controller of Rationing, told a press reporter that cases had occurred where a person had registered himself from two areas. The name and address of every person enumerated are kept in an index book containing 6 million cards at Town Hall, and it was quite easy to find out such persons who had registered themselves from two areas. Such registration was an offence, and after the introduction of rationing such persons might be prosecuted.

Under the scheme of rationing, an adult aged 12 and over will get 2 units of ration, a child under 12 but not under 2 will receive 1 unit and an infant under 2 will receive nothing. The unit of ration will consist of rice and wheat products in combination 1½ seers and 2 chattraks of sugar per week. Maximum amount of rice obtaining per week per unit will be 1 seer, i.e., an adult may take the maximum in rice, i.e., 2 seers and the balance of 1½ seers in wheat-products; or he may take the entire 3½ seers in wheat products.

So far bread is concerned, the ration shops will not sell bread, but bread tickets will have to be obtained from ration shops on the production

of ration cards. These tickets should be taken to approve bakeries within the rationed areas for supply.

"Let us hope the rationing will work satisfactorily," added Mr. Hartley.

APPOINTED DEALERS IN FOODGRAINS

A Civil Supplies Department *Press Note* says:—

"On or after the 31st of January, 1944, only retailers, wholesalers and establishment proprietors duly appointed under the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943, will be permitted to sell, purchase or store for sale, paddy, rice, atta, wheat or wheat products within the rationed area, viz., Calcutta, Howrah, the South Suburban Municipality, Garden Reach, Tollygunge and Bally-Belur.

The fact, that a person possesses a licence under the Foodgrains Control Order, will not entitle him to sell, purchase or store for sale any of the commodities enumerated above. To prevent any misapprehension, the Civil Supplies Department is issuing a notification to this effect. A ration document will be necessary for the purchase of rationed foodgrains and only wholesalers, retailers or establishment proprietors appointed under the Rationing Order will be able to sell or store for sale such commodities.

Licencees under the Foodgrains Control Order are also being called on to submit to the licensing authority before the 3rd of February, 1944, their licences together with a return of the rationed foodgrains which they have in stock on the 31st January, 1944. Failure to comply with this direction will involve a cancellation of the licence apart from any other penalties to which the licensee may become liable."

ORGANISING WARD COMMITTEES

The President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, writes:—

The residents of the city of Calcutta are hereby informed that Offices have been opened in charge of Officers named below to organise Ward Committees comprising representatives of different organisations in the matter of rationing which, it is learnt, will commence on and from the 31st January, 1944. The Officer-in-charge will collect and formulate defects, difficulties and also all complaints in connection with "Rationing" so that the Central Committee constituted for the purpose may do needful for their redress.

District I. Organising Officer:—Sj. Debendra Nath Mukherjee.

District II. Organising Officer:—Sj. Sunat Kumar Roy Choudhury, 9, William Lane.

District III. Organising Officer:—Major P. Bardhan.

District IV. Organising Officer:—Mr. N. C. Chatterjee or Bankim Chandra Mukherjee.

Consipore. Organising Officer:—Kumar Bimal Chandra Singha.

Manicktala-Beliaghata. Organising Officer:—Mr. Bidho Bhushan Sarker.

ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFFS ANTI-HOARDING ORDER

The following *Press Note* has been issued by the Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal :—

The Government of Bengal have promulgated, under the Defence of India Rules, an order, called the Essential Foodstuffs Anti-Hoarding Order 1944, which has been applied in the first instance to the areas in which the Calcutta rationing scheme will be introduced on the 31st of January, 1944.

According to this Order which comes into force on the 15th of January, 1944 no individual in the rationed area will be allowed to possess, after the 30th January, 1944 more than 1 maund 16 seers in all of rice, paddy, wheat, *atta* or flour in any combination, and one seer of sugar for each adult member of his household including servants living in and forming part of the household, except under a licence issued by the Special Officer under the Controller of Rationing. The equivalent amounts of foodstuffs allowed for children between 2 and 12 are 28 seers of foodgrains and one seer of sugar. Children under 2 are allowed one seer of sugar but no foodgrains.

Anyone who possessed before the 15th of January quantities of the commodities described in excess of the permitted quantity may, by making a declaration to this effect to the Director of Civil Supplies, get exemption from the provisions described above. He will not, however, be allowed to acquire any additional quantity of foodstuffs under the rationing scheme until the quantities in his possession have fallen below the prescribed limit.

All transactions in the above foodstuffs which are likely to cause possession by any party of stocks in excess of the prescribed quantities are also forbidden. Where a licence is issued, the licensee will not be allowed to use his ration card for the month for which the licence is issued, to the extent of the amount of foodstuff which he is permitted under the licence to keep in his possession.

Until the 31st of January, 1944 this Order will not apply to transactions between one wholesale dealer and another wholesale dealer or to transactions between a wholesale dealer and a retailer. A retailer is also exempt until the 31st of January from the provision stated in paragraph one above. After the 31st of January, 1944, the exemption will apply only to "appointed" wholesale dealers and retailers under the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943.

STORAGE LIMIT OF RICE OR PADDY

No person other than those licensed under the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942, will be entitled after February 1, 1944, to have in his possession or under his control rice or paddy in excess of 20 maunds except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted in this behalf by Government, according to the provisions of the Bengal Essential Foodgrains Possession and Storage Order, 1944, published in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* on January 14 last.

The order applies to the whole of Bengal except Calcutta, Port of Calcutta, the Municipalities of Garden Reach, Tollygunge, Howrah, Bally-Belur and the South Suburban Municipality.

The order will not apply to the possession or storage by any person of rice and paddy produced by himself or members of his family with or without the help of paid labourers or by the 'adhiers' 'bargadars' or 'bhagdars' of such person.

BAN ON EMPLOYERS

Another 'Press Note' issued by the Department of Civil Supplies says: "It will be recalled that on the 14th of December, 1943, the Government of Bengal had issued an

order prohibiting employers or associations of employers, the aggregate of whose employees exceeded 1,000, from making purchases of rice or paddy except through a Government agent.

The Government are now issuing an order prohibiting all employers of labour who supply foodstuffs to their employees from hoarding at any one time more than two months' stocks of rice and paddy calculated at the rate of 20 seers of rice per head per month. The order includes an association of employers, and applies to all parts of the province except those areas where rationing will be introduced with effect from the 31st January, 1944.

BAKER'S BREAD RATIONED

Another *Press Note* issued by the same Department states :—"On and after the rationing date (January 31) baker's bread becomes a rationed commodity. Normally a bread ticket will be necessary before baker's bread can be purchased from any bakery. As, however, consumers will be collecting their ration during the first ration week and will not be able to obtain baker's bread until they have drawn their ration from their ration shop, arrangements have been made whereby no bread tickets will be necessary to purchase bread during the first ration week. All bread tickets issued during the first ration week will be valid for the 2nd and 3rd ration weeks. Consumers are advised, when drawing their rations during the first ration week, to draw sufficient bread tickets to supply their needs during the 2nd ration week."

CALCUTTA DEPOT FOR FOODGRAINS

One of the difficulties experienced by the Bengal Government has been the lack of adequate accommodation in Calcutta to receive foodgrains despatched by the Central Food Department. It is understood that a proposal is now under consideration for increasing with the assistance of the Army, storage accommodation in Calcutta by setting up a depot for 100,000 tons of foodgrains.

CHECK ON PROFITEERING

Mr. K. F. Sobhan has assumed charge of his new office as Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies with his headquarters in Calcutta. He will assist in the administration of the Anti-Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, and also in the Eastern States.

"I am determined," said Mr. Sobhan to a press reporter, "to bring down immediately the prices of all consumers' goods which come under the new Ordinance."

RURAL HYGIENE**Survey And Development Committee Formed**

A Health Survey and Department Committee has been formed at the instance of the Government of India with Sir Joseph Bhore as chairman.

The Committee has formed several sub-committees to go more fully into the question of prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, rural health and hygiene, professional education, medical research, public health, industrial health, etc.

Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and Dr. B. C. Roy, President, Indian Medical Council, are attending a meeting of the Committee to be held in Delhi from January 24 to 29.

Dr. A. C. Ukil (Calcutta) has been asked to give expert evidence on tuberculosis situation and Dr. B. Mukerji (Standardization Laboratory) has been requested to give evidence on pharmaceutical education.

Pandit L. K. Moitra, M.L.A. (Central), another Bengal member, is likely to attend the meeting of the Committee.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

FOUR-HOUR AIR BATTLE OVER MAUNGDAW BUTHIDAUNG

Successful R. A. F. Interception Over The Mayu Peninsula

Clashes have taken place a few miles to the east of Maungdaw in the area where roads leading north and south join the Maungdaw-Buthidaung highway, writes an Indian army observer from the Arakan front, according to a New Delhi message of January 14 last.

Here the enemy has been resisting strongly. The Japanese put in a counter-attack against men of an Indian regiment, it was quickly beaten off. In this area Vengeance dive-bombers dealt heavier blows.

Air battles raged for four hours over the jungle-clad hills between Maungdaw and Buthidaung on January 15, and finally the Japanese hastily retired. The first engagement occurred soon after dawn and the fight continued both over sea and land.

Over the jungle area where the combats took place, the fighter squadrons engaged the enemy three times within four hours. The Spitfires swooped down with superior speed to blaze the enemy out of the sky.

RAF fighters of the Third Tactical Air Force of the Eastern Air Command successfully intercepted a large formation of Japanese fighters over the Mayu Peninsula. First reports indicate that in the combats which ensued 15 enemy aircraft were destroyed, six probably destroyed and many others damaged. Two of the intercepting fighters are missing.

Advance Beyond Maungdaw

West of the Mayu Range British Indian troops have made a further small advance, occupying the villages of Bagona, three miles south-east, and Nayunggaung, three miles east of Maungdaw, says a South-east Asia Command Allied war communique issued from New Delhi on January 17 last. The Japanese attempted to re-enter both these villages with fighting patrols, but the attacks were repulsed.

The South-east Asia Command Allied war communique of January 18 and January 19 gives report about the unchanged situation of the villages and localities brought under possession of the Allied forces.

incapable of making decisions when the crisis came. Nor was the army hierarchy any better.

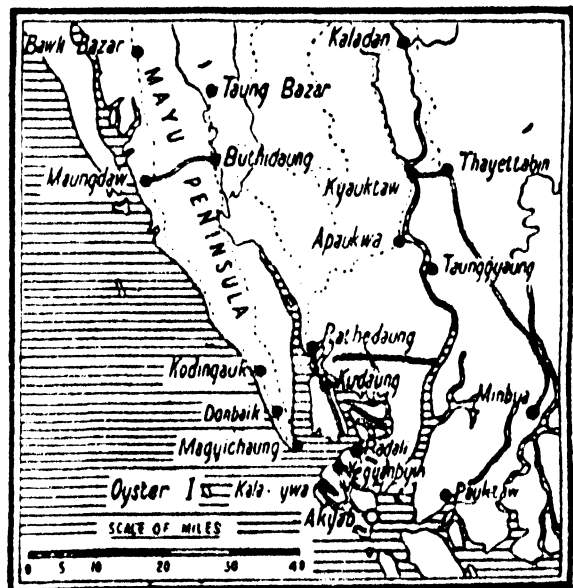
He believes that the failure to undertake an invasion of India was the Japanese first great strategic error and fatal one.

VIZAGAPATAM BOMBED

New Delhi, January 14.

An official communique issued in New Delhi states that a few bombs were dropped when an enemy aircraft approached Vizagapatam on the night of January 13. No damage or casualties were sustained.

Later reports show that the bombs dropped fell on a remote field and that no damage was caused.



INDIA'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

RS. 715 CRORES IN FIVE YEARS

New Delhi, January 14.

India spent Rs. 715/- crores on her Defence and Supply during the five years 1939/40 to 1943/44, according to figures available here. During the same period His Majesty's Government helped India with a sum of Rs. 926/- crores under the terms of the Financial settlement concluded in September, 1939 between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government regarding the allocation of Defence expenditure between them. The total Defence and supply expenditure brought to account in India's books is thus Rs. 1,641 crores.

India's Defence expenditure has increased from Rs. 50/- crores in 1939/40 to Rs. 220/- crores in 1943/44 while Great Britain's contribution has gone up from Rs. 4/- crores to Rs. 345/- crores during this five year period.

Japan's First And Fatal Error

The well-known American War Correspondent, Mr. Leyland Stowe has written a book *They Shall Not Sleep*. "This book is one of the correspondent's richest," says a reviewer of the book in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "and deals with Stowe's war reporting in China, India and Burma, representing many fresh and challenging facts and an explosive interpretation of momentous upheavals in the other half of the world."

In Burma Stowe witnessed the death of Rangoon and the disintegration of this remote corner of Britain's Empire. The Government not only faulted to organise the country's defences but was

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****THE CORNER HAS NOT BEEN TURNED****A Second Famine Threatens Bengal**

"Despite a record rice harvest, a second famine, bringing even worse suffering, threatens Bengal's under-nourished and disease-ridden millions," has cabled the *News Chronicle* special correspondent in New Delhi, according to a London message of January 17. The hopes of a few weeks ago that the corner had been turned, he says, have faded.

The Bengal Government's scheme for collection and distribution of a bumper crop is not working because of local muddle and inefficiency, which the Government of India, with an eye to constitutional niceties, is permitting to continue. Rice prices, which fell from about Rs. 40 a md. to Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 as new grain began to come on the market a few weeks ago, are rising again. Already the black market is selling at Rs. 22 which is Rs. 5 above the controlled price.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA APPEARS CONTENT TO WATCH THE MUDDLE DEVELOP"

"Causes of last year's catastrophe are again becoming apparent—lack of confidence, the drying up of normal trade channels by which grain reaches the masses, and in some places scarcity, which suggests that cultivators and consumers are hoarding. Destitutes from the countryside, who flocked into Calcutta in tens of thousands in search of food during the height of the famine and returned to their villages for the harvest, are now drifting back to the city.

"Critics blame the Bengal Government for employing four agents—reputable businessmen who are inexperienced in the rice trade—instead of using normal trade channels for the collection and distribution of the harvest. The result is that the trade and the agents are at war and the people of Bengal are suffering again.

"The responsibility for the continued muddle must be shared between the Bengal Government, Bengal politicians, the Government of India, and

the India Office, which presumably think all is well.

"The Bengal Government, as an administrative machine, is incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic, social and political problem. Hindus and Congress politicians in Bengal prefer to score political points off each other and the Government, rather than form a suggested popular Government which would go a long way to restore confidence, the lack of which is one of the basic causes of the present recurring trouble. Just as last year the Government of India, because of its reluctance to interfere in the affairs of a Provincial Government, appears content to watch the muddle develop.

"There are those who think that with millions of lives at stake constitutional niceties should be shelved, the present Bengal Government dissolved, an efficient administrative personnel drafted into the province, and that Mr. Casey, on his arrival at the end of this month, should take over full administration of Bengal."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO "NEWS CHRONICLE" ALLEGATIONS**Aman Procurement Scheme Explained**

The Government of Bengal have issued a lengthy reply on Wednesday evening (January 19) refuting the allegations made by the Delhi correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" in his dispatch to that paper which was cabled by Reuter to this country.

The Government statement 'inter alia' said that the correspondent's story that the 'prices of rice are rising again' is not correct. Over greater part of the province rice prices are in fact falling.

Calcutta, January 19.

The Government of Bengal have issued the following Press Note:—

The Government have seen in the Press Reuter's version of a message published by the *News Chronicle* from its New Delhi correspondent on the Bengal situation. Government regret that the correspondent should have indulged in so many inaccuracies and misrepresentations. As this message has received wide publicity and is liable to

create a completely erroneous impression, the following statement of facts is issued.

"The hopes of a few weeks ago that the corner had been turned" still exist and for good reasons. There are definite signs that distress has considerably subsided. The number of people coming forward for relief is now very small compared to what it was a month or two ago and is getting smaller every day. From no part of the province is any complaint being now received of any serious

shortage of foodstuffs; on the contrary, considerable stocks of Government foodgrains are lying with the local officers all over the province and the offtake even at low prices is very small because sufficient rice is coming into the markets practically everywhere.

"The statement that 'rice prices are rising again' is not correct. Over the greater part of the province rice prices are, in fact, falling.

"The correspondent speaks of the Bengal Government's scheme for collection and distribution of a bumper crop. This is an ignorant interpretation of the Government's plan which is the gradual procurement of marketable surpluses and their distribution to deficit areas. It was never intended by either the Central or the Provincial Government nor was it possible to 'collect' the entire crop. It is untrue to say that the Government's scheme is not working. The principal feature of the scheme is that Government will not rush in to buy in the beginning of the season but make their purchases slowly and unobtrusively without causing any dislocation of markets or of prices. This process has begun and continues, and it was always intended that the scheme should develop slowly. The very inability of the correspondent in question to discern any signs of the scheme in operation is a proof of its smooth and unobtrusive working.

Distribution Of Crop

"As regards distribution of the crop it is a part of Government's scheme that this should be left in the hands of the normal distributing agencies. It was never intended by Government to supersede these normal channels and to undertake distribution of the entire crop. Government's plan is to build up reserves and to place those reserves in places where they are most likely to be required later on. To this extent, Government's aim is to supplement, not to supplant,

ordinary trade channels. The vague charge of 'local muddle and inefficiency' brought by the correspondent is mischievous, not justified by the facts and obviously based on untrustworthy data.

"It is true that at the very beginning of the new season certain quantities of new crop were sold in the market at low prices—in some places it was as low as Rs. 5 per maund—but these were distressed or forced sales by people who had need of a little ready money to tide them over immediate difficulties. Those prices did not represent the general level at which the new crop as a whole might come on to the market.

"There has naturally been a slight rise above those earlier distress prices but Government have been making considerable purchases in surplus areas at prices in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13 per maund for medium quality milled rice. Hand-pounded rice is selling even cheaper.

Procurement And Distribution

"In some districts which are heavily in deficit and which suffered most in last year's famine, prices are somewhat higher but in these districts the District Magistrates hold large stocks of Government rice which are being offered for sale at below the ceiling prices. The Government's scheme of procurement from surplus areas and distribution to the deficit districts will be proceeded with up to the limit of transportation available and a lowering of the comparatively higher prices prevailing in the latter areas is only a question of weeks.

The correspondent speaks of 'the drying up of normal trade channels'. It is the intention of Government that the normal trade channels shall function as usual as far as possible subject to the necessity of controlling movements to prevent goods from going into hoards or going underground and the necessity for controlling and bringing down prices. There has been no undue interference with the normal trade channels and if here and there these channels are not functioning the reasons are wholly unconnected with the Government's procurement scheme. For instance, in Contai in the Midnapore district, the trade channels have ceased to function for lack of bullocks and the army has to provide local transport.

Government Agents—All Experienced In Trade

The correspondent's description of the four Government agents as 'inexperienced in the rice trade' is also based on ignorance. Two of them, Messrs. M. M. Ispahani and Co. and Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. are recognised as the biggest rice merchants in the province. The third, Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull and Co. are the biggest produce firm in the province dealing with agricultural produce of all kinds. Till the end of 1939 they had extensive business in rice and other foodgrains.

The fourth, the Boys of Bhagyakul, have very considerable business experience and a large organization and were in the rice trade till about six or seven years ago. These agents are using the normal trade channels for the procurement of the crop and to say that they are 'at war' with the trade is absolutely baseless and ridiculous.

PROFITEERS CONVICTED

A NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

A number of convictions for profiteering in Calcutta are announced in a *Press Note* issued by the Civil Supplies Department, Bengal.

Provdas Das of Chetla market was sentenced by the Police Magistrate, Alipore, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling one seer of sugar for As. 10 against the controlled rate of As. 7. The same punishment was inflicted on Nobi Nag of Kidderpore market for selling one seer of sugar for As. 13.

Pashupati Magher of Chetla Hat Road was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling one seer of *atta* for Rs. 10 against the controlled price of As. 6. Fakiradi Molla was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling one seer of rice at As. 12 against the controlled price of As. 9. Bali Rana was fined Rs. 400 for selling one chattak of sugar for one anna against the controlled price of As. 7 a seer.

Ali Ahmed was fined Rs. 300 for selling one quire of foolscap paper for Rs. 1.4 against the controlled price of As. 6 a quire. Ratan Mohan Dutta was fined Rs. 200 for selling one ream of paper above controlled rates. Ghasiram Marwari was fined Rs. 1,000 for selling eight bags of flour above controlled rates. Nandan Pande was fined Rs. 500 for selling five bags of rice above controlled rates.

Influx Of Beggars In Calcutta

"As regards the drifting back of destitutes to Calcutta, investigation has revealed that large numbers of them are professional beggars and many others have come back because of the easy facilities for food and winter needs offered by Government. A number of them, however, have returned because even at the present comparatively low prices, it is difficult for them to buy rice. The situation is by no means alarming and a constant watch is being kept. The Government's rehabilitation plans provide for the continued care of people in a state of chronic destitution.

The statement that "the Bengal Government as an administrative machine is incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic problem" is an expression of arbitrary opinion which has no basis in fact. The Government have in fact reinforced and re-arranged their administrative machinery for dealing effectively with this complex problem.

"It is the broadcasting of irresponsible messages of this kind which tends to undermine confidence and to prevent a return to a more normal psychology which is essential to the welfare of the province and of India as a whole."

CHIEF PURCHASING AGENTS

For the purpose of procurement of the Aman crop, the Government of Bengal have appointed the following firms as their Chief Purchasing Agents for the districts noted against their names:—(1) Messrs. M. M. Isphani Ltd., 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, for Howrah, Midnapore, Bankura, Burdwan, Khulna, Jessore, 24-Parganas (jointly with Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.), Faridpur (only as Receiving and Storing Agents), Malda (jointly with Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull), Dinajpur (jointly with Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull); (2) Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull, 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta, for Darjeeling (Siliguri Sub-Division only), Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Pabna, Nadia, Raipur, Murshidabad, Dinajpur (jointly with Messrs. M. M. Isphani Ltd.), Malda (jointly with Messrs. M. M. Isphani Ltd.); (3) Messrs. Raja

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

PROPOSAL FOR SINKING DEEP TUBE WELLS

The question of augmenting the supply of drinking water in the city has been engaging the attention of the authorities of the Corporation for some time past. The problem, it is stated, has become pressing in view of the large influx of population in the city.

The only solution of the problem, the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser to the Corporation says in a Note, will be to tap a new source of water supply, *viz.*, from the subterranean strata known to contain unlimited quantity of water fed by the big rivers assembling at the Delta. This source can be tapped, he says, as has been done elsewhere in the world by sinking deep tube-wells of large diameters by the Layne-Well (American) system. He suggests that the Government may be approached to let the Corporation have the Layne-Well tube-wells installed in Calcutta under the Lease-Lend supplies.

The matter was considered at a meeting of the Water Supply Committee of the Corporation on Tuesday last. The Committee passed a resolution recommending that the Corporation should approach the Government with a request to augment the supply of filtered water in the city by arranging for the sinking of tube-wells in Calcutta by the Layne-Well system under the Lease-Lend supplies.

Sreenath, Raja Janokinath, Rai Sitamath Roy Bahadur & Co., 102, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta, for Mymensingh, Dacca (only as Receiving and Storing Agents), Bakarganj; (4) Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. (Operating in conjunction with Messrs. Chaudri & Co.), 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, for Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas (jointly with Messrs. M. M. Isphani Ltd.).

DIFFERENCES WITH CENTRE SETTLED

The settlement of two points of difference between the Government of India and the Bengal Government over the procurement of foodgrains and the milling of rice was announced in a statement issued at New Delhi on January 15 last by the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava.

The Food Member says: "I wish to speak frankly about the Government of Bengal's *aman* procurement scheme and to take the country into my confidence on this vital matter. The main features of the Government of Bengal's scheme were decided in consultation with the Government of India in November, when the principle was accepted that the Government offtake from the *mofussil* markets was to be regulated so as to secure that the pressure on those markets should be as light as possible. To assist in this the Government of India undertook to supply to Bengal a quantity of foodgrains equivalent to the needs of the City of Calcutta, and its surrounding industrial area.

"It was agreed that procurement on behalf of Government should be carried out by four chief agents, making use of the local trade and working singly in specified areas under the orders of the Provincial Government, which will be advised by a purchasing board.

"A point of difference arose in the execution of the scheme as to the minimum load which could be placed on the chief agents. On the urgent representation of the Bengal Government the Government of India have decided not to override the opinion that the Bengal Government must and do accept full responsibility.

"A second point of difference arose over the utilisation of the rice milling industry. The Government of India have brought the parties together on this issue, and the Government of Bengal will now examine and decide the methods by which the services of the industry can best be utilised for the benefit of the community, in line with the procurement and rationing programme and subject to Government supervision and control. The Government of India have, with the concurrence of the Provincial Government, deputed an experienced officer to assist the Government of Bengal in this behalf, in the interest of Bengal, and the country as a whole.

"The plan must now be carried to success, and I commend it to the willing co-operation, public spirit, and good sense of the people of Bengal."

ORISSA'S OFFER TO BENGAL

It is understood that the Governments of the provinces in the Eastern Zone are in correspondence with each other in connection with fixation of prices of foodgrains, particularly rice, for internal markets as well as for export. It is learnt that the Government of Orissa are of opinion that export price in surplus provinces and selling price in importing provinces internal markets will be at par. It is further learnt that the Orissa Government have offered to sell rice to Bengal at Rs. 11 per maund provided the exported rice is sold in Bengal at a price not more than the added cost of transshipment. The Bengal Government, it is understood, have refused to commit themselves.

It appears that the Central Government will shortly issue a control order which will fix the prices at a reasonable level and will apply to all provinces and States in the Eastern Zone.

ARMY'S PART IN BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF

Following his visit to the War Services Exhibition in Patna the G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, Lt. Gen. A. G. O. M. Mayne, met members of the Patna Press to whom he spoke on the subject of famine relief in Bengal.

Recalling that the Army had now been engaged on famine relief work for nearly three months he said that to-day it could be stated that the famine had been over and that nowhere in Bengal was there a shortage of food although some anxiety still existed regarding its proper distribution.

When relief operations began in the early days of November 900 tons of supplies were being despatched from Calcutta and other parts to the mofussil. The daily figure for food and clothing now stood at 5,000 tons and this amount was being increased. From November 5 to December 31 supplies exceeding 170,000 tons were handled by the military authorities under Major-General Wakely and the mileage run over 250,000. The number of persons receiving direct aid in the form of additional food, clothing and medical assistance exceeded 10,000,000.

As the result of famine, widespread epidemics of malaria, cholera and small-pox developed in Bengal. The existing medical arrangements were totally inadequate to cope with the outbreaks and consequently the Army was called upon to assist. Seventeen static hospitals were opened and fully staffed. At the moment Army medical relief was dealing with approximately 34,000 cases a week.

Literally hundreds of tons of medical supplies had been despatched into the affected areas by every available means of transport from bullock carts travelling at 2 miles per hour to huge U. S. transport planes travelling at 200 miles per hour.

An important feature of military assistance was the rehabilitation and care of children, consequent on the large number of adults who died during the famine leaving children from babes in arms to the age of 14 or 15 requiring care.

In conclusion General Mayne said that Army assistance, both medical and supply, would be given until the situation was under control. Constant and detailed personal supervision of all the arrangements by high ranking military officers was being carried out. These officers were constantly on tour, visiting the remotest villages in the province and seeing for themselves actual conditions and taking prompt action whenever necessary.

PROBLEM OF DESTITUTE WOMEN

The problem of destitute women has been engaging the attention of the Bengal Government for some time and certain steps have already been taken for their protection, says a *Press Note*.

On January 6, the *Note* adds, Government issued instructions to all local officers directing them to open homes for destitute women in every sub-division where such women are found in appreciable numbers. They were asked to take due care in the selection of the staff and in arrangements for supervision so that the women could live in perfect safety. Wherever possible a strong semi-official committee with a large women personnel is to be appointed to supervise the work of each such home.

Instructions have also been issued to the effect that destitute women who have homes of their own may be given gratuitous relief at their homes till such time as they are able to earn a living or suitable persons are found to take charge of them. When such women have children or dependants gratuitous relief will be extended to them also.

Government also issued orders on January 6 expressing their grave concern at reports received from various sources that young destitute women were being collected by certain persons in various parts of the province with facile promises and were being sent to other places for purposes of prostitu-

tion. All officers of Government and particularly police and relief officers have been directed to exert themselves to their utmost to stop this evil.

A building has already been requisitioned in Calcutta to open a destitute women's home and a staff is being arranged for. A strong semi-official committee is being formed. This home will accommodate 100 women and will start functioning from about the end of this month. More homes of this kind will be opened as and when necessity arises.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

The Bengal Government have supplied the military medical authorities with medical equipment for 5,800 beds for the various emergency hospitals which they are running, together with replacements for 1,600 beds. In addition 91 mobile treatment sets with replacements for 40 sets have been supplied as also 59 extra equipment sets. Subsequent demands made by the military authorities from time to time are also being met by Government. Sets of medical equipment supplied for emergency hospitals run by civil authorities are sufficient for 14,600 beds. This excludes district reserves of medical equipment on which hospitals draw according to need. Each set consists of about 60 articles and includes drugs like sulpho-guinidine, sulphonamide, M.B. 693, vitamin A and D capsules, sulphur ointment and emetine hydrochloride. Many thousands of non-medical articles like blankets, pillows, bedsheets, etc., have also been supplied to the emergency hospitals. The number of such hospitals opened by the civil authorities up to January 10 was 272.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHES

The Government of Bengal have decided that subject to stocks being available, standard cloths, cotton blankets and children's garments will be sold to responsible and reliable non-official parties and organisations at half price on condition that the latter distribute them free to the deserving poor. The Relief Co-ordination Officer in Calcutta, all collectors and sub-divisional officers in the mofussil have been authorised to sanction such sales and to supply information regarding prices. A certified list of recipients will usually have to be furnished to the sanctioning authorities.

The sale proceeds will be utilised for purchasing fresh supply for free distribution.

CASES OF SMALL BRIBES**CHIEF JUSTICE'S OBSERVATION**

"It is strange to think that cases are brought in respect of relatively small bribes of this kind when the town is full of stories of big bribes which go unpunished."

This observation was made by the Chief Justice sitting with Mr. Justice Lodge while delivering judgment in the rule obtained by the petitioner Jnanendra Nath Roy, *alias* Ganendra Nath Roy who was convicted of attempted bribery under Section 161/116 I. P. C. by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

His lordship saw no reason to interfere with either the conviction or the sentence in this case. The rule was accordingly discharged.

HORLICKS AND MEDICINES SEIZURE SEQUEL

In connection with the seizure of Horlicks and other medicines worth over Rs. 2,50,000 from a house at Ballygunge, two women Murti Bewa and Fulkumari Bewa, and two others, Gurucharan Shaw and Sadasiva, who were arrested in this connection, were placed on January 15 last before Rai Sahab M. B. Roy, Police Magistrate of Alipor. The police alleged that the articles were stolen property.

*Special Article***PROTECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKMEN**

[By LIEUT.-COL. H. I. BUCKLEY, R. E. (Retired.)]

THE special A. R. P. works that have to be undertaken at factories may be divided into four heads:

- (a) Protecting Vital Buildings and Plant.
- (b) Safeguarding of essential services.
- (c) Obscuration and ventilation.
- (d) Glazing and lighting.

The principal risk is fire, and fire protection is all important. Much more damage to production is done by fire than all other causes put together. A bad fire in the case of the normal single storey factory will cause the complete collapse of the factory and loss of all machines.

The principal method of preventing and checking fires is to have an efficient fire service with crews well-trained and adequate equipment. This equipment consists as a rule of stirrup pumps and trailer pumps and where the contents have a high fire risk (as in Jute Mills) a sprinkler system. With this goes the necessary water to work the appliances. In addition to the fire mains which may be damaged, a supply of static water is essential. This quantity of water is essential to keep the pumps working for at least an hour. Other fire preventive measures, that may be taken, include prevention of fire spreading from the specially dangerous fire spots, such as oil and paint stores, to the rest of the factory, and prevention of fire spreading along roofs. The provision of fire stop by the way will not normally stop a fire by itself but it will provide a place or line on which an efficient fire service can have a good opportunity to arrest a fire. Then protected housing must be provided for fire engines, trailer, pumps and their crews.

Then the protection of the Vital Plant from High Explosive bombs is to be made by enclosing the item of plant in a protected box or building, protective walls or providing a canopy and steel netting over the plant as protection against falling debris and lastly by dispersal. The details of these constructive measures are matters for the engineers and inspectors.

GAS RATIONING

The *Statesman* learns that the Oriental Gas Co. has been restored to its original monthly quota of coal, and it is surmised that, as a result, gas rationing will cease in the city, except that there will be a restricted supply of gas for street lighting, as at present, and no new connections or installations will be given apart from those on which work has already started.

As the result of gas rationing there was naturally some increase in the consumption of coal and coke in Calcutta, and the Controller of Coal Distribution recently received a requisition from the Bengal Government for an increased supply of soft coke over and above their daily quota.

The importance of the factories in relation to the war effort cannot be over-estimated. A cotton mill producing *khaki* for uniforms is a vital necessity. There are, say, 50 other such mills in India producing the same stuff or which can be turned to this production. There are single factories in India producing articles essential to the war. Now, if a vital machine of any of these factories is damaged, production of the essential article is stopped. This is why the Government of India stresses upon more protection for the machines of a factory producing essential war materials.

Ordinarily speaking, the relative importance of the machines in a factory is as follows:—*First*, the Power Plant—this is usually classed as vital and protected if possible and in many cases duplicated. Then, the individual production machines. Now, the question is how the relative importance can be determined—not by their cost, but by the effect their loss will have on the production of the factory. This depends on two factors—how much of the factory output depends on a certain machine and how long it will take to repair or replace that machine.

The most vital machines should be given the most complete production possible, enclosed in a protective box if working conditions allow. Less important machines are to be given less protection. The next principle is to separate as far as possible machines doing the same work so that one bomb cannot knock out the whole lot.

If the different machines are to be placed in different factory buildings—still production process will not be hampered—the factory should be divided by protective walls. The principle is that protective walls should split the machines carrying out the process, not divide one process from the next.

And last but not least, the workers must be trained in their duties of taking shelter quickly and in orderly manner. They must know the arrangements for their safety and be trained by propaganda to have confidence in those arrangements.

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Special Article**Grants-In-Aid : Their Significance**

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJEE, M.A.]

THE budgetary position is much more embarrassing to-day than it was ever before, and never in the past did we come face to face with such a critical financial situation", said the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, while presenting to the Corporation the Fourth Municipal Budget since the commencement of the war, i.e., the Budget for the year 1943-44. Even in August, 1942, the Corporation submitted an application to the Government for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs for ways and means purposes and for a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs so as to enable the Corporation to function properly during the then emergent time. The Government sanctioned the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs; but regarding the subvention, before it could be granted, the Provincial Government wanted to institute a scrutiny into the financial position of the Corporation. Accordingly, Mr. C. W. Gurner, appointed as Special Officer by the Provincial Government, carried on a thorough investigation for some time. When he submitted his report, it was apparent, — from Mr. Gurner's point of view, — that the Corporation could balance the entire amount asked for in the shape of subvention from the Government, only if the institution curtailed certain expenses and introduced drives for intensive collection of taxes. Up to this, the Provincial Government might be said to have done a friend's duty, at least to the extent of the rights and obligations which the Government possesses in respect of the self-governing institutions of the province.

Many customs, many institutions in a country die a lingering death, while many others remain as of old in the form of colourful relics with only sentimental importance attached to them. Freedom of the city, i.e., Local Self-Government is a similar relic. Though the Provincial Government enjoys a constitutional superiority over the local authorities, these authorities are still fondly believed to possess a freedom of their own. So, up to the enquiry and even up to the few suggestions of budget balancing, everything was, so to say, fair; but the letter from the Government to the Corporation asking the latter to inform by a certain date what steps it would be taken to utilise the suggestions of the Special Officer, certainly transgresses upon the sphere of freedom which the self-governing institutions have created around them.

The authority that the Government exercises upon the Local Self-Government, or that the Government keeps within its power to exercise, is not certainly hypothetical. This authority the Government has gained through years, through understandings and through changes of ideas, and it is still in a process of development. Sydney Webb writes in his *Grants-in-Aid*: "The National Government in the course of the three quarters of a century from 1832, successively bought the rights of inspection, audit, supervision, initiative, criticism and control in respect of one local service after another and one kind of governing body after another by the grant of annual subventions from the National Exchequer in relief of the local rate-payers." What Mr. Webb writes about the position of the Local Self-Government in Great Britain and its relation with the National Government may not wholly hold true for every other country of the world, but there is no gainsaying the

rule. The applicability of Mr. Webb's opinion to the case of the Local Self-Government in India, as it stands to-day in pursuance of the ideal resting upon the constitutional law of Great Britain is just a pertinent question.

However the Government in India may draw its powers and responsibilities from the source in London, I mean the Secretary of State for India, in certain matters the Indian constitution marks significant variations from the British archetype, possibly in reverence for the usages of the new soil or for other reasons arising out of a foreign rule. At this hour in Great Britain there is a rising popular opinion against the expansion of power by the National Government over the Local Authorities. Though the emergent situation of the country has brought in such expansion, yet the popular feeling is that the widening influence of the National Government upon the Local Self-Government units must be checked, otherwise the Local authorities will lose a great part of their democracy. Again, the Local Authorities in Great Britain to-day are taking a large share in Air Raid Precautionary activities and other emergent undertakings. In India, however, the appropriate Government Authority is busy superseding the several units of Local Self-Government on grounds of mismanagement, is exercising stricter control over the free hand that the self-governing institutions are supposed to possess over the adjustment between public works and finances, and also is not calling upon the Local Authorities to assist it in the emergent duties, like air raid precautionary drives, or arrangements for local rationing, or even in the special work of rehabilitation of the destitutes in Bengal at present.

It is a mistaken idea to exercise one's rights to extremes without at the same time taking care of its obligations. Rights develop out of good relations, out of obligations which all the constituents of an organic body must observe among themselves. However backed by legal bindings, exercise of rights without feeling for obligations will set up a tempest in a tea cup. In the matter between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Bengal Government, the pressure from the higher authority has far exceeded the traditional limits that the self-governing institution is believed to have been enjoying, and the result is a series of actions and counter-actions, of decisions and successive annulments. Following the stiff attitude taken by the Provincial Government regarding the allowance of subvention asked for by the Corporation, this institution of Local Self Government is naturally keen on preserving the privilege of upholding its own decision. The first test case originated with the reappointment of the Chief Engineer, and before the first case has been finally settled, — this settlement will surely determine the extent of privilege which a local Self-Government unit may enjoy within the constitutional and prescriptive limits, — the second has been in the making. It concerns the tenure of reappointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

The extent and manner of control exercised by the Central Government over the Local Authorities are widely divergent in different countries. In Ger-

came to power, Local Self-Government was allowed to enjoy freedom to the fullest extent. Save some reserved powers allotted to the State, the City Government in America enjoy the widest measure of home-rule. In England, however, the Local Authorities have only those powers that are assigned to them by the Statutes. Still, as Sidney Webb writes: "We, in Great Britain, have by our unselfconscious invention of the grant-in-aid, gone far to combine local autonomy with the necessary protection of the interests of the community as a whole". In that country local initiative is never destroyed, whereas at the same time the central authority has the power to shape and mould the progress of Local Self-Government.

Though the control on Local Self-Government by the State in England is strict, this control is not exercised by any administrative regulation or by budget pruning but through withholding of grant-in-aid. Theoretically, there are several ways through which administrative control on Local Self-Government may be exercised, such as inspection by officers of the Central Government, audit, control over loans, power of acting in default, extensive control regarding appointment and dismissal of important officials. In reality, the Centre has almost no occasion to exercise its administrative control on the most extensively developed Local Self-Government in England. Even if there is inefficiency on the part of a local authority the Central Government can do nothing except to hold enquiries and publish reports, but it has finally to depend on the electorate to supply the necessary corrective and desired stimulus.

In August, 1942, as it appears in Mr. C. W. Gurner's report on the enquiry he made into the financial position of the Corporation, the institution approached the Government of Bengal for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs for Ways and Means purposes. The need for such a heavy advance arose out of the difference of receipts and expenditures in the revised estimates for the year 1942-43 which was Rs. 18 lakhs and 70 thousand. And, this difference was due to the abnormal situation attending this war that casts a gloomier shadow as time goes on. The City Fathers with a view to providing for the worse days to come, rightly asked for a subvention from the Government. And what better could they do than apply to the Government for help at the present difficult situation through which the City has been passing. Let us examine, however, how the total amount of the subvention asked for by the Corporation of Calcutta is likely to be spent on the emergent items arising out of the war. The total dearness allowance cost since January, 1943, up to the end of the year 1943-44 will be something like Rs. 4,80,000 together with Rs. 27,60,000, i.e., Rs. 32,40,000 in all; the A. R. P. costs for 1942-43 and 1943-44 will come to Rs. 80,000. The increase in expenditure on account of advances and purchases of stores rose in 1942-43 to Rs. 20,57,000. It is not known to what amount this increase may rise in the year 1943-44. The subvention asked for has not thus been in any way an unnaturally huge sum of money that the Government should put under query and enquiry.

Still, the custodian of the Provincial finance has held the purse-strings tight. But why? Is it because the Corporation has asked for an exorbitant grant-in-aid? To this question, the answer has already been given. It goes without saying that the Provincial Government is faced with a lot of new

items of expenditure, and added to these, the payment of subvention may be considered a burden. Yet, if the Provincial Government does not lend its shoulders to carry the burden who else can? Is it by putting off the consideration of the subvention, having taken recourse to scrutiny and inspection into the ways of expenditure incurred by the Corporation, that the Government of Bengal desires to put the Corporation under some sort of administrative control?

Grants-in-aid in other countries strengthen the control of the Government over local parsimony or local extravagance. On the other side grants are supposed to introduce equality of distribution between individuals. Where taxation on real property exists, the person, except in the case of independent trade, is not asked to pay for local expenditure. So, a person earning much more than another pays the same rate of taxation as the poorer one. Subventions are designed to meet this defect in local rating. But when it is difficult to determine the true incidence of rates, the idea of equalising the burden of individuals by grants-in-aid cannot be accepted. However, the necessity for relief granted to Local Self-Government is the most justifiable argument in favour of grants-in-aid. It is again very "difficult to assess definitely" the necessity and volume of relief prayed for by a Local Self-Government unit. A few main principles may, however, be laid down, after a thorough examination of the different systems resorted to in various countries in the matter of grants-in-aid. The first principle lies imbedded in Watson Grice's opinion as expressed in his *National and Local Finance*. It reads, "there is manifest injustice in making the whole country pay towards the entire body of services of any particular locality." Grants are never to be given in aid of general resources; for such grants will naturally lead to extravagance and undue taxation. The second principle is that the grants are generally made for specific services, "in aid of certain definitely selected services, whether locally useful or not in which the real object of grants in aid can be most conveniently attained and in the efficiency of which the community as a whole has a considerable although by no means an exclusive interest." Such grants, commonly known as Block Grants, are not without disadvantages such as, being fixed they may encourage extravagance, and since such grants cannot record the variable necessity of the areas from year to year, their distribution according to the needs of the localities can scarcely be adequate. Above all, the third principle is the most important of all; it aims to preserve the popular sentiment of Local Self-Government and to vitalise the popular activities for local improvement.

According to the third principle the Grants-in-aid—for the subvention here is nothing but Grants-in-aid in another form—prayed for by the Corporation, may favourably be considered. The test of the first principle,—though it seems apparently applicable in the present case because of the fact that the 'aid' is sought to meet the Ways and Means purposes of the Corporation,—does not apply because the necessity for the grant is specific. But, in view of the other principle, the grant for specific purposes, known as Block Grant, may well come within emergent and specific causes which have led the Corporation of Calcutta to ask for the grant.

Special Article

Post-War Community Planning In U. S. A.

[By CLARENCE WOODBURY.]

IHAVE just visited a town called Albert Lea, a typical small community of 13,000 in the rolling farm land of America's Middle West.. What I found there should be of interest, not only to Americans, but to all who are considering post-war social problems and town planning and the like.

Instead of merely worrying about the future, the citizens of Albert Lea have made a scientific appraisal of it. Working together they have discovered just how many jobs will be available when their servicemen come home and their industries turn from wartime to peacetime production. They have learned how much expansion of employment in each of the various industries can be expected. More important, they have worked out a plan for other communities to follow.

Already this plan is spreading like wild fire throughout the U. S. Doubtless you've read dispatches about it. During recent weeks, I have talked with leading economists, businessmen and public planners in many different cities. Everywhere I found the "Albert Lea Plan" being used or considered.

Community action cannot, of course, solve the whole intricate problem of post-war readjustment. Like a table, economic recovery must be built on more than one leg. Heavy industry and a vast programme of public works will provide two legs. But the efforts which every community makes to help itself will be of the utmost importance.

The achievement of Albert Lea is the more significant because it presents as typical a cross-section of small town life as you could find anywhere. That was my first impression when I stepped off the train. It has a wide main thoroughfare known as Broadway, a brick courthouse with an iron Civil War soldier in front of it, two cinemas, a daily newspaper, rows of stores and restaurants. It derives its income from 11 small industries and the farming country which surrounds it.

Into this attractive little city there came, one day, early last summer a man with an idea. This idea had been born far away at a meeting of the Committee for economic policy of United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington. It was an idea that some representative town might wish to serve as a "laboratory city" to determine what could be done in community post-war planning.

At the headquarters of Albert Lea's Chamber of Commerce, located in two small rooms on the first floor of the Hotel Albert, the man—J. Cameron

Thompson—laid the idea before a group of civic leaders. They liked the idea, and, without loss of time the town swung into action. Feeling that the small shoe merchant and hardware dealer would be unable to estimate their post-war employment needs without knowing what local industrial pay rolls would be, the Plan's committeemen first of all canvassed the 11 main manufacturing and processing firms. They found out how many workers these companies would need when they reconverted to peacetime production. With this information lumped into totals, the surveyors then approached every other known employer in Albert Lea.

A crisis arose over the consumer survey. How on earth could the committee find out how much people were going to spend after the war and what they were going to buy? Ah—why not call out the town's 200 Victory Aides, women OGD workers?

The very next day the Victory Aides were mobilised at the armoury and ordered into action. They rang doorbells in every block in the city and instructed housewives how to fill up confidential forms.

The Victory Aides, like everyone else connected with the survey stressed conservatism. They warned housewives to state not what they hoped to buy after the war, but what they definitely would buy and how they meant to pay for it—through current earnings, credit, savings or the sale of War Bonds.

Meanwhile, questionnaires were mailed to farmers throughout Albert Lea's trading area. They were asked what crops they planned to raise after the war, and what improvements and expenditures they contemplated. Other committeemen sat up nights and estimated how many men could be employed on public works projects which were under way when the war started. No new work of any kind was considered.

As the results of the surveys began to pour in, they were tabulated and interpreted by professional statisticians and professors of a nearby university. Like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the bits of information were fitted together and two months ago the picture of Albert Lea's post-war future emerged dramatically.

It is a picture which was full of pleasant surprises for even the most astute businessmen of Albert Lea. Because the town is typical of many others, it also sheds a small but right ray of light upon the whole economic future of the nation.

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Albert Lea has discovered that it will be much better off when victory comes than it had thought. More important, it now knows exactly where it stands. It knows, for instance, that it will do \$49,660,000 worth of business in the first post-war year as against \$22,795,000 in 1940. It knows just how many people are going to buy new cars, refrigerators and furniture and how many are going to build new homes. It has learned many other revealing facts. Most important of all, it has discovered that 598 new jobs will be needed when its boys come home from the war.

Where are those 598 jobs to be found?

Right now, Albert Lea's civic leaders are at work on that problem and they aren't much worried. That is because other facts turned up by the survey now prove that many businessmen, unaware of those facts at the time, underestimated their employment needs.

Since learning just how it will stand in the peacetime era, Albert Lea's wartime morale has shot up 100 per cent. As the news filters out to its 1,012 fighting men in all parts of the world, their spirits are being raised too. Recently one of the boys came home from New Guinea—Lieutenant William Shea, a combat flyer.

"I wish every soldier in New Guinea could know about the Albert Lea Plan," he told Mr. Myers. "The boys aren't scared of the Japs, but they are worried about getting jobs when the show is over."

Now other communities all over the U. S. are following Albert Lea's lead. Countless other progressive centres are toiling over this and similar programmes.

Ben B. Lawshe, Manager of the Commercial Organisation Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told me that the Albert Lea Plan may be used as a model for many of the 1,450 local Chambers throughout the nation. Just as it stands, the plan can be copied by almost any community up to 30,000 population. With minor revisions, it would be applicable to cities of any size.

Economists in America estimate that its industry and agriculture will have to provide 50,000,000 jobs in the U. S. after the war if they are to avoid intolerable unemployment. Big business could not possibly swing the task alone. If there is to be maximum employment and the free enterprise system is to survive, local communities must play a large role too. Ninety per cent. of the 2,000,000 employers in America employ less than eight persons.—USOW.

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Health & Hygiene

PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX IN U. S. A.

[By MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D., *Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine*]

WHEREVER laws do not recognize the importance of small-pox vaccination, there is plenty of small-pox. In thirteen of the United States, with a population of more than 42,000,000 people, vaccination is compulsory. In these thirteen states among 42,000,000 people there are each year about 230 cases of small-pox. This means that there is one case of small-pox for every 200,000 people.

Now in contrast with these thirteen states, there are fourteen states in which every town is permitted to decide for itself whether or not people ought to be vaccinated against small-pox. In these fourteen states the population reaches more than 38,000,000 people. Now in these fourteen states there are 1292 cases of small-pox every year so that they have seven cases of small-pox for every 200,000 people instead of one case of small-pox.

Finally, there are twenty-two other states (including the District of Columbia) in which vaccination is not compulsory in any form. In these states there are 44,000,000 people who have 6,043 cases of small-pox every year. Thus they have twenty-eight cases for every 200,000 people instead of the seven for each 200,000 as in the states with local option, or the one for every 200,000 in those states which make vaccination against small-pox compulsory.

If ever there were statistics which demanded the adoption of a uniform procedure for the health of the nation, these statistics prove the point. Vaccination against small-pox does protect. The record for the United States is not a good one. With Russia we have the unenviable distinction of having more small-pox than any other country in the world, unless it be India. Fortunately for the American people the small-pox of modern times is a mild form compared with the death-dealing small-pox of previous centuries.

Most of the cases of small-pox that have been reported in the past ten years have occurred in the north, central and north-western states. As far as the eastern border is concerned, small-pox seems almost to have vanished. The eastern border states are the ones in which vaccination is most thoroughly carried out.

Not long ago there appeared in California a case of small-pox among a group of believers in a peculiar cult who thought that they could do without vaccination. Before this minor epidemic ended, fifteen people had small-pox, including the leader of the group.

To-day there is no reason for any one to fear vaccination. The material is carefully prepared under the direction of the United States Public Health Service. The scratching of the skin and the inoculation of the material is exceedingly simple. In New York, where vaccination is the

custom and where they have intense crowding of the population, the rate for small-pox is only one for every five hundred people. In Minnesota, where there seems to be some sentiment against vaccination, the rate is fifty times larger.

FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE IN BENGAL

Health Minister's Broadcast

Enough quinine to treat 10,000,000 malaria cases has been secured by the Bengal Government this year while 55,000 lbs. of quinine and cinchona febrifuge were sent to various districts during the past three months.

This was revealed by Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmed, Health Minister, Bengal, in a broadcast from Calcutta centre of the All-India Radio on January 8 last.

Describing how Government were fighting disease, he said the task was two-fold—curative and preventive. Steps had been taken within the last few weeks to establish new emergency hospitals and to raise the number of hospital beds in the mofussil from 6,000 of normal times to 26,000. They were also considering steps to raise their number to 40,000.

As far as possible subsidiary treatment centres for out-patients were to be established near rural dispensaries, while for those villages beyond the reach of these centres efforts were being made to provide mobile medical units to visit them every two or three days. These schemes were not all functioning fully yet, but already over 12,000 new beds were ready. Up to the end of December, 37,000 admissions to mofussil hospitals had been reported. The actual figure, however, was higher as all the civil surgeons had not yet sent in their returns.

As civil surgeons had experienced difficulties in obtaining their own supplies, the Government had arranged to buy stores in bulk and despatch them direct to hospitals. Delivery, however, had taken longer than expected, and to prevent recurrence of such delays, reserve medical stores were now being kept at convenient places in the mofussil so that hospital supplies could be replenished regularly.

In addition to the original allotment of 73,000 lbs. of quinine for Bengal this year, the Government had bought 30,000 lbs. "We shall probably need still more," he remarked: "if so, we shall ask for it, but we have to be very careful with it and must make sure we use all we have properly."

Measures for prevention of disease and its spread included mass inoculation and vaccination, disinfection of clothes, rooms and water, and repairs to tube-wells. Large quantities of vaccine lymph had arrived from outside the province to supplement Bengal's own output and "there is now plenty in every district." The Army had lent them 60 doctors to serve as sub-divisional health officers to supervise the work of rural health staff.

Referring to allegations that much quinine was disappearing into the black market, the Minister announced that orders would shortly be put into force making unauthorized possession, buying and selling of quinine a punishable offence. Without an army of special inspectors, however, Government would not be able to suppress the black market and must rely on responsible persons to bring profiteers to book.

Appealing to private practitioners to take up relief work, he mentioned that so far only 150 doctors had come forward against 700 doctors required. There was also a shortage of nurses and he appealed to the women of Bengal to come forward and help in hospitals. Women were also necessary for inoculation and vaccination work, especially for the benefit of "purdah" women.

Calcutta News & Views

THE LATE SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJEE

An intensive study of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's works for new and valuable additions to the Bengali literature was urged by Dr. Nares Chandra Sen-Gupta presiding over the sixth death anniversary meeting of the eminent litterateurs held at the latter's Aswin Dutta Road residence on Sunday last (January 16). The meeting was organised by the "Sarat Samity."

Dr. Sen-Gupta said that men like Sarat Chandra did not require assistance of others for perpetuation of their memory. They built their own monument, and the works of Sarat Chandra were permanent monument to his memory. If the works of Sarat Chandra failed to touch a chord in the mind of the posterity, it was a misfortune of the posterity and not that of his works. "The best way to show respect to his memory," Dr. Sen Gupta added, "is to study his works as they ought to be studied. The right way is to make an intensive study in order to get at the heart of the author. I have confidence that by doing so we will be

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR

To Take Charge From January 22

The Right Hon'ble Richard Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., Governor Designate of Bengal, United Press learns, is expected to assume charge of his office on Saturday, January 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey's Callers' Book will be opened at the North Gate of Government House, Calcutta, from 11 A.M. on Saturday.

in a position to make new and valuable contributions to the Bengali literature by unfolding treasures hidden in Sarat Chandra's works."

Mr. Haridas Chatterjee read some letters written to him by Sarat Chandra. Mr. Naren Dey gave some personal reminiscences showing Sarat Chandra as a man.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

An exhibition of photographs of sculptural objects of Mediaeval India, specially of Hindu temples and deities, was opened by Dr. Svama Prasad Mookerjee at the Senate House, Calcutta University on Friday (January 14). A distinguished gathering of Indian and European ladies and gentlemen was present.

In opening the exhibition, Dr. Mookerjee complimented the artist by saying that though he was not an Indian, Mons. Raymond Burnier could be said to have imbued the true meaning and spirit of Indian art and culture.

The exhibition was jointly organised by the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art and the Indian Society of Oriental Art.

ANTI-FASCIST WRITERS' CONFERENCE

The second annual conference of the Anti-Fascist Writers' and Artists' Association began from Saturday (January 15) at the Indian Association Hall. Mr. Premen Mitra was elected President and Mr. Manik Benerjee, Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmed, Mr. Gopal Halder, Mr. Sachin Dev Burman, Mr. Monoranjan Bhattacharjee and Mr. Atul Bose, sectional presidents.

Mr. Tara Sankar Banerjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the guests and the delegates said that the duty of writers and artists was to educate the people about the evils that were creeping into their national life. In these days of national crisis, when a famine had upset the economic and social life and the war was greatly influencing the national life, the responsibilities that devolved upon every writer and artist were very great. He hoped that the conference would give the writers and artists of the country a lead in the matter.

Mr. Premen Mitra in course of his presidential address asked the writers and artists to wield their pen against Fascism which threatened to destroy everything good.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL STRIKE

Girl students of the Campbell Medical School, residing in Lady Elliot Hostel, who had been on hunger-strike for the last few days as a protest against the expulsion order passed on seven students of the school, suspended their fast on the evening of January 15 last.

Of the 17 hunger-striking girls five are now in hospital where special arrangements for their nursing have been made. Dr. B. C. Roy along with the Superintendent of the School and attending physicians examined the hunger-strikers in the evening.

The decision to suspend their fast was taken by the girls on an assurance from Moulana Akram Khan, M.L.C., who had

been negotiating for a settlement and from persistent requests from the student community.

Students of the Islamia College abstained from attending their classes on January 15 in sympathy with the students of the Campbell School.

A resolution expressing concern over the hunger-strike of the girl students of the Campbell School and requesting them to give up their fast since their cause was taken up by the student community, was passed at a largely-attended students' meeting held at the University Institute Hall on January 15.

In observance of the Campbell Medical School Day, students of several educational institutions in Calcutta abstained from attending their classes on January 18.

Processions were taken out which paraded through some streets. A crowd of students assembled in Wellington Square to hold a meeting. The demonstrators then proceeded via Wellington Street and collected in front of the residence of the Chief Minister in Theatre Road.

Sir Nazimuddin called in five students from among the crowd. It is reported while discussions were proceeding a police force arrived on the spot and made a *lathi charge* on the students waiting outside the Chief Minister's residence. The matter was reported to Sir Nazimuddin, who came out at once. At the request of the Chief Minister the demonstrators left the gate of his residence and waited in the adjoining park.

The deputationists had about half-an-hour's discussions with Sir Nazimuddin. The Chief Minister met a second deputation in connection with the *lathi charge*. It is reported that Sir Nazimuddin assured them that he would enquire about the *lathi charge*. The demonstrators held a meeting in the park for about 10 minutes and then dispersed peacefully. It is reported some students received injuries in course of the *lathi charge*.

A resolution requesting Government to create a favourable atmosphere for a settlement of the Campbell School strike by avoiding victimisation and asking the students to avail themselves of the opportunity of making up their differences with the authorities as early as possible was passed at a meeting of members of the medical profession held at the Indian Association Hall on January, 19.

The meeting identified itself with the resolution passed by the Bengal Branch of the Indian Medical Association some days ago, demanding the immediate appointment of a committee of enquiry to go into the various issues leading to and arising out of the strike.

The meeting viewed with grave concern the closing of the School *sine die* under orders of Government at a time when medical help was so greatly needed in combating the outbreak of epidemic diseases in rural areas in Bengal, medical men were required for the army medical services and medical help might be needed in case of air-raids in Bengal.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, who presided, stressed the need for an early settlement of the strike and appealed to both sides to adopt an attitude of 'give and take.'

CRIME IN CALCUTTA

Detailing the state of crime in Calcutta during December, 1943 a bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Police says that 44 cases of pickpocketing were reported of which 25 were detected. There were 65 cases of house breaking by day and 296 by night. A gang responsible for such thefts is alleged to have been detected and some of the stolen property recovered.

The number of thefts by servants was 116 of which 48 were detected.

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR

Arrives At Karachi

Karachi, January 18.

Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor Designate, Bengal, arrived here this evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Casey and his son and daughter.

Mr. Casey and party drove to the residence of Major-General N. G. Hind where they will stay until their departure for Calcutta.

Interviewed by the *Associated Press*, Mr. Casey said the party had had a pleasant journey. "I am very much looking forward to the work ahead," said Mr. Casey.

Soon after their arrival at Elgstaff House, Mr. Casey's children (the elder of whom is 14) borrowed two bicycles from the house and went out to "see" Karachi.

They returned later full of enthusiasm and told their surprised mother that they had already done the sights of the town on cycles.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta, January 21.

The Rt. Hon'ble Richard Gardiner Casey, Governor Designate of Bengal and Mrs. Casey, accompanied by their son and daughter arrived in Calcutta on Thursday afternoon by air from Lucknow.

Mr. R. G. Casey arrived at Lucknow on Wednesday from Karachi by air to meet His Excellency Lord Wavell. Mr. Casey left on Thursday morning by air for Calcutta.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REVISED TIME-TABLE

The time-table of the Discussion Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was published in *The Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of January 8 last. The following revision of the said time-table is hereby made.

4th Lecture: On February 3, Thursday.

Prof. A. V. Hill, Nobel Laureate, will deliver the 160th Jubilee lecture on "Royal Society."

Prof. Siddiqui's lecture assigned to that date will be shifted to another date in early March.

The total number of *goondas* and criminals in jail or otherwise dealt with as a preventive measure now totals 6,410.

During the period under review, 76 children were reported missing, two of whom were traced and made over to their guardians. Sixteen stray children, found on the streets, were deposited in police stations and later sent to the Society for the Protection of Children in India.

SIR GOOROODAS CENTENARY CELEBRATION

The final celebration of Sir Gooroodas Centenary will be celebrated for one week extending from Sunday, the 23rd to 29th instant. The programme includes Sir Gooroodas Centenary Exhibition, to be held at the Senate Hall, Calcutta University, a series of public lectures and discussions on various aspects of life during the last one hundred years. The Sir Gooroodas Centenary Exhibition will be an Exhibition of the Art and Culture of the Nineteenth-century Bengal of which Sir Gooroodas was a shining product. Relics and manuscript writings of Sir Gooroodas, letters written by eminent persons to him and other important exhibits relating to his life and times will be a special feature of this Exhibition. Sir Gooroodas Centenary Week will be celebrated in different cultural and educational centres of Calcutta. The main functions will be held at the Senate Hall, Calcutta University. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan will preside over the final celebration function at the Senate House on the 29th January. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee is the President of the Centenary Committee.

SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The general election of the Behala Municipality was concluded on the evening of the 15th January, 1944. Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., Municipal Chairman, as also Mr. C. C. Banerjee, Vice-Chairman, were elected uncontested. The names of other elected members are:—Messrs. Ramen Roy, Becharam Mukherjee, Upendra Nath Banerjee, Golam Satter, R. Alam Chawdhury, Satyen Mukherjee, Susil Chatterjee, Kunja Behari Mukherjee and Kalidas Roy.

The new Board is expected to take office with effect from the 1st March, 1944.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Six men out of eight, who were arrested on charges of conspiracy and murder in connection with the death of Mr. Maniklal Nag, proprietor of the firm of Bhim Chandra Nag, confectioners, were produced before Mr. H. K. De, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on January 15 last.

Among these six men, Biswanath Chatterjee and Kissen Singh were released on bail of Rs. 500 each and Satya Narayan Gupta and Bangshi Singh were remanded to jail custody till January 25. Probodh Chandra Roy and Kedar Singh were again remanded to police custody till the next day.

Of the other two accused, Nishi Kanta Ghosh of Messrs. Dwaraka Nath Ghosh & Sons Ltd., confectioners, was already remanded in jail custody and recommended Division I till January 25 and Mohammad Sovan was released on bail of Rs. 500.

The motor car of Nishi Kanta Ghosh, which had also been seized by the police, was returned to his brother on his signing a bond of Rs. 5,000 under orders of the Magistrate.

Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, rejected on January 17 the petition for the release on bail of Nishi Kanta Ghosh.

Satya Narain Gupta and Bansidhar Sing, who had also been arrested in this case, were granted bail of Rs. 500 each. Three other accused, Biswanath Chatterjee, Kissen Singh and Mohammad Sovan were already on bail. The remaining two accused, Kedar Singh and Probodh Chandra Roy, were again remanded.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to January 26.

Probodh Chandra Roy and Kedar Singh, a member of the Indian Confectioners' Association, who had been arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Maniklal Nag, a con-

fectioner, by means of revolver shots, were released on bail of Rs. 300 each by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on January 19 last.

This brings the total number of men released on bail in this case to 7, and the only remaining accused Nishi Kanta Ghosh, also a confectioner, is now in jail custody.

BENGAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of the Government of Bengal for 1944-45 will be presented before the Bengal Legislative Assembly on February 18. The general discussion on the estimates will take place for four days from February 24, while the voting of demands will begin on March 13 and continue till April 1.

According to the present programme, the House, which meets on February 1, will have 41 sittings altogether, of which two will be devoted to non-official business.

The opening day's business includes the laying on the table of the House of the Bengal Destitute Persons (Repatriation and Relief) Ordinance, 1943, and the Bengal Alienation of Agricultural Land (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1943.

The Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1941, as reported by the Select Committee of the House, will come up for consideration and passing on February 7.

The existing rate of the Sales Tax is proposed to be increased from one quarter to one half of an anna in the rupee by the introduction of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Amendment Bill, 1944, in the ensuing budget session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

In order, however, that no additional burden may thereby be laid on the poor, provision had been made in the Bill to exempt 'the poor man's cloth' (which is not now included in the schedule of tax-free goods) whether such cloth is hand-woven or machine-made.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION Provisional Executive Committee Formed

A meeting of representatives of all the registered and unregistered unions and associations of the employees and labourers of the Calcutta Corporation was held on Saturday, the 15th January, at 3-30 p.m. at the office of the C. C. Teachers' Union, College Street Market, under the presidency of S. J. Abinash Bhattacharjee.

Various speakers including the convener Mr. S. C. Varma (Councillor), Mr. Bankim Ghorai, Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee, Mr. Baidyanath Mandal, Mr. Kumud Sen, Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Messrs. Manik Ram, Shyamnarain Sharma, F. Rahman and others addressed the meeting and stressed the need of forming the Employees' Federation co-ordinating the activities of various registered and unregistered unions and associations of the employees of the Calcutta Corporation.

A provisional Executive Committee with the following as office-bearers was then elected unanimously.

President:—Mr. S. C. Varma, (Councillor).

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. D. N. Ganguli (Assessor), Dr. M. U. Ahmad (Health Officer), Messrs. S. N. Ghoshal (Licence Officer), Jnananjan Neogy (Publicity Officer), Khagendra Nath Mitter, Baidyanath Mandal, Abinash Bhattacharjee.

Hon. Joint Secretaries:—Mr. Sushil Chandra Dutt, Mr. Kumud Bhattacharjee.

Assistant Secretaries:—Mr. Sushil Chandra Dutt, Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Mr. Secunder Alam, Mr. Sailesh Chakravarty and Mr. Ajit Brahma.

Treasurer:—Mr. Bankim Ghorai.

Accountant:—Mr. Amar Basu Mallik.

Legal Adviser:—Mr. Balaram Bose (D. L. O. II).

The above Committee with 52 others as members will have powers to co-opt. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the convener Mr. S. C. Varma.

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Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BAIJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA—(M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad, Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhul (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka,

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. E. D. Julian & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 500.

SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.

LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 2435

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

77, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.

12, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AND BRANCHES.

for all of your banking requirements.

Post Box: 108

Phone: Cal. 1209

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bengal:—Malda, Chapai-Nawabgunj, Khulna, Daulatpur, Chikabaddha,

Dinajpur, Rangpur, Dinabari, Amta, Navdwip, & Barabagar (Cal.)

Behar:—Purulia, Patna, Forbachgunj, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jorhat.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds for the year 1944-45.
2. Supply and delivery of Harness, Numdah and leather goods during the year 1944-45.
3. Supply and delivery of Pipes and Fittings during the year 1944-45.
4. Supply and delivery of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1944-45.
5. Supply and delivery of Stone metal for roads for the period ending with 30th September, 1944.
6. Supply of Paints and Varnishes for 1944-45.
7. Supply of Hardware and Engineering Stores for 1944-45.
8. Supply of Metal other than Iron and Steel for 1944-45.
9. Supply of Building materials for 1944-45.
10. Maintenance of weigh bridges and platform machines and other scales for the period ending 31st December, 1944.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 25th January, for 2 and 3 on 26th January, for 4 and 5 on 27th January, for 6 to 8 on 3rd February, and for 9 and 10 on 4th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY.

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 19th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics 7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as 3 days' notice.

72. Improving footpath (portion) Bahu Datta Street—Rs. 475, dated 18th January, 1944. (3 weeks).

73. Renewals to the pavement at siding between Bowbazar Street and Scott Lane Rs. 614, dated 18th January, 1944. (1 month).

74. Renewals to footpath pavement at Amherst Street (portion), Ward 9—Rs. 944, dated 18th January, 1944. (1 month).

75. Renewals to footpath pavement at Upper Circular Road in front of Baitakhana Bazar—Rs. 949, dated 18th January, 1944. (1 month).

N. L. BHATTACHERJEE.

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 18th January, 1944.

Modification Of Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to modify the alignment of Upper Chitpore Road at its junction with Raja Naba Kissen Street in Ward 1 by splaying off the corners instead of rounding them off as sanctioned by the General Committee of the Corporation on 3rd July, 1908.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 14th February, 1944.

S. M. YAQUB.

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 21st January, 1944.

Revision of Assessment

The rate-payers are hereby informed that the assessments of holdings in Wards Nos. 1 and 31 are being revised during the current quarter. Any person dissatisfied with the revised valuation may prefer an

objection in writing within 15 days from the date of receipt of notice under Section 138 or from the date of general publication under Section 137, whichever is later. Objections filed before the receipt of notice and before the date of publication cannot be entertained.

D. N. GANGULI,

Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

Auction Sale

In exercise of the powers vested in the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 473 of the Bengal Act III of 1923 and delegated to the Chief Executive Officer under Section 12 thereof, it is hereby notified that the Corporation land (abandoned tube-well site) at 50, Sutadolla Lane together with the C. I. shed with pucca wall and floor, in Ward No. 29, measuring about 2 kottahs, which was acquired by the Corporation for the purpose of a tube-well, and which is not now required for the said purpose, will be sold by the Corporation at a public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee on a date to be notified hereafter.

Any person or persons who formerly had any interest in the said premises is or are hereby offered a prior right to purchase the said land and structure, provided he or they or any of them who may appear to the Corporation to have a superior claim to such land agrees or agree to pay the amount of the highest bid above the reserve price that may be received at the auction.

Particulars may be obtained on enquiry and the plan may be inspected in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation on all working days, during office hours.

S. M. YAQUB,

Actg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 29th January, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2.30 p.m.

- (1) Three Taktaposhes—wooden, old and broken.
- (2) Two Chairs—wooden, old and broken.
- (3) One Arm Chair—wooden, old and broken.
- (4) Three Tables—wooden, old and broken.
- (5) One Alma—wooden, old and broken.
- (6) One Clock—old and broken.

N. K. MONDAL,

Asst. Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

TALC POWDER
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Diptendra Mohan Mookerjee for the registration of his name as sole occupier of shops Nos. 21 and 22 in Block "New Building" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of Messrs. Lalit Mohan Mookerjee and Jamini Mohan Mookerjee.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Nazir Ali, the recorded occupier of stall No. 16 in the Egg Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to his nephew Mr. Sajed Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned

within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Sk. Yearoo Meah as occupier of Stalls Nos. 58—59 in Block N in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of the name of his son, Md. Soleman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 5th January, 1944.

Examination on Vaccination

According to Bengal Vaccination Act, there will be an examination on vaccination at Health Officer's room on 29th January, 1944 at 10 a.m. The intending candidates who have completed training for six

months should register their names in respective district offices where the training was obtained.

M. U. AHMAD,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

Coal for Entally Workshop Stores

Offers in sealed covers are invited for the supply of 40 tons of Hard Coke and 40 tons of Smithy coal for the Entally Workshop Stores. Supply is to be made in wagon loads at the Entally Municipal Sidling, where the wagons are to be unloaded and the contents carted to the Entally Workshop Stores. Name of colliery should be mentioned. Supply is to be made as per Corporation specification which can be seen at the office of the Controller of Stores during office hours.

Offers in sealed covers superscribed "Quotation for Hard Coke and Smithy Coal" must be submitted to the Controller of Stores on 24th January, 1944 by 4 p.m.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office;
The 14th January, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 15th January, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,242 against 1,280 and 1,245 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 796.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a drop in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended January 15. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,242 against 1,280 in the previous week; 446 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 643 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Deaths from small-pox, however, registered a further rise, being 116 against 109 in the previous week. Attacks from the disease rose from 147 to 150. There were 67 attacks and 38 deaths from cholera against 77 attacks and 38 deaths in the week before. Mortality from malaria fell further—70 deaths against 92 in the preceding week.

"Paupers' deaths mounted to 328 from 302 in the previous week. This increase, according to the city's Health Officer, could be ascribed to "a large number of destitutes pouring again into the city in view of the still acute food situation in the mofussil," and causing "real concern" to the municipal authorities.—THE STATESMAN.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th January, 1944, was 967 against 1,015 and 985 in the two preceding weeks. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There were 80 deaths from small-pox during the week against 83 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 132 respectively against 102 and 166 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.22 per mille per annum.

There were 21 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 26.63.

There were 172 deaths from respiratory diseases against 179 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

There were 150 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 275 against 265 and 260 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 13 were from cholera, 36 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 23 from fevers, 52 from bowel-complaints and 32 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 54.56 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 52.58.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

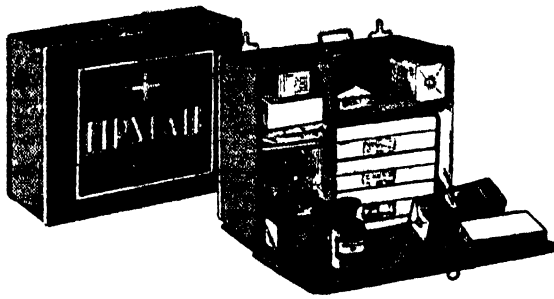
There were 66 deaths of infants under one year.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

The Daridra Bandhab Bhandar has arranged to distribute quinine, barley, biscuits, blankets, etc., in the Malaria infested villages. One of their Relief Units visited the places under the "Sadhanpara Union Board" of the district of Nadia and distributed 7,500 Quinine-Cum-Chatim tablets and anti-fever pills, barley powder, sugar, biscuits, and blankets among the poor sufferers of six villages. Their next batch will proceed on the 16th of January, 1944 to unrepresented places in the district of 24 Parganas. Thanks are due to Mr. B. Kanoria and the Bengal Relief Committee for supplying Quinine-Cum-Chatim tablets and anti-malaria pills.

DOCTORS FOR BENGAL

The Bengal Premier's appeal for 350 doctors to work in rural areas in Bengal to control epidemic diseases was discussed at the 21st session of the Indian Medical Association held in the last week of December at Ahmedabad, and following an appeal by the President of the Association, the presidents and secretaries of various provincial and local branches of the Association have undertaken to send doctors to Bengal.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1 It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5 To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7 Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8 No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9 For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0.10 for a Bicycle and 0.20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10 Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11 The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12 Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A QASIM,
Suptd., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Shlong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 6 0	
Baghda ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugar ..	0 7 0	
Bhanguar ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer.			(Con.)		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Crab each			Grapes ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Chana ..		0 6 6
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 11 0	0 18 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 0	1 12 0	Bhanga ..		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khasaree ..		
			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai ..	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Almond ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	Biuli ..		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Fowl's eggs ..	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar ..	0 18 0	
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt ..	0 2 9	0 2 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 2 0	COKE & COAL		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate			Coal ..		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras ..			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	8 4 0		Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do.		
Onion ..	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree			Barley Pearl 1 ..		
Peas (Darjeeling)			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do. 2 ..		
Do. ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Milk ..			Corn Flower 1 ..		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0	(Con.)	Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14 "	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 "
Curry Beef	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0					
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
					Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
					Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue "	0 8 6	0 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	3 0 0	5 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 0 0	0 8 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		



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In the building on the south-east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 4 0		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloe per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer			Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 10 0	0 12 0	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 4 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE-B-1197

Silicate of Soda

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 20	1 60	Caulliflower, Benares each	0 30	0 40	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 80	1 120	Do. Nagpur	0 30	0 40	Apples (Cooking) 2-8	1 00	
Capon	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry)	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 00
Do. (roasting)	3 80		Do. Fyzabad			Do. Nainital	8 00	10 00
Do. (special)	3 40	3 100	Do. Country	0 30	0 40	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz.	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 80	2 120	Cucumber per score	1 00	1 80	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 00	3 50	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 120	3 00	Ginger	0 100	0 120	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose	12 00	14 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons	0 140	1 00	Turmeric	0 80	0 100	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook	30 00	40 00	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	6 00	8 00
Do. Hen	10 00	12 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 30	0 40	Amra per score		0 100
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 120	1 140	Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 80	0 100
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 120	2 00
Ducks per score	1 80	1 120	Leek Darjeeling each	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 140	2 20	Lettuce per score	0 80	1 40	Cocoonut each	0 30	0 36
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 60	0 80	Country Apples		
Dove each			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 80	0 100
Guinea fowl	5 00	6 00	Onions, Madras per seer	0 120	0 140	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb	1 80	2 00
Portridge	4 00	4 80	Do. Patna red	0 120	0 140	Do. Nask 1 lb.		
Peacock			Do. " white			Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Peashen			Do. Country red		0 120	Do. Black per lb.		
Plovers	0 60	0 80	Parsnip each	0 30	0 40	Do. Spain per lb.		
Quail each	0 120		Peas Modhupur per seer	0 140	1 00	Do. S. African per lb.		
Rabbit	6 00		Do. Darjeeling	0 100	0 120	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	9 00
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Do. Hazaribagh			Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 00	2 40
Snipes	0 60	0 80	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 80	0 100	Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
Teal (large)	9 100		Do. Kagbhanga			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 20	1 40
Teal (cotton)	0 100	0 140	Do. Country	0 40	0 60	Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 00
Wild Duck each	1 40	1 80	Do. Shillong			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
Sand Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	1 00	1 20	Khurbane	1 80	
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 100	0 120	Do. (large) per lb.		
Canary (Cook) each	15 00	20 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 110	0 120	Kesur China per seer		
Do. (Hen)			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	Lime patty per score	0 50	0 100
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 00	3 00	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 50	0 60	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	3 00
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New)	0 100	0 120	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Madras			Do. (Country)		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small)			Locket per score		
Artipeach per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Shillong			Monkey Lichees per 100		
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	1 00	1 40	Rhubarb each	0 40		M. Melon Jaunpur		
Do. Country per seer	0 120	1 00	Pulbul (tatal) per seer	0 120	1 00	Mask Melon per seer		
Bean Country per seer			Radish English per bundle (large)	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 100	0 120	Do. Country per bundle	0 60	0 100	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Do. Butter per score	0 40	0 50	Spinach per lot of 20	0 30	0 40	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Brinjal	0 30	0 40	Squash per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
Cabbage each			Country Spinach per score	0 20	0 30	Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. (Murghidabad) per sr.	0 50	0 60	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 30	0 36	Do. Sipra		
Do. (Country)	0 80	0 120	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 80	0 100	Do. Fuzlie 1		
Do. each	0 80	0 120	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 100	Do. Kisen Bhog		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. Green per score		
Do. per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Country	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhani		
Do. (Country)	0 60	0 70	Do. Ranchi	0 40	0 60	Do. Himsagore		
			Do. Shillong	0 100	0 120	Do. Green per score		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Kanchan		
			Do. per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Bombay		
			Vegetable marrow Country each	0 50	0 60	Do. Madras 6-8		
			Do. Darjeeling each			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			White Pumpkins each	0 50	0 80	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Red " per each	0 100	1 40	Mulberry per score	2 00	2 50
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 80	3 00
						Poona	2 120	3 40
						Bombay	3 80	
						Oranges Sylhet 10-12	1 00	
						Do. Bombay 8-10	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore ..	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon ..	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam ..	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	—	—	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla ..	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling ..	—	—	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	—	—	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 2 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	—	—	Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar ..	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul ..	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	—	—	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country ..	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each	—	—	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0	—	Do. Goalund each ...	—	—	Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	Do. Kabul ..	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...	—	—	seer ...		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...	—	—	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...	—	—	Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0	—	Almond "Salted (large)			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...	—	—	per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...	—	—	Almond English (large)			per lb. ...		2 8 0
Calasia do. ...	—	—	per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	—	—	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...	—	—	Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...	—	—	per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...	—	—	Almond Iranl (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	—	—	per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—	per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...	—	—	per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0	—				Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room
O. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*S. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
*" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12								

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 287)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	—	3 8 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 5 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	—	2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	—	Patent flour No. 1 per	—	—	80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...	—	0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	—	—	Californian flour per bag	—	—	Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...	—	—	(including delivery	—	—
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2	Control	Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per	—	—	per seer ...	Price	Price	Domestic Coke (whole-	—	—
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...	—	—	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	—	0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...	—	—
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...	—	—	Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Red „ „ ...	—	—	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	—	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	Control	Control		0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	*Fine rice per seer	Price	Price		0 8 0	—
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...	—	0 6 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer	—	—	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...	—	—	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...	—	—	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...	—	—	X'mas Cake (Almond	—	—
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...	—	—	iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	—
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...	—	—	Plum Puddings (English)	—	—
Mango fish with roe 6—8	—	—	Kabul rice per seer	—	—	per lb. ...	2 12 0	—
Do. without roe 8—10	—	—	Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...	—	—	Slab Chocolates per	—	—
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per	—	—	Kamini rice „ ...	—	—	packet ...	—	—
seer ...	—	—	Palmal (table) per seer ...	—	—	Milk Chocolates slab ...	—	—
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	*SUGAR			Assorted Chocolates per	—	—
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 8 6	Control	lb. ...	—	4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)	—	Price	Short Bread per lb ...	1 4 0	—
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) „ ...	—	0 7 8	English Sweet, Assorted	—	—
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain	—	—	per lb. ...	—	—
Do. (Large) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	white) „ ...	—	—	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	—
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain)	—	—	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	—	—
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal „ ...	Control	Selling	„ „ 2	—	—
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.	Price	Price	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	—
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalai per seer ...	—	—	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	—
Do. (cut) „ ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Arabar „ ...	—	—	PEAK FREANK BISCUITS.		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chola „ ...	—	—	Glaxo „ ...	—	—
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ ...	—	—	Assorted Creams ...	—	—
Brand (White or Brown)	—	—	Khasari „ ...	—	—	Golden Puffs „ ...	—	—
1 lb. each ...	0 14 0	—	Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	—	—	Barley Sugar (English)	—	—
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0	—	*Salt ...	—	—	per lb. ...	—	—
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6	—				Barley Sugar (Indian)	—	—
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0	—	Cocogem—			per lb. ...	—	—
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0	—	1 lb. tin ...	—	—	Assorted Patties per doz.	—	—
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. „ ...	—	—	Jacob's Cream Crackers	—	—
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. „ ...	—	—	per tin ...	—	—
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	—	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	—	—	HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Overland „ ...	—	—	Castor Oil ...	—	—	Marie 2 lb. tin ...	—	—
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	—	*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0	Selling	Nice 2 lb. tin ...	—	—
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }	—	—	„ „ „ No. 2	—	Price	Petit Beurre tin ...	—	—
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Cheese „ ...	—	—
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	Control-	Gem „ ...	—	—
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	led	Gem Iced „ ...	—	—
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	rates.	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...	—	—
			No. 1	—	—	Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ ...	—	—
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	—	Marie „ ...	—	—
			No. 2	—	—	Milk „ ...	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 8 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre " "			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School " "						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot " "			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water " "			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological " "			Red do. do. "			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. "			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. "			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	8 8 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (Australia n)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
Derezke per packet	0 2 0		O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
Boissor per pkt.		0 8 0	Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capetan Navycut per 1/2	0 4 0		DUST TEA			per tin		
" (magnum)			Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Gold Flake per packet			Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Green	0 8 0		Red Knigh Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Coccoa 1 lb. packet		8 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisursted Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Do. "Planters" per			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
50		2 8 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		0 12 0
rettes per tin		0 0 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm		1 1 0
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
per packet		0 2 6	Do. 1/2 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butal 7	0 2 0 each.	Butal.
			Fruit's 3 & 7	0 3 0 "	Fruit.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 3 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 13 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	3 10 0
Chinshakkhar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoonut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
.. (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 8	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)		0 10 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	.. Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0	EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			.. (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoonut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa			Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 8	Pesta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			.. (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			.. (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion		0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
doo, Block "G" 3 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4. Mrs. Fanchubala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pons		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Block "H" 3, M/s Pure			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
Food Supply Corpn.			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Ltd Block "G" 6 and			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
Chatterjee Block "C"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
15 to 19, Lansdowne			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			
Market from 7 a. m.								
to 11 a. m. on usual								
working days.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th January, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RIOE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0		Safata 12—25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0		Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) "		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 2—4	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi) 12	6 0 0	8 0 0	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 12 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger "	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Patl Lemon each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladler finger per seer	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Kissan Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—20			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse "		
Patl Murshidabad per	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peara 8—16			Medium "	0 6 0	On.
seer			Pineapple Singapur each					
Do. Dist per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 4 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "	0 3 0	1 0 0	Do. Country each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 8	Control-
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Peaches			Java "		led shop
Cauliflower each		0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Peas Ranohi per seer		0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Do. Deshi "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0			
Beans "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour "	0 6 6	Control-
Squash "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta "	0 5 6	led shop
Tomato "			Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sujee		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana "	3 8 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
			Do. without shell	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large	8 0 0				
			Surdah Quaman per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	DAL		
			Water melon Goalando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi			Mug Dal "	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar "	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai "	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari "	0 10 0	
			Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	5—8		Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	1 0 0		Do. (khar)	0 12 0	
			Do. Shelled "	2 0 0		Mator		0 10 0
			Nut Ground "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Sharifa					
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay "	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Aligarh "			Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Dinapur "			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhanga "	3 0 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
			Mazafferpur "	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Bhaisa Ghee	4 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 8 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 14 0	1 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
			Rohi	1 4 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Small fish	1 0 0		" " Bulk		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	(White)	0 3 6	Control-
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 4 0	(Red)		
			Do. (large)			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Deshi (Boiled) ..		
Hilsa ...	0 13 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 8	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
Mutton ..	1 4 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0				
			Almond ..	0 1 6	0 3 0	DAL.		
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0		Arshar per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32 ...		0 8 0	Chana ..		
Fowl's eggs ..		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...		0 10 0	Masoor ..		
			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Bhanga ..		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree ..		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai ..		
Brinjal ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Biuli ..		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ..			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ..		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pears ..			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Mattor ..	0 2 9	
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	8 8 0	Salt ..		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Madras ..			COKE & COAL.		
Garlic ..		0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee ..			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Green Chilly ..		0 14 0	Do. Bhadwa ..			Coal ...	1 8 0	
Onion ..		0 12 0	Do. Sree ..			Fuel ..	2 0 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Potato (Nainital) ..		0 8 0	Milk ..		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET Rates quoted on the 18th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1 ..		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee ..		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 14 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown ..		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 5 0	0 8 0	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 5 0	
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...	0 6 0	
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " ..		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ..		
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) ..		
Beef per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	White ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Mutton ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Goat & Kid ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country) ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		FRUITS.			Golap Soru ..		
			Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
POULTRY & EGGS.			Alubokra ..			Sugar (Controlled) ..	0 7 8	
Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Fowl ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Chicken ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	Bael each ...			Cocoonut oil ..		
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arshar per seer ...		
			Grapes ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana ..		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor ..		
Fowl's eggs ..	1 12 0		Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ..		
			Do. (Martaban) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai ..		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli ..		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha ..		
Brinjal ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Bona) ..		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor ..		
Cauliflower ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) ..	0 2 9	
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Ghee Lakhee ..			Robinson's Barley ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ginger per seer ...		0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa ..			Jelly ..		
			Do. Sree ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 8		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ..					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " "	2 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
Poultry.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon " "	—	0 5 0				Algarh per lb.	3 8 0	—
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur " "	1 12 0	3 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	3 8 0	Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
FISH.			Apples	—	—			
Pona per seer	1 8 0	—	Figs per seer	3 8 0	—	BREAD		
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	1 4 0	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate " "	—	—	FLOUR.		
Bhangau	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Flour per seer	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoonut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Atta " "	0 6 0	0 6 6
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—			
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	RICE.		
Koi & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grape " "	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Banktulshi (Manja, per sr.	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Chinisakthar per seer	—	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khurban per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Deshi " "	—	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza " "	—	—	SUNDRINN.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Brinjal " "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lokote " "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Cocoonut Oil	—	1 5 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0			
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	DAL.		
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 8 0	0 2 0	Arabar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Chana " "	0 9 0	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 11 6
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 3 0	0 6 0	Bhanga " "	—	—
Ginger per seer.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khasaree " "	—	—
Garlic	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Mung (Hari) " "	—	—
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple	—	—	Do. (Sona) " "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Ladies finger " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Mattor " "	0 10 0	—
Onion " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Walnut " "	—	1 0 0	Salt " "	—	0 2 9
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Do. (Patna) " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	1 o. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—30	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Fulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
84	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
84 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36-36	0 2 0 "	
82 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 3 0 "	
87 "	0 6 0 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 280)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 1		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 2		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 3		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 4		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 5		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 6		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 7		Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent		" 36	0 4 0	Do	
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	West Range 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting good.
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	N. 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 36	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 77	0 5 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 79	0 5 0	Do
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 80	0 5 0	Do
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 81	0 5 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		Do.	" 82	0 5 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 84	0 5 0	Do
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 85	0 5 0	Do
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 86	0 5 0	Do
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 87	0 5 0	Do
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 89	0 5 0	Do
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 90	0 5 0	Do
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 91	0 5 0	Do
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 92	0 5 0	Do
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 93	0 5 0	Do
" 75	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-60	0 8 0	Do.	" 94	0 5 0	Do
" 76	0 6 0	Do.	" 61-64	0 8 0	Do.	" 95	0 5 0	Do
" 77	0 6 0	Do.	" 65-68	0 8 0	Do.	" 96	0 5 0	Do
" 78	0 6 0	Do.	" 69-72	0 8 0	Do.	" 97	0 5 0	Do
" 79	0 6 0	Do.	" 73-76	0 8 0	Do.	" 98	0 5 0	Do
" 80	0 6 0	Do.	" 77-80	0 8 0	Do.	" 99	0 5 0	Do
" 81	0 6 0	Do.	" 81-84	0 8 0	Do.	" 100	0 5 0	Do
" 82	0 6 0	Do.	" 85-88	0 8 0	Do.	" 101	0 5 0	Do
" 83	0 6 0	Do.	" 89-92	0 8 0	Do.	" 102	0 5 0	Do
" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 93-96	0 8 0	Do.	" 103	0 5 0	Do
" 85	0 6 0	Do.	" 97-100	0 8 0	Do.	" 104	0 5 0	Do
" 86	0 6 0	Do.	" 101-104	0 8 0	Do.	" 105	0 5 0	Do
" 87	0 6 0	Do.	" 105-108	0 8 0	Do.	" 106	0 5 0	Do
" 88	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-112	0 8 0	Do.	" 107	0 5 0	Do
" 89	0 6 0	Do.	" 113-116	0 8 0	Do.	" 108	0 5 0	Do
" 90	0 6 0	Do.	" 117-120	0 8 0	Do.	" 109	0 5 0	Do
" 91	0 6 0	Do.	" 121-124	0 8 0	Do.	" 110	0 5 0	Do
" 92	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.	" 111	0 5 0	Do
" 93	0 6 0	Do.	" 129-132	0 8 0	Do.	" 112	0 5 0	Do
" 94	0 6 0	Do.	" 133-136	0 8 0	Do.	" 113	0 5 0	Do
" 95	0 6 0	Do.	" 137-140	0 8 0	Do.	" 114	0 5 0	Do
" 96	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 115	0 5 0	Do
" 97	0 6 0	Do.	" 145-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 116	0 5 0	Do
" 98	0 6 0	Do.	" 149-152	0 8 0	Do.	" 117	0 5 0	Do
" 99	0 6 0	Do.	" 153-156	0 8 0	Do.	" 118	0 5 0	Do
" 100	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-160	0 8 0	Do.	" 119	0 5 0	Do
" 101	0 6 0	Do.	" 161-164	0 8 0	Do.	" 120	0 5 0	Do
" 102	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-168	0 8 0	Do.	" 121	0 5 0	Do
" 103	0 6 0	Do.	" 169-172	0 8 0	Do.	" 122	0 5 0	Do
" 104	0 6 0	Do.	" 173-176	0 8 0	Do.	" 123	0 5 0	Do
" 105	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-180	0 8 0	Do.	" 124	0 5 0	Do
" 106	0 6 0	Do.	" 181-184	0 8 0	Do.	" 125	0 5 0	Do
" 107	0 6 0	Do.	" 185-188	0 8 0	Do.	" 126	0 5 0	Do
" 108	0 6 0	Do.	" 189-192	0 8 0	Do.	" 127	0 5 0	Do
" 109	0 6 0	Do.	" 193-196	0 8 0	Do.	" 128	0 5 0	Do
" 110	0 6 0	Do.	" 197-200	0 8 0	Do.	" 129	0 5 0	Do
" 111	0 6 0	Do.	" 201-204	0 8 0	Do.	" 130	0 5 0	Do
" 112	0 6 0	Do.	" 205-208	0 8 0	Do.	" 131	0 5 0	Do
" 113	0 6 0	Do.	" 209-212	0 8 0	Do.	" 132	0 5 0	Do
" 114	0 6 0	Do.	" 213-216	0 8 0	Do.	" 133	0 5 0	Do
" 115	0 6 0	Do.	" 217-220	0 8 0	Do.	" 134	0 5 0	Do
" 116	0 6 0	Do.	" 221-224	0 8 0	Do.	" 135	0 5 0	Do
" 117	0 6 0	Do.	" 225-228	0 8 0	Do.	" 136	0 5 0	Do
" 118	0 6 0	Do.	" 229-232	0 8 0	Do.	" 137	0 5 0	Do
" 119	0 6 0	Do.	" 233-236	0 8 0	Do.	" 138	0 5 0	Do
" 120	0 6 0	Do.	" 237-240	0 8 0	Do.	" 139	0 5 0	Do
" 121	0 6 0	Do.	" 241-244	0 8 0	Do.	" 140	0 5 0	Do
" 122	0 6 0	Do.	" 245-248	0 8 0	Do.	" 141	0 5 0	Do
" 123	0 6 0	Do.	" 249-252	0 8 0	Do.	" 142	0 5 0	Do
" 124	0 6 0	Do.	" 253-256	0 8 0	Do.	" 143	0 5 0	Do
" 125	0 6 0	Do.	" 257-260	0 8 0	Do.	" 144	0 5 0	Do
" 126	0 6 0	Do.	" 261-264	0 8 0	Do.	" 145	0 5 0	Do
" 127	0 6 0	Do.	" 265-268	0 8 0	Do.	" 146	0 5 0	Do
" 128	0 6 0	Do.	" 269-272	0 8 0	Do.	" 147	0 5 0	Do
" 129	0 6 0	Do.	" 273-276	0 8 0	Do.	" 148	0 5 0	Do
" 130	0 6 0	Do.	" 277-280	0 8 0	Do.	" 149	0 5 0	Do
" 131	0 6 0	Do.	" 281-284	0 8 0	Do.	" 150	0 5 0	Do
" 132	0 6 0	Do.	" 285-288	0 8 0	Do.	" 151	0 5 0	Do
" 133	0 6 0	Do.	" 289-292	0 8 0	Do.	" 152	0 5 0	Do
" 134	0 6 0	Do.	" 293-296	0 8 0	Do.	" 153	0 5 0	Do
" 135	0 6 0	Do.	" 297-300	0 8 0	Do.	" 154	0 5 0	Do
" 136	0 6 0	Do.	" 301-304	0 8 0	Do.	" 155	0 5 0	Do
" 137	0 6 0	Do.	" 305-308	0 8 0	Do.	" 156	0 5 0	Do
" 138	0 6 0	Do.	" 309-312	0 8 0	Do.	" 157	0 5 0	Do
" 139	0 6 0	Do.	" 313-316	0 8 0	Do.	" 158	0 5 0	Do
" 140	0 6 0	Do.	" 317-320	0 8 0	Do.	" 159	0 5 0	Do
" 141	0 6 0	Do.	" 321-324	0 8 0	Do.	" 160	0 5 0	Do
" 142	0 6 0	Do.	" 325-328	0 8 0	Do.	" 161	0 5 0	Do
" 143	0 6 0	Do.	" 329-332	0 8 0	Do.	" 162	0 5 0	Do
" 144	0 6 0	Do.	" 333-336	0 8 0	Do.	" 163	0 5 0	Do
" 145	0 6 0	Do.	" 337-340	0 8 0	Do.	" 164	0 5 0	Do
" 146	0 6 0	Do.	" 341-344	0 8 0	Do.	" 165	0 5 0	Do
" 147	0 6 0	Do.	" 345-348	0 8 0	Do.	" 166	0 5 0	Do
" 148	0 6 0	Do.	" 349-352	0 8 0	Do.	" 167	0 5 0	Do
" 149	0 6 0	Do.	" 353-356	0 8 0	Do.	" 168	0 5 0	Do
" 150	0 6 0	Do.	" 357-360	0 8 0	Do.	" 169	0 5 0	Do
" 151	0 6 0	Do.	" 361-364	0 8 0	Do.	" 170	0 5 0	Do
" 152	0 6 0	Do.	" 365-368	0 8 0	Do.	" 171	0 5 0	Do
" 153	0 6 0	Do.	" 369-372	0 8 0	Do.	" 172	0 5 0	Do
" 154	0 6 0	Do.	" 373-376	0 8 0	Do.	" 173	0 5 0	Do
" 155	0 6 0	Do.	" 377-380	0 8 0	Do.	" 174	0 5 0	Do
" 156	0 6 0	Do.	" 381-384	0 8 0	Do.	" 175	0 5 0	Do
" 157	0 6 0	Do.	" 385-388	0 8 0	Do.	" 176	0 5 0	Do
" 158	0 6 0	Do.	" 389-392	0 8 0	Do.	" 177	0 5 0	Do
" 159	0 6 0	Do.	" 393-396	0 8 0	Do.	" 178	0 5 0	Do
" 160	0 6 0	Do.	" 397-400	0 8 0	Do.	" 179	0 5 0	Do
" 161	0 6 0	Do.	" 401-404	0 8 0	Do.	" 180	0 5 0	Do
" 162	0 6 0	Do.	" 405-408	0 8 0	Do.	" 181	0 5 0	Do
" 163	0 6 0	Do.	" 409-412	0 8 0	Do.	" 182	0 5 0	Do
" 164	0 6 0	Do.	" 413-416	0 8 0	Do.	" 183	0 5 0	Do
" 165	0 6 0	Do.	" 417-420	0 8 0	Do.	" 184	0 5 0	Do
" 166	0 6 0	Do.	" 421-424	0 8 0	Do.	" 185	0 5 0	Do
" 167	0 6 0	Do.	" 425-428	0 8 0	Do.	" 186	0 5 0	Do
" 168	0 6 0	Do.	" 429-432	0 8 0	Do.	" 187	0 5 0	Do
" 169	0 6 0	Do.	" 433-436	0 8 0	Do.	" 188	0 5 0	Do
" 170	0 6 0	Do.	" 437-440	0 8 0	Do.	" 189	0 5 0	Do
" 171	0 6 0	Do.</						

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudi.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 6	0 8 0	"						
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

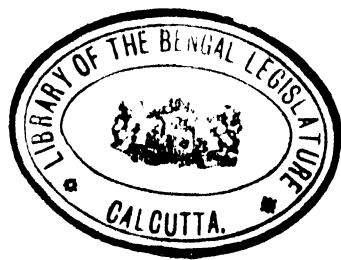
Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

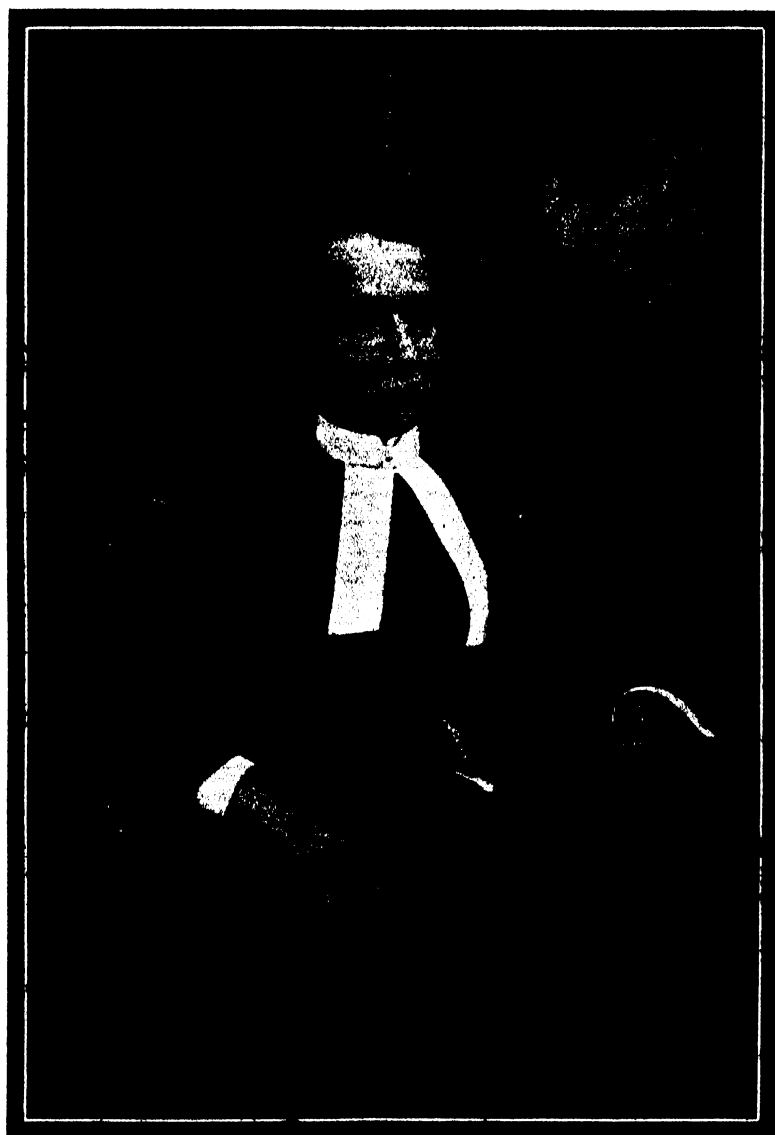
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.			
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 5 to 11	per day each. 0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-6 Onion-3-3	per day each. 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 0	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.





THE LATE SIR GOOROODAS BANERJEE

THE CENTENARY OF WHOSE BIRTH IS BEING CELEBRATED
IN CALCUTTA THIS WEEK

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 29th January, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

GOOROODAS BANERJEE

CALCUTTA this week is celebrating the centenary of the birth of a great Bengalee and a great Indian—Gooroodas Banerjee. A forgetful race of young people—the present generation—is unfamiliar to-day with his name and achievements. Along with many others they have cast him into the shades of oblivion. The Centenary Celebration Committee and its indefatigable Joint Secretary, our esteemed friend Mr. Gourimohan Mitra, are, therefore, to be sincerely congratulated on their noble attempt to resuscitate the revered memory of Gooroodas Banerjee by calling upon his countrymen to pay their homage to him on this memorable occasion. Very few deserve this honour better.

Gooroodas Banerjee belonged to a period when Bengal produced a race of giants—men distinguished in religious and social reform, in letters and law, in politics and public life. But even among them Gooroodas stood unchallenged. A distinguished scholar, a great lawyer, an ideal judge, a far-seeing educationist, a fervent patriot, Gooroodas Banerjee was a prince among men. For upwards of fifty years he held a place in the esteem and love of his compatriots unequalled by any of his contemporaries. There was none who was looked upon with greater respect and admiration. And how great was their respect and admiration will be realized when it is stated that the choice of absolute leadership of the "Swadeshi Samaj" projected by Rabindranath Tagore fell upon him when the Poet visualised and adumbrated his scheme for the reorganization of the Hindu community on the basis of constructive Nationalism. Rabindranath, who differed fundamentally from Gooroodas on his religious and social outlook, proposed that he was to be made the *Samaj-pati* (the "Leader of Society") with absolute powers. In the nobility of his character, in the purity of his life, in the steadfast manner in which he pursued the ideals he cherished, Gooroodas had indeed no peer.

The most tolerant of men, an unflinching and unbending independence of character and opinion marked Gooroodas Banerjee. Stern as steel in the cause of righteousness, he was sweet reasonableness personified. A more engaging, a more modest, and a more dignified personality was difficult to find. Though he occupied the highest position in the caste-hierarchy, no Brahmin was ever more free from caste-pride or prejudice than Gooroodas. He performed Brahminic rites as a matter of duty enjoined by

the Hindu scriptures, but he never felt that he was in any way a better man because of that. He was one of the most finished products of Western education, yet he held the culture of his country in deepest esteem and drank deep at its fountain. He was conservative in social matters but his conservatism was based on rationalism, not on blind faith. His was an integrated personality in the fullest sense of the term.

The life of such a man is a legacy to his country and race. Such lives represent what is best and noblest in our heritage,—an ideal and inspiration for centuries to come. May the memory of Gooroodas Banerjee, to which we offer our humble tribute, remain an abiding asset with his people.

Our Chief

We are glad to be able to announce that our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, is making steady progress towards recovery. He is still very weak.

Mr. S. M. Yaqub

The Bengal Government have appointed Mr. S. M. Yaqub, First Deputy Executive Officer of Calcutta Corporation, to perform, in the absence of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, the duties of the registering authority for the prepara-

tion and publication of electoral rolls of all constituencies for the election of councillors at the next general election.

Corporation Receipts

The Bengal Government have asked the Corporation to furnish them immediately with a statement showing separately the receipts of the Corporation from the consolidated rates and on other heads, month by month, during 1942-43 and the current financial year up to the end of December, 1943, and also the closing balance, with details, as it stood on December 31, 1943.

The Week In The Corporation

DEFECTS OF CALCUTTA RATIONING SCHEME

City Fathers' Scathing Criticism And Remedial Suggestions

THE food rationing scheme was discussed at the meeting of Calcutta Corporation held on Monday, January 24, when a set of resolutions was passed urging Government to take steps to remedy the defects in the scheme and to ensure its success.

The Corporation also drew the attention of Government to the "disappearance of rice and atta from the market" in the city and urged withdrawal of the latest official notification and restoration of the previous order regarding the maximum quantity of rationed food-stuffs which could be held in stock by a householder after the introduction of the rationing scheme.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Governments of Bengal and of India be informed that the form of rationing that is being arranged will prove a failure as the arrangement does not provide for (a) sale of articles daily to labouring and poor classes who cannot afford to purchase their quantities once a week, (b) sale of food to people who are new-comers, and (c) arrangement for the sale of the quality and type of rice and atta as suited to the consumer.

(2) That in view of the fact that thousands of persons have not registered their ration cards for want of proper propaganda and for difficulties in registering the cards, the Government should set up machineries at once to deal with the problem; simply advertising in newspapers and giving English talks on the Radio will not help.

(3) Thousands of persons who have registered have not got their cards yet as the Government wanted to finish distribution within a certain date in December.

(4) This Corporation draws the attention of Government to the situation created in the city of Calcutta by the disappearance of rice and atta from the market which has led to the starvation of many families, specially of the poorer sections of the city's population.

(5) This Corporation deplores the action of the Government in suddenly reducing the maximum limit of the rationed stock of rice and other foodstuffs to one-quarter of the original quota and calls upon the Government to cancel the latest notification and to restore the limit which was originally fixed.

(6) This Corporation regrets the action of the Government in refusing any ration for the offering of 'Bhogs' to Hindu deities and calls upon the Government to order the issue of the requisite ration so as not to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus.

(7) That the number of shops supplying rationed stuff should be increased and no discrimination should be made between Government shops and private shops in respect of allotment of holders of ration cards.

(8) This Corporation requests the Government to give similar facilities to those who take rice and atta as are being accorded to those who are taking leaven bread and for the purpose modify the order of sale of rationed articles after January 31, and filling of returns by all licensed shopkeepers by February 3 next.

The House adopted the resolutions.

A SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, who moved resolutions 1 to 8, said that the decision to supply ration once a week would cause great inconvenience to those who had neither money nor space to keep foodstuffs in their lodgings. There being no provision for newcomers and householders being allowed to stock only 14 seers of foodstuffs per adult, poor people would be badly affected. Was it possible, he asked, for poor people to go to hotels for their food?

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

In moving resolutions 4 to 7 by way of amendment, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that a very prominent British journal had administered a timely warning. In spite of the belated apology published by the local Government he believed there was a great deal of truth in what the *News Chronicle* said. The speaker thought that he was voicing the feelings of millions of people when he said that unless courageous initiative was shown and better administration ensured Calcutta and Bengal might go through another catastrophe. The speaker hoped that the new Governor would have the courage and initiative to tackle the food situation in the proper spirit.

Referring to the latest notification issued by Government fixing the maximum limit of foodstuffs which a householder could stock after the introduction of rationing, Mr. Chatterjee said that many poor families pledged all their belongings, their jewellery, to raise money for the purpose of buying foodstuffs allowed under the previous ordinance. And suddenly, they did not know why the latest notification had been issued without any warning.

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said that there were hundreds and hundreds of people in *bustee* areas who had not got their ration cards. He was told that in some parts of Tollygunge and other areas the maxi-

mum number of people who got their ration cards did not exceed 50 per cent.

Referring to the question of ration for Hindu deities, Mr. Chatterjee said that 74 per cent. of the population in this city were Hindus and there were many household deities who had been recognised as living juristic personalities by the highest tribunal. Ration for the deities was being asked not for the purpose of hoarding but for giving *Bhogs* the whole of which went to charities.

Urging the necessity of opening more shops for supply of ration, Mr. Chatterjee said that it was physically impossible for a Government shop to cater for 3,000 people a week. He suggested that more private shops should immediately be opened.

MR. J. N. SMART

Mr. J. N. Smart said that the defects referred to by Mr. Chatterjee, if true, were very serious and should be taken notice of by Government. Many among the Europeans had not yet been able to register their ration cards. He suggested that Government might be asked to postpone the date for enforcing rationing until they were sure that its introduction would not result in a great number of people being unable to obtain food.

MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that every scheme under the sun had its drawbacks. They should not be scared by the drawbacks but give the rationing scheme a chance. Destructive criticism at this stage would not help them.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee said that the *Bhogs* which were offered to the deities went to feed the needy. It was far from the mind of a Hindu to get ration in the name of the deity and utilise it for his own benefit.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" COMMEMORATION

Pledge Read Out And Meeting Adjourned

AS the House met on last Wednesday, January 26, Councillor G. B. Sett drew the attention of the Mayor to what he described as a matter of urgent and public importance. He then commenced reading out the pledge of independence as formulated by the Indian National Congress and finished it with the words "*Vande Mataram*."

Mr. Sett subsequently moved that the House be adjourned in commemoration of the Independence Day. The motion was seconded by Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed.

Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European group, wanted that his dissent to the motion for adjournment might be put on record.

The meeting was adjourned without transaction of any business.

THE PLEDGE

"We believe that it is an inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on exploitation of the masses and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever

the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

"We recognise that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. India has gained strength and self-reliance and marched a long way to Swaraj, following peaceful and legitimate methods and it is by adhering to these methods that our country will attain independence.

"We pledge ourselves anew to the independence of India and solemnly resolve to carry out non-violently the struggle for freedom till Purna Swaraj is attained.

"We believe that non-violent action in

general and preparation for non-violent direct action in particular require successful working of the constructive programme of khadi, communal harmony and removal of untouchability. We shall seek every opportunity of spreading goodwill among fellowmen without distinction of caste or creed. We shall endeavour to raise from ignorance and poverty those who have been neglected and to advance in every way the interests of those who are considered to be backward and suppressed.

"We know that though we are out to destroy the imperialistic system, we have no quarrel with Englishmen whether official or non-official. We know that distinction between caste Hindus and Harijans must be abolished and Hindus have to forget these distinctions in their daily conduct. Such distinctions are a bar to non-violent conduct. Though our religious

faith may be different, in our mutual relations we will act as children of Mother India, bound by common nationality and common political and economical interest.

"Charka and khadi are integral parts of our constructive programme for the resuscitation of the seven hundred thousand villages of India and for the removal of the grinding poverty of the masses. We shall, therefore, spin regularly, use for our personal requirements nothing but khadi and so far as possible products of village handicrafts only and endeavour to make others do likewise.

"We pledge ourselves to the disciplined observance of Congress principles and policies and to keep in readiness to respond to the call of the Congress whenever it may come for carrying on the struggle for the independence of India."

SIR GOOROODAS BANERJEE : 1844-1918

A Tribute To A Great Bengalee

[By PROF. PRIYARANJAN SEN, M. A., P. R. S., University of Calcutta.]

The name of Gooroodas has come down to us with a peculiar brightness: the mild Hindu who could speak out truths though hurting none, who revered tradition but interpreted it in a broad and liberal spirit, whose undoubted scholarship was matched by moral excellence and whose attainments never in the slightest degree cut himself off from his countrymen.

Six years after the birth of Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya and Keshabchandra Sen, Gooroodas was born in an orthodox Brahmin family. His father, a struggling clerk in a business firm whose grandfather came from nearabout Diamond Harbour, died when the boy was hardly three years old. Gooroodas's mother, therefore, had to do all the upbringing. She was the daughter of an Adhyapak attached to the Sanskrit College, and had a large share in shaping her son's character. She never encouraged any sloppiness in his mental and moral habit, and the son fully imbibed her teachings. He had a distinguished academic career: 1st in the First Arts Examination in 1862 in the University, 1st in the B. A. Examination in 1864, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College where he taught Mathematics and English; 1st in the M. A. Examination in 1865, then a teacher of Law and Mathematics in Berhampur—this sums up his academic career.

In 1872, due to the repeated desires of his mother, Gooroodas left Berhampur for Calcutta to practise as a Vakil in the High Court. He secured the Doctorate in Law in 1877, was appointed a Tagore Professor of Law in 1878 to lecture on the Hindu Law of Marriage and *Stridhana*, was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1879, a Syndic in 1886, and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1887.

In 1888 he was appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. He made it a point of duty to attend the Court regularly every day. His career as a judge was marked by learning and undoubted ability, independence of character, a high moral tone, and a uniform courtesy in his dealings with the members of the legal profession. After fifteen years on the Bench Gooroodas retired, the

grounds of retirement being not ill health, but a feeling that he had been there long enough and it was high time some one else should take his place. On retirement he received his Knighthood in 1904.

In 1890 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and he held the position for two terms (1890-93). He was the first Indian to be appointed Vice-Chancellor of an Indian University. It was during his tenure that elective franchise was extended, in however limited a fashion, to the graduates of the University for its Fellowship. He stood against the sinister move for confining education to the few, not spreading it far and wide to the masses of India. He took an active interest in the proceedings of the University, and stuck to the view that in educational ideals and practice there should be no complete break with the past. The University conferred on him its honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1908. His active interest in education found expression in other ways—through his books which included elements of Arithmetic and Geometry penned in the midst of a busy career, and personal instruction given, while he was a Justice of the Calcutta High Court, to a few students of Narikeldanga George High School, of which he was the President; he took an active part in the National Education movement and in the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, doing valuable spade work and giving important directions to the organisations.

These activities occupied him till the year of his death, 1918. He dwindled away, but it was the body, not the spirit. To the last moment of his life, he was ever alert attending even to the details of his forthcoming *Sradh*, and his last letter was written to convey a suitable reply to the Syndicate of the University thanking them for their concern over him.

A man of wide sympathies, always insisting on the moral standard to be observed in our valuation of life, a lover of tradition intent on making that tradition living, Gooroodas Banerjee has a message for us which we may not even now neglect. He was a happy blend of what Asia can give and Europe can teach.

GOOROODAS CENTENARY EXHIBITION

Opened By The Mayor Of Calcutta

An interesting exhibition of the works of the late Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, was opened by the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, at the Senate Hall on Wednesday afternoon, January 26, in connection with the centenary celebrations of his birth.

The exhibits included Sir Gooroodas's published and unpublished works, the manuscript of the many letters he wrote and received from many eminent men of his time and the articles of his personal use, including his walking stick and steel-framed specks. The University book containing the signatures of many eminent men of the East and the West who had been conferred the honorary degree of the University was also on view, while the portraits of 26 past Chancellors and 33 Vice-Chancellors of the University adorned the walls of the hall.

On behalf of the exhibition sub-committee of the Centenary Celebrations Committee, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee requested the Mayor to open the exhibition.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said that the exhibits bore testimony to the greatness of the man born so many years ago. It was a curious coincidence that Sir Gooroodas was born on January 26th which, many years after his death, had been declared as the Indian Independence Day.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das presided over another function at Sir Gooroodas Institute Hall. Mr. Harachandra Banerjee recited slokas from the Geeta and the Upanishads befitting the occasion.

Paying glowing tributes to the memory of the late Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy observed at a meeting of Sir Gooroodas Birth Day Centenary celebration at the Medical College in the morning of the same day: "If he was great as a jurist, as a judge or as an educationist he was certainly much greater as a man. His love for truth, his impartiality as a judge, his unimpeachable integrity as an administrator, his sweet reasonableness as a public man, his selfless devotion to duty, as a citizen, his championship of the cause of advancement of learning without expecting either official favour or popular applause, his humility though not at times unmingled with sternness of a real Brahmin, his filial devotion and above all his unshakable resolve to follow the path of justice and fairness in all spheres of life—contributed to the greatness of Gooroodas as a man."

Continuing Sir Bijoy said that Sir Gooroodas "combined imagination with practical reasoning and

strongly advocated utilisation of the knowledge and system of education of both of the East and of the West. His Note of Dissent to the Report of Lord Curzon's University Commission which proposed officialisation of higher education and disaffiliation of second grade colleges speaks a volume of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee's courage of conviction for maintaining the independence of our educational institutions. This was one monumental service he rendered to the cause of education in this country, when the entire system was faced with a serious crisis."

DR. U. P. BASU

The Principal of the College Dr. U. P. Basu who proposed Sir Bijoy Prasad to the Chair said that Sir Gooroodas Banerjee was a great Bengalee and a great Indian. During his life time he received numerous appreciations from many notable Europeans and Indians amongst whom were Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Carmichael and others.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

Any Violation Of Ration Laws Will Not Be Overlooked

Mr. Suhrawardy At The Press Conference

"Government's decision to introduce rationing in Calcutta on and from January 31, stands," affirmed the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister of Civil Supplies, at a Press Conference at the Bengal Secretariat, on Tuesday afternoon, January 25. He told the pressmen that the scheme of rationing that was going to be introduced in Calcutta was after the Bombay model.

The Bengal Government's decision to increase the combined weekly quota of rice and wheat or wheat products for an adult from $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers to 4 seers, was also announced by Mr. Suhrawardy.

Mr. Suhrawardy said that hitherto the quota was $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of which the maximum amount of rice that one could take was 2 seers, the balance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers being wheat products. One could also take his entire quota in wheat products, if he so desired. But Government had now increased the quota to 4 seers, raising the maximum of rice obtainable to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers and fixing that of wheat or wheat products, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

Besides, the Minister added, in the case of heavy workers they had made provision for subsidiary food in canteens. Most employers had agreed to give heavy workers supplementary food by opening such canteens.

On the question of registration of outstanding ration cards, Mr. Suhrawardy said that they had made enquiries into various reported difficulties regarding registration

of ration cards, and had found that there was very little substance in them. Government were not increasing the number of private retail shops, nor were they increasing their quota of 1,500 ration cards. Government stores were open to anybody who had not been able to register his card yet, no matter whether a particular store had exceeded the original quota of 3,000 or not.

The Minister warned that rationing was a social act of the Government and slightest consideration would not be shown to anybody who transgressed the ration laws. It should be noted that any violation of ration laws would not be considered by Government as a petty offence which could be overlooked. He particularly asked the people to observe the following basic rules:—

- (1) A person may not draw ration on the card of a person who is non-existent or who is absent from Calcutta.
- (2) A person may not draw ration for himself on two cards and
- (3) If a person is already in possession of a ration card he must not apply for another.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SENDING FOODGRAINS

As to increasing the categories of rationed articles, the Minister said that as soon as they were able to work the rationing scheme successfully and the retail shops or Government stores were running smoothly, it would not be difficult for them to put on the ration list any commodity by the rationing of which, they thought, the public would benefit, kerosene oil, dal and salt would be the next to be included, if necessary.

NO SALT FAMINE

Mr. Suhrawardy denied that there was ever any salt famine in Calcutta and added that the Government had one million maunds of salt in reserve, and he was going to put sufficient salt on the market.

Although it was pointed out to the Minister that long before the correspondent of a Calcutta paper from Delhi warned about the impending salt famine, scarcity was being felt in the city in respect of this commodity, Mr. Suhra-

STEPS TO RELIEVE SALT SHORTAGE

It is understood that the Central Food Department has now arranged for monthly imports of 20,000 tons of salt into Bengal from outside the country, supplemented by supplies from western India ports. Steps have also been taken to conserve stocks and control distribution of salt in Bengal. It is expected that these steps will relieve the salt shortage in certain parts of the province. Bengal's monthly requirements of salt are about 30,000 tons.

wardy maintained that salt disappeared from the market only after the publication of that item of news.

Later on, however, he admitted that there was temporary shortage of salt supply and that was "because we have not got the quantity of salt promised to us by the Government of India."

HINDU WIDOWS AND DEITIES

The Minister regretted that they saw no ground at present for altering their decision not to make provision in the rationing scheme for "bhog" (offerings to Hindu deities). In Bombay, he said, no provision had been made for religious purposes. When Bombay could carry on without such provision, why should not Calcutta?

The question of making provision of unboiled rice for widows was engaging the attention of Government, and they hoped that the supply of rice which they would be getting from the Government of India would mostly be unboiled rice.

BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES

Mr. Suhrawardy did not admit that there would be any difficulty for daily labourers purchasing weekly rations. The experience of the Government stores which had been functioning for some time past in bustee areas did not admit of such apprehension, he said.

The question of feeding people who would not be able to buy rations at the rates fixed at present and beggars and destitutes did not come under his department, said Mr. Suhrawardy replying to a

NO PROVISION FOR "BHOG"

The decision of the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta area, that no ration cards will be issued for "bhog" (offerings) to deities in Hindu households has been conveyed to the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in reply to the latter's communication on the matter.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at an emergent meeting held on Saturday, January 22, with Mr. N. C. Chatterjee in the chair deplored the action of the Controller of Rationing in refusing ration for 'bhog' or offering to Hindu deities and regarded it as "unwarranted interference" with the religious rights of the Hindus.

The Committee urged the Government of India to interfere and to order the issue of requisite ration for offering to Hindu deities.

question, adding that this was being considered by the department concerned.

LIMIT OF RATIONED STOCKS

Explaining the change in the previous order of Government fixing the quantity of foodgrains one could store, Mr. Suhrawardy said that immediately following the issue of the order fixing the quantity at 1 md. 16 srs. many people began buying pretty heavily.

The position was that those who had stocked more than 16 seers per head per adult and 8 seers per head per child, would have to secure a proper licence for the same.

QUALITY OF RICE

Regarding the quality of rice Mr. Suhrawardy said "we are trying to give good quality of rice. We have rejected quite a lot of the stock we had in hand. But you must realise that the Government of India have been sending these foodgrains and complaints if any should be made to the Government of India."

RUSH TO OBTAIN RATION CARDS

In connection with the introduction of rationing in Calcutta and in the municipalities of Howrah, Bally-Belur, Garden Reach, Behala and Tollygunge on January 31, during the past few days there was a rush to obtain ration cards and to register these with approved shops.

Many of the 400 approved private retail shops in Calcutta which had been allotted 1,500 customers each, had already been fully booked. But this could not be said of a number of the 440 Government stores each of which provided for

FOODSTUFFS ANTI-HOARDING ORDER AMENDED

From 1 md. 16 srs. To 14 srs. Only

The following 'Press Note' has been issued by the Department of Civil Supplies:—

"By an amendment of the Essential Foodstuffs Anti-Hoarding Order, 1944, the Government of Bengal have limited the maximum quantities of rationed articles which any householder in the rationed area may possess without a licence after rationing comes into force on the 31st January next, to quantities equivalent to 4 weeks' supplies which the householder and members of his household including servants will be entitled to receive against their ration cards.

Under present arrangements, the maximum quantity of rationed foodgrains per adult member will be 14 seers in all and per child between the ages of 2 and 12 years, 7 seers in all.

The maximum quantity in the case of sugar for adults as well as children irrespective of age will be one seer per head. The possession of stocks of rationed commodities in excess of the quantities specified above will be illegal, unless specially authorised by a licence issued by the Special Officer under the Controller of Rationing.

"The other provisions of the Order as embodied in this department 'Press Note', dated the 14th January, 1944, remain unaltered."

3,000 persons, and those who were experiencing difficulty in registering their cards with private shops, were advised to go to Government stores.

SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SHOPS NEEDED

In a communication addressed to the Controller of Rationing, the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce drew his attention to the complaints received by the Chamber that many persons particularly in Calcutta, have not so far been able to register their cards with any shop in their locality, either private or Government, on the ground that the full quota of these shops of both the categories has been filled. The Committee urges the authorities to open a sufficient number of shops to enable all ration-card holders to register themselves with one or other of the shops in their locality.

CENTRE'S ASSURANCE FOR ADDITIONAL SHOPS

"Trust, the Hindu Mahasabha will set an example in assisting the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta and illiterate people in making the rationing scheme successful," states a

telegram received by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha from Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, in reply to the former's telegram on the time limit for registration of ration cards and the number of Government appointed private retail shops.

Sir Jwalaprasad's telegram adds that the Controller will extend the registration time and license additional shops if necessary.

"Some misapprehension," says a Government Press Note, has been caused by the announcement that all ration cards must be registered by January 22. This date was fixed so that the 28½ lakhs of ration cards issued before the shops were opened for registration, should be registered as expeditiously as possible. It has never been intended that registration should be refused after this date, and, in fact, it is recognised that registration must be a continuous process to deal with new arrivals within the rationed area and with those who have, through one cause or another, received their ration cards late. It is hoped, however, that consumers who have received their cards will register them as promptly as possible and thus avoid a last-minute rush to the shops."

It is understood that the smaller eating-houses, generally visited by the poorer sections of the people, are being generously supplied with rationed articles in order that these might temporarily cater to the needs of those who may not have got their ration cards or completed registration by January 31.

PRICES OF RATIONED ARTICLES

Retail prices of rationed articles have been fixed as follows:—Per seer—rice—As. 6½, wheat—As. 4½; atta—As. 5 flour—As. 6; and sugar—As. 7. Bread—3 oz. loaf—one anna; ½ lb.—As. 2½ and 1 lb.—As. 5 each.

It is officially announced that the Government of India have decided that maximum prices in primary wholesale markets in British India should be fixed for *bajra* and *jawar*. These prices will be notified by provincial Governments.

As regards rice, provisional conclusions have been reached about the appropriate price levels of coarse rice, and Administrations are to be instructed to reduce the current prices to these levels before fixing statutory maximum prices.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE

A Press Note issued in connection with the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, says:—

The Ordinance applies to every article except foodgrains and such other articles as may be specially exempted by order. Under the Ordinance the selling price of an article must not exceed by more than 20 per cent. its landed cost (in case of an imported article) or its cost of production (in case of an article which is not imported.)

Under the Ordinance, cash memos must be furnished if the amount of purchase is Rs. 10 or more, and if the amount is less than Rs. 10 when requested by the purchaser.

Orders have already been issued bringing this provision of the Ordinance in force in all municipal areas of the province. Cash memos, however, need not be furnished for certain articles as may be specified. The articles so specified, for the time being, are vegetables, green or ripe, fruits, flowers, spices, fresh fish, meat which is not cured or frozen, eggs, milk and milk products except when sold in sealed containers. So far maximum prices have already been fixed in regard to leather, cigarettes and photographic materials. Fixation of maximum prices in respect of many other articles is under consideration of Government.

(Continued on next page bottom.)

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

PROGRESS OF ALLIED FORCES IN ARAKAN

Capture Of Villages

On the Arakan front light Japanese counter-attacks were made against bridges over the Magyi river between Kanyindan and Razabil South to the south and east of Maungdaw on January 20.

R. A. F. fighters of the Tactical Air Force, Eastern Air Command, intercepted a large enemy formation over the Mayu Peninsula on the morning of January 20.

Two further attacks were made on Razabil on the night of January 18—19. All these attacks were successfully repulsed as were heavier attacks at Windwin four miles north-east of Buthidaung. Good progress was made in an attack on a hill one mile north-east from Htindaw.

In the Arakan in the early hours of January 21, British Indian land forces occupied Sinohbyin, two miles north of Buthidaung and repulsed two subsequent enemy counter-attacks.

ACTIVITY IN MAUNGDAW AREA

On the Arakan front during the night of January 21, 22, there was slight activity in the Maungdaw area, which resulted in the capture of a small village by the Allied land forces.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE

The capture of a hill east of the Kalapanzin river has improved the Allied position on the left flank, where good progress has recently been made, so states an information from the Arakan front dated January 25.

IN THE CHINDWIN AREA

In the Chindwin area a number of Japanese were ambushed 26 miles south-east of Tamu and suffered severe casualties, says an Allied war *communiqué* issued from South-East Asia Command headquarters on January 26.

In the Hukawng Valley further slight advances have been made by American-trained Chinese troops. In the Arakan patrol activity continues.

15 TOKYO DISTRICTS TO BE EVACUATED

London, January 25.

Fifteen districts of Tokyo and eight of the industrial towns of Nagoya are to be evacuated, according to a Japanese decree quoted by the German news agency. The districts concerned are exclusively quarters near railway stations.

The German overseas news agency later said that the industrial areas expected to be included in the decree will be those of Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe and of Kiushiu, the most southernly island of Japan proper.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 295.)

Dealers of woolen cloth, articles and goods, of watches including clocks and time-pieces, and of imported books, magazines and periodicals have been directed by the Controller-General of Civil Supplies to mark sale prices on such goods exhibited or intended for sale, or when the marking is not feasible to exhibit on the premises a price list of articles held by such dealers for sale.

NEW POWER FOR PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

A new Rule 130-B in the Defence of India Rules now empowers any Presidency Magistrate or a First Class Magistrate specially empowered by a Provincial Government in this behalf, to impose a fine exceeding Rs. 1,000 for offences of hoarding foodgrains or other breaches of Food Control orders under Rule 81, says a *Press Note*.

FOOD CONSIGNMENTS TO BE ENDORSED

A Civil Supplies Department *Press Note* says that the Government have passed orders under the Defence of India Rules requiring all consignments of the undernoted commodities arriving at any of the railway or steamer stations in Calcutta and the industrial area to be endorsed in writing by the Director of Civil Supplies before being delivered to the consignee:—Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Atta, Maida, Suji, Rawa,

Bran, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley and Gram. Endorsements will be made by Khan Sahib Bazlur Rahman at the Directorate in respect of consignments arriving in Calcutta, Howrah, Shalimar, Ramkrishnapur and by the Sub-Divisional Officers within the respective jurisdictions in respect of consignments arriving at other stations.

Sale or transfer of railway or steamer receipts for consignments of specified articles is prohibited unless permitted by the Directorate of Civil Supplies by a written order.

RATIONING COMMITTEE OF WARD NO. 27

To Help Local Residents And Rate-payers

At a largely attended meeting of the leading rate-payers and citizens of Ward No. 27, presided over by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, a Rationing Committee was formed for that Ward to help the local residents and rate-payers in getting their Ration Cards duly registered with the approved shops. The Ward was divided into 17 sectors, and for each sector a local resident was elected to look into the necessary arrangements.

Any resident of Ward No. 27 finding difficulty in receiving his Ration Card or in registering the same, will please communicate with Mr. B. K. Banerjee, Secretary to the Ward No. 27 Rationing Committee, 23A, Sardar Sankar Road, Calcutta.

FOOD FRONT**NO SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN BENGAL NOW****Mr. Amery's Reply To Questions In Commons**

"AS a result of relief measures and the excellent winter rice crop there is now no general shortage of food in Bengal" said Mr. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Graham White (Liberal) on the food situation in India, in the Commons on January 20 last. He added, "The situation remains anxious as procurement and distribution of supplies have been rendered difficult by the shock to public confidence. In the Deccan scarcity conditions have practically disappeared though in Cochin and Travancore, the position is not yet satisfactory. Long-term measures which are being taken include Grow More Food campaign, vigorous enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order, improvement of the procurement machinery, price control, extension of urban rationing and continued prohibition of exports."

ONE MILLION FAMINE DEATHS IN LAST FIVE MONTHS

That day Mr. Amery answered a number of questions about India in the Commons. When Mr. Austin Hopkinson (Independent) asked if there was such a shortage of financial provisions for famine relief that subscriptions from Britain were necessary, Mr. Amery declared: "Subscriptions in Britain would not help to bring more food into India but they can very well help in after-care and provision of clothing, in looking after widows and orphans, and I certainly hope subscriptions in Britain will be forthcoming."

BRITISH FUNDS FOR INDIA**LONDON LORD MAYOR'S LETTER TO CALCUTTA'S MAYOR**

Funds have been started in various parts of Britain to raise money for relief work in India, according to a letter written by the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of Calcutta in reply to the latter's cable "on the tragic conditions in Bengal following the food crisis."

The Lord Mayor says that there is a "great wave of sympathy which the people of this country have felt for the distressed in India" and adds that they are endeavouring to put in hand at once further schemes.

He adds: "You may be assured that so far as I and the city are concerned, everything possible will be done to assist so pressing a cause."

Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Labour): "Mr. Amery has referred to urban rationing. Has it been found possible to do anything with rural rationing?"

Mr. Amery: "Not in any strict sense of the word but there have been allocations to villages wherever that has been possible and in that sense there has been rural rationing."

Long-term Rehabilitation Of Destitutes

Referring to another question on the Food situation by Sir William Davison (Conservative) Mr. Amery said: "Relief measures in regard to food distribution have now achieved the purpose. Medical relief and free distribution of clothing, blankets and cloth to destitute persons are being vigorously carried out and measures for long-term rehabilitation of destitute people are under consi-

deration by the Government of Bengal. I have no reason to believe that through shortage of labour or any other cause the season's harvest will not be completely gathered. Cholera and malaria are decreasing in Bengal but still present a more serious problem. There are still no reliable figures but the Government of India, on the basis of the present information, consider that the total abnormal mortality due to famine and to disease in the last 5 months of 1943 have not exceeded one million. I have no complete figures for the number of cases treated but by 28th December the military authorities Emergency Medical Organisation alone had treated 128,000 cases and nearly 1½ million cholera inoculations had been given."

NEWS CHRONICLE'S SCATHING CRITICISM

"In the House of Commons on Thursday (January 20) Mr. Amery had an unsatisfactory story to tell of the famine in India," comments the *News Chronicle* in its issue of January 22.

"Mr. Amery pointed out that the Government of India considers that 'the abnormal mortality due to the famine and to diseases in the last five months of 1943 has not exceeded a million.' There were no cheers in the House over this too complacent announcement. A million deaths in famine and its attendant diseases in five months in one corner of the British Empire: that is a horrible fact which must challenge alike our honour and our statesmanship."

After stressing the criticisms from the *News Chronicle's* New Delhi correspondent earlier in the week, the leader continues: "Not the least serious element in the situation is the continued reluctance of the Government of India to interfere. It is particularly disappointing after the hopes raised by the arrival of the new Viceroy."

"Mr. Casey, who has won reputation for efficiency and energy, will in a few days' time enter upon his new duties as the Governor of Bengal. Undoubtedly, he will be called upon to make without delay vital decisions on which the lives of the vast numbers of Indian citizens will depend."

"In the face of the supreme task of salvation for these despairing millions, all constitutional and political questions must be regarded for the time being as of trivial significance."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Mr. P. B. Mullick, Publicity Minister, Bengal, issued the following statement in the local papers of January 24: "It is surprising that in spite of the factual statement issued by the Government of Bengal answering the *News Chronicle* correspondent's misleading message that newspaper

should continue to make ill-informed comments on the Bengal situation and thereby disturb the process of psychologic recovery and restoration of confidence which is so essential at the present time. Bengal is now in a state of convalescence after its ordeal of 1943 and there are men on the spot whose own kith and kin have suffered and who are doing everything that is humanly possible to speed up the progress of recovery. The Government of the province is in the hands of such men and from Ministers down to the humblest officials in the Secretariat, as well as in the districts, all are working overtime in order to carry through multifarious measures designed to relieve sufferings and prevent a relapse. Recovery from the effect of the calamity which overwhelmed Bengal cannot, however, be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. But good progress is being achieved and constant vigilance is being maintained.

"From thousands of miles away the *News Chronicle* relies on hearsay diagnosis of Bengal's present symptom and prescribes panaceas like interference by the Central Government and the shelving of what it describes as 'constitutional and political questions'. It pretends to be a greater friend of 'the despairing millions' than representatives of those millions and the thousands of officials both British and Indian, who have given the better part of their lives in the service of the people of the province.

"At a time when the voice of controversy in India itself is comparatively hushed and we are trying to get on with the job this British paper invites a renewal of acrimonious exchanges by its ill advised comments. To that extent it injures the cause of those very people for whom it professes so much concern. I am afraid, the only people who benefit by such writings are the Axis propagandists, because they obtain from this source more materials for the propaganda than the actual situation in Bengal at present time could offer them. I request the British public not to be misled by these ill-informed reports and comments."

MR. AMERY'S MORTALITY FIGURES CHALLENGED

The Secretary of State for India Mr. Leopold Amery's figure of one million dead in the Bengal famine was contested by the Secretary of the India League, Mr. Krishna Menon, speaking at a Teachers' Conference in London arranged by the India League on Saturday (January 22).

The famous actress Dame Sybil Thorndike, said "If we British peoples fail—as I think we have failed so far—over the Indian problem we have put civilisation back. If we could realise—the majority of us and particularly that wonderfully slow moving body, Parliament—and acknowledge publicly that we have ever made a mistake it would be one of the greatest spiritual achievements we in this country have made."

The Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, said, "I am rather depressed at the complacency with which so many members of Parliament view the existing situation in India. They seem to assume that nothing more can be done or should be done. Another attempt should be made now to meet the situation."

TO PREVENT REPETITION OF FAMINE

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee's Scheme

New Delhi, January 24.

To prevent a repetition of famine and to secure the social and economic rehabilitation of the people of Bengal, certain suggestions were made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President, Hindu Mahasabha, in an interview to-day.

He said that there must be a well-co-ordinated scheme of relief based on local conditions and resources. Poor houses ought to be established for every group of villages which

would give food and shelter to those who were completely incapacitated and rendered homeless and also provide suitable work to others and pay them wages half in cash and half in kind.

There must simultaneously be a scheme for re-establishing special classes of people, now rendered peniless in their old trades and occupations.

Dr. Mookerjee added: "With the liability undertaken by the Government of India to feed Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area, and with the huge crop available for the rest of Bengal, there is absolutely no reason why people should still suffer or why there should be any food crisis in Bengal again in 1944. If that does happen the responsibility will lie heavily on the Government of India."

He paid a tribute to the work of the Army in arranging distribution. "On occasions planes had been used to transport much-needed medicines and such articles as blankets to wherever they were urgently required. What was most satisfactory was the way in which the Army secured the co-operation of all sections of people without distinction."

CALCUTTA RICE AGENT SENTENCED

Bareilly, January 24.

Mirza Abdul Wahab, agent of a Calcutta firm of rice dealers, was to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or three months' further rigorous imprisonment and his servant, Abdul Shakoor, to three months' rigorous imprisonment under the D. I. Rules for contravening the U. P. Foodgrains Control Order, 1943.

The prosecution alleged that between June 18 and August 18, 1943, accused bought 3,923 bags of rice in Bareilly and kept them without the District Magistrate's permission.

The entire stock of rice, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,68,000, was ordered to be forfeited.

Accused said that he had bought the rice with the humanitarian object of saving the starving population of Bengal.

The Magistrate remarked: "The plea of humanitarianism need deceive no one. Operators like Wahab are responsible for keeping back big stocks out of circulation thus causing great hardship to the public. They believe in making a fortune by selling only at places where they can get prices according to their wish, thus holding the public to ransom. Nothing but a deterrent sentence will meet the end of justice."—A. P. I.

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted two wholetime A.R.P. Officers for the Pulta and Tallah Water Works trained at the A. R. P. Industrial Staff School, Calcutta. The candidates should have experience in all A. R. P. matters and should be capable of organising and giving instruction to workers of these Waterworks in A. R. P. services (Wardens Service, Casualty Service, Rescue Service and First Aid Service). The training of all A. R. P. workers is to include Industrial Training 1st, and 2nd Stage, Team Training and Combined Training and is to provide for efficient grounding and regular exercises. They should also be capable of organising Fire Fighting Parties and Stirrup Pump Parties. Pay Rs. 200 each per month inclusive of Dearness Allowance plus Rs. 40 House Allowance. The posts are purely temporary. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 4th February, 1944.

P. C. BOSE,
Special Officer,

27th January, 1944.

Pultra & Tallah, Water Works.

CALCUTTA FIFTY YEARS AGO



From an old photograph. By courtesy of Mr. R. V. Roy

CORNER OF CHITPORE ROAD AND GREY STREET

*Special Article***Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—III****The Town And Its Amenities**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN describing the general appearance of the town during the Nineties (1890—1899), I will first ask the reader to remember these big facts, viz., that Calcutta was still the Capital of India, that the Calcutta Improvement Trust had not yet come into existence, and that the age of motorized transport had not yet arrived. The removal of the Capital to Delhi did not take place until 1911, and Bengal (and therefore Calcutta) was still under a Lieutenant-Governor who resided in Belvedere, while the Viceroy and Governor-General resided in Government House. (In England, good old motherly Queen Victoria was still reigning throughout the decade, and the Diamond Jubilee of the 60th year of her reign was celebrated in 1897). The population of Calcutta was less than one-fourth of what it is now. According to the census of 1891, the population was 6,82,000, and even ten years later, at the census taken in 1901, it had risen only to 8,47,000. The Improvement Trust had not come into being, and therefore its operations, which have since drastically changed the appearance of the city, were still in the womb of futurity. The only big road-project carried out during the Nineties was the opening out of Harrison Road, connecting the two main railway termini of Howrah and Sealdah. It was originally named Central Road, and later changed to Harrison Road, after Sir Henry Harrison, Chairman of the Corporation from 1881 to 1890. On the subject of roads, in the period I am describing, stone-metal was mainly used on roadways, and asphaltum or tar-macadam had not yet come into use, while the footpaths were still good brown earth, not concrete-paved. Street watering was still done by *bhistis* or water-carriers, who filled their leathern *mussacks* at the roadside standposts and scattered the water, or by means of horse-drawn water-carts, which had a perforated pipe behind, from which the water flowed out in a thin cascade.

There was only a single Municipal Market, viz., the Hogg Market, and private markets, most of which still exist, catered for the people of Calcutta. Fruits, vegetables and supplies from other and distant Provinces did not come into Calcutta in such large quantities as they do now. For example, mangoes from Darbhanga, Benares etc., came in limited quantities while mangoes from the outlying Bengal Districts such as Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, etc., were available in larger quantities than now. The numerous varieties of mangoes from South India were unknown. In recent times, not only dried fruits like raisins, figs, etc., but large imports of fresh fruits which grow only in cold climates such as apples, pears, peaches, have been made possible by the use of "refrigerated vans" in railways, and now-a-days we get fresh grapes in bunches, which come from far distant Peshawar or Chaman. In those days, grapes could only be obtained packed in small, round white-wood boxes, with the grapes laid out inside on padded layers of cotton. A box

cost 5 or 6 annas and contained 10 to 15 grapes. Now-a-days, Marketing Boards have been set up in many provinces which, with improved railway facilities, allow of large consignments of fruits, vegetables, etc., being sent to Calcutta. For example, Darjeeling vegetables such as cabbages, squash, beans, tomatoes, etc., available about July-August in Calcutta were unheard of in those days.

The improved building methods and designs made possible by the use of re-inforced concrete in various forms had not yet come into prominence, nor was steel in the form of joists and frames so largely used for building as now. Ordinary brick and mortar, and wooden beams and rafters were the mainstay in the construction of houses. Some examples of the architectural fashions of the pre-concrete age, which date back at least 60 or 70 years may still be seen in the Elliot Road, Ripon Street, etc., locality. The house frontages have a small portico supported on thick, round pillars, the upper space between the pillars being filled in with green-painted wooden *jhimils* to keep out the sun and rain. . . . The large mansions of three, four or five storeys, or huge blocks of residential flats had not made their appearance. There were dense clusters of *bustees* scattered all over the town, most of which have gradually disappeared and been replaced by imposing mansions or ranges of shops, but many *bustees* still survive to disfigure Calcutta. Some have a surprising longevity and as an example, I may point out the bustee at the north-eastern corner of the junction of Wellesley Street and Surendranath Banerjee Road, which has existed in the same static condition for at least the past 50 years, with its dingy "tea-shops," dirty gunny *purdahs*, wood-fuel shops, etc. . . . Besides *bustees*, there were innumerable narrow, dingy and dark lanes and gullies, with houses and huts crowded together higgledy-piggledy, many of which have been since wiped out of existence by the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. . . . During the period I am describing, Bhowanipur was full of jungly patches, gardens, open drains and numerous unsavoury tanks in various stages of decay. South Calcutta, i.e., the region south of Bhowanipur up to the extreme south border of the city, which now boasts of clean new roads and beautiful mansions and houses, then consisted of swampy land, paddy-fields, clusters of mud huts and villages, with palm and coconut groves and tanks innumerable, traces of some of which still remain in localities not yet built up. I have a recollection, as a boy, of going with my father to Dhakuria railway station, and my impression is of a bare platform bordered with knee-high grass infested with leeches (which I then saw—and felt—for the first time in my life), surrounded by gloomy jungle and patches of arable land.

As I have already remarked, the motorised age had not yet arrived. The use of electricity for household lighting and other purposes began only about the end of the decade. (The domestic sup-

ply of electricity began in 1899, and electric tram-cars first ran in 1901). Only a very few private motor cars were to be seen on the roads, while taxicabs, motor-trucks or vans, and rickshaws had not yet appeared. The only public conveyances were horse-drawn tram cars, "ticca-ghurries" (hackney carriages), and in the Indian quarter of the town, "palkis" (palanquins). The last named were used only by *purda* ladies or elderly people for going short distances. The Tramways Co. had depots or stables for horses in various parts of the town, for changing horses during the run, while at some street corners, syces used to stand with spare horses to help in turning the curve of the road. The cars were merely platforms on wheels, with rows of seats clamped on, nothing like the luxurious cars we now ride in, with cushioned seats, glass windows, and fans. The modern reader will get an idea of how these cars ran, from the following lines of verse which appeared in 1894 in the "Indian Daily News":—

"Hai, bandho, bandho!" loud I bawl
 "Ek dum si, khubberdar!"
 The horse suspends its sickly crawl,
 I occupy the car.
 The driver jerks, the coolies shove,
 The Baboos shout out "maar"
 But hang me if all this will move
 The Dhurrumtolla Car!

As regards hackney carriages, many specimens still survive in all their pristine glory yet, and no description is necessary. At this period, wealthy people, both Indian and European, drove out in state or for evening drives in horse-drawn equipages such as landaus, landaulettes, barouches, etc., while office or business people rode in office jauns and brownberries, doctors visited their patients in broughams, and smart, sportive young men drove their own dog-carts or "tuntums."

On the aspect of public entertainments, the citizens who wanted a few hours' amusement or escape from boredom, had to depend on Theatres, of which there were four in the Indian quarter (The Star, Minerva, Classic and Royal Bengal) and two or three in the European quarter. Numbering and reservation of seats were unknown, and you had to get there very early to secure a good seat. Ladies of Indian families never sat in the male auditorium as they do now, and were relegated to separate "zenana" seats, generally at the topmost storey of the house, and were shielded from the vulgar gaze by a net screen. . . Among mechanical forms of entertainment, the Edison Phonograph came to Calcutta late in the decade, but its price made it only available to the rich. The records were of cylindrical shape and greyish-white in colour, and a huge box was required to keep a few dozen records. The gramophone with its flat disc records came later, and the Radio was still in the womb of futurity. . . There were no Cinema houses in Calcutta—believe it or not!—for the very good reason that "moving pictures" were just in process of being made in the West, and it was towards the end of the decade (1897—98) that two enterprising Bengali brothers named Hiralal Sen and Motilal Sen founded the "Royal Bioscope Co." in Calcutta, and imported films from foreign countries for exhibition. I have some recollection of films occasionally being shown as an extra attraction along with dra-

matic performances at the Classic Theatre in Beadon Street, which was run by the actor-manager-playwright Amarendra Nath Dutt.

I will conclude with a few isolated facts showing the difference between the Calcutta of half a century ago and the Calcutta of to-day. First, the Time Gun was fired from the Fort twice daily, at 1 p.m. and again at 9-30 p.m. Second, access inside the Fort was allowed freely to the public during the day time, and I have in my boyhood been inside several times with my father, just for "sight-seeing," though there was nothing much to see. The English sentry at the gate wore a red coat, and I may mention that the use of "khaki" for soldiers' dress began at the end of the decade (during the South African or Boer War, 1899—1901). Third, the Eden Gardens were the promenade in *excellis* for the *elite* and the wealthy citizens of Calcutta, both European and Indian. Every evening a band played in the Band-Stand, and the grassy walk beside the Bandstand was strictly reserved "for Europeans only." No Indian could encroach within that charmed circle and might even be hustled out by the vigilant police if found trespassing. There is no band now, no reserved promenade, no serried rows of smart and showy equipages with high-stepping horses and jingling harness standing on the roadway while their masters "took the air." All has been changed.

[Note:—The accompanying illustration shows a corner of "Calcutta 50 years ago." Like many other parts of the town, this corner has also undergone drastic changes. The shop for sale of "country-born wine" at the extreme right, from which a muffled up figure is seen coming out, has given place to a large mansion housing many "country-born" people in its upper floors, and ranges of shops on the ground-floors, for the sale of diverse kinds of "country-born" goods.—B. V. R.]

CIVIC ADDRESS TO A JOURNALIST

MR. S. A. BRELVI HONOURED BY VELLORE MUNICIPALITY

Vellore, January 14.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, was presented with a civic address by the Vellore Municipal Council to-day.

The address stated that Mr. Brelvi had now been made "the architect, preserver and the voice of the Fourth Estate in India."

Replying to the address Mr. Brelvi said that he was glad to visit the historic town of Vellore which he always remembered since it was the place where some of the national leaders were kept in jail. He asked the Council to strive for the release of the leaders.

Referring to the remark in the address that the Press was the Fourth Estate, Mr. Brelvi said that in democratic countries like England and the United States the press was the guardian of the liberties of the people. But in a country like India which was still striving to attain freedom the Press was a very potent instrument for securing their liberties. True democracy and a Free Press went together. On behalf of the Press he gave the assurance that the Press would always do whatever lay in its power to see that this country was free as soon as possible.

Health & Hygiene

Health Aspects Of Physical Education—I

[BY CLAIR V. LANGTON, DR. P.H., Director of Physical Education, Oregon State College, U. S. A.]

THE programme of physical education has been widely accepted and has received generous support. There is little question that this support has been justified on the basis of the contribution that the profession has made in the field of education.

Specifically, physical education has consciously or unconsciously contributed much to the health and well-being of the school child. The programme of muscular activity, carefully adapted to age groupings, has undoubted physiological significance; no less significant are the contributions made also in the fields of social and mental health.

In view of modern trends and developments in education, however, these contributions, worthwhile as they are, clearly are not substantial enough. The reorganization of the elementary and secondary school curricula has indicated that no longer may old subject matter categories and fields make their greatest contribution towards social intelligence without themselves being reorganized.

Reorganization in our field has taken place. The old conception of physical education has been superseded by a larger, more comprehensive programme that includes not only physical education but school health service, hygiene instruction, safety education, and many phases of school sanitation.

In view of the foregoing, can physical education, both in teacher training and in practice, remain the narrow specialty of yesterday in defiance of changing social conditions, school reorganization, and requirements imposed upon it by the educational administrator?

The answer to this problem, which is a challenge to physical education, must come from the profession itself. Pertinent questions are: Is physical education ready for a comprehensive health programme? Will physical education render more than half-hearted service to such a programme? Will it attempt to inform itself regarding the content and place of a health programme in the educational curriculum?

In answering the first of these three questions, "Is physical education ready for a health education programme?" the answer at the present time would have to be "No." Although the superintendents and principals have already more or less decided in practice, and justly so, that physical welfare activities will be co-ordinated and administered by an already existing organization (*i.e.*, physical education), it is evident that the present preparation of the physical education teacher is not broad enough to carry satisfactorily the entire programme. This means not only that health education work suffers materially, but also that the prestige of physical education itself suffers in the eyes of the superintendents and principals who see failure in physical education because of inability to put on what they as administrators feel is a well-rounded physical welfare programme in view of the organization they have created. Physical education will not be ready for a health education programme until a material part of the physical education curricula is set aside to give this

particular training. At least 20 per cent of the work, in addition to the basic fundamental scientific courses, is necessary to give a minimum approach to the field of health education and an adequate appreciation of its worth. When physical education gets out of its present water-tight compartmental type of offering, and cuts across related co-ordinate fields, then and only then, will it be ready to assume the responsibilities for this additional work which has been forced upon it more or less by educational administrators.

The second question, "Will physical education render adequate service to a health programme?" again reflects the opinion, training, and environmental influence of the physical education teacher. It is quite evident that we lend only lip service to health in our physical education programme, as the educational administrator himself is doing. Though it is listed first among the objectives of education, even a casual survey of school systems will indicate very definitely that it is not first in actuality. *The Journal of Health and Physical Education* gives generous support to health education through its articles and editorial columns, but to develop an adequate, worth-while programme in this field requires more than the reading of articles of information and expressions of opinion. Of interest in this connection is the recent amalgamation of the American Physical Education Association with the Department of School Health and Physical Education of the National Education Association. It is expected that this affiliation will help to bring school physicians, nurses, health education teachers, and physical education teachers into one organization, and that physical education will thereby become more interested in the school health programme because of the influence of these other groups.

The third question, "Will physical education attempt to inform itself regarding a health programme?" depends upon the leaders of the physical education profession. They must analyze and interpret the convictions and wishes of the education profession in general. In addition, they should inform themselves relative to the contribution that the health educator can make to general physical welfare, if not to physical education. A definite attempt must be made to understand health education and the training necessary to prepare teachers adequately in this phase of educational activity. Nothing effective in the way of results will be obtained until a thorough basic training is given in this field. At present teacher-training institutions are reluctant to give up any of the professional works in physical education to make room for subject matter which is often regarded as belonging to another and unrelated field. If physical education makes an honest effort to study and understand the field of health as related to the problems of general education, there is little doubt that much good will result from such an effort.

(To be continued.)

Engineering

Safety Of Electrical Installation In India

[By G. S. MITTER, A. M. A. E.]

IT is time that we should put our heads together to make the electric installation of our houses safe and our lives secure, when the Government and the Electric Supply Companies failed to do so.

Electrocution has become a frequent occurrence where there is an A. C. supply for domestic purpose at 220 volts.

200 volts A. C. as we get the supply is not like 220 volts D. C. supply. It is the average pressure of electric current of 220 volts and the maximum instantaneous pressure is 312 volts nearly, which causes death or permanent disability.

A few expert opinions are cited below :—

"Most continental Electrical Engineers certainly regard 200 volts alternating current as much too dangerous for domestic and rural use. In Europe and North America also less than half this pressure is generally used, and the gain in efficiency resulting from the adoption of the higher pressure is not considered adequate compensation for the increased risk." Even our own factory statistics point in the same direction. There has been a notable increase in the proportion of fatal accidents corresponding to the more general use of A. C. at or around the standard voltage. Failing the introduction of effective control over wiring and appliances in this country there are bound to be occurrences which form useful propaganda for a rival industry as a result of a large extension of domestic and rural electrification at 230 volts A. C. (*The Electrician*, March 6, 1931.)

Colonel R. E. Crompton, M. I. E. E., writing in *The Electrical Times* for March, 1931, states :— "That the introduction of 220 volts A. C. into rural areas abroad has been attended with disastrous results, and that this is not too strong a word will be agreed by all who have studied the question."

Dr. Alfred Ekstrom, M. I. E. E., states :— "In view of the fact that experience in Sweden has shown that the number of fatal accidents caused by 220 volts A. C. to earth (calculated per million inhabitants connected at each voltage), it was considered inadvisable, in spite of the technical advantage, to use the higher voltage."—*The Electrician*, August, 1930.)

The Chief Electrical Inspector and Adviser to the Government of Bengal warns :— "With the extended use of alternating current, real danger to life must result." (Annual Report of the Administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in Bengal, by Mr. S. W. Redclift, M. I. E. E., M. I. E., (India), Electrical Adviser and Chief Electrical Inspector, Bengal, for the year, 1930).

We find that the accidents at 220 volts A. C. are about 10 times those at 110 volts A. C. (*The Electrical Times*, London, 1931).

With the extended use of 230 volts A. C. unless adequate precautions are adopted, specially in unskilled hands, the number of accidents will certainly increase, but Mr. Stevens may be justified in taking risk in oriental countries where life is not so highly valued. (P. 789, *The Electrical Times*, London, April, 1931).

It will be seen that for lighting for consumers the voltage used in practice is, in 410 of the biggest cities in the world, 110 volts A. C. or 220 volts D. C. Amongst them a few are as follows :—

Paris in France and the whole of France, 110 volts.

Rome in Italy, 110 volts.

Madrid in Spain, 110 volts. A. C. and D. C.

New York, Chicago, the whole of U. S. A. and of Canada, 110 volts.

Tokyo and the whole of Japan, 100 volts.

Antwerp in Belgium, 110 volts.

Rumania, 110 volts.

Colombo, 110 volts.

Mexico, 115 volts.

Mukden and the whole of Manchuria, 110 volts.

Berlin in Germany uses 220 volts D. C.

To-day practically the whole of the domestic and general lighting load (in U. S. A.) supplied at 110—120 volts to earth, and following this development most States prohibit by ordinance of one kind or other, supply for such purposes at a higher value than 150 volts.

Every electrician knows that the use of 110 volts A. C. for domestic purposes does not give us absolute safety and for this, lower A. C. volts or D. C. system have been advocated. Lower A. C. voltages are used for safety.

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During the period 1911 to 1921, Scott Ram reported only 6 deaths from contact with 250 volts D. C. or less (1 from shock, and 5 from burns), whereas during the same period he reported 150 cases of deaths from contact with 250 volts A. C. or less—a period when, in the main, alternating current system was in common use.

In England and in foreign countries :

- (a) The charge to private, public and bulk supply is scarcely twice the cost of production and, therefore, the public enjoys the benefits of the undertakings.
- (b) The supply company profit is limited by law (*Vide E. & S., the law relating to Electricity by C. M. Knowles, P. 28*).
- (c) Surplus profits go to ameliorate the public works and institutions.
- (d) Municipal undertakings directly benefit the public.

In India :

- (a) The charge to private, public and bulk supply is from 10 to 25 times the cost of production.
- (b) The supply company's profit is unlimited and unrestrained.
- (c) Surplus profit goes to capitalists and foreigners, except in the case of State and Municipal power plants, such as at Cauvery, Kashmir, etc.
- (d) There is seldom any such municipal undertaking to benefit the country.

Prof. Bhim Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., B.L., B.Sc., M.I.E.E., M.I.E.E. (Ind.) of Benares Hindu University has thoroughly discussed the dangers of 220 volts A. C. supply in his pamphlet "Economy and Safety of Electric Installation in India." He has suggested eleven recommendations out of which let me quote two :—

- (i) "The distribution should preferably be by continuous current at not more than 220 volts, but if alternating current distribution is unavoidable in residential quarters it should be done at 110 volts."
- (ii) "The use of special Transformers from 110 volts to 24 or 42 volts should be made compulsory in case such as those of bath rooms and garages, etc."

Naturally the questions come to our minds :—

Who are responsible for introduction of 220 volts A. C. which is as good as laying death-traps in our homes or spreading land mines around us? Are there no remedies?

To my mind the responsibility lies at the door of :—

(1) Those persons whose interests are in Electric Supply Companies, who care more for their profits than the lives of the innocent people.

(2) Those legislators, who are perfectly ignorant of the nature and characteristic of the electric current which they have introduced and enacted to be safe in law.

(3) The advisers to the Governments who have justified this crime, I should say, and advocating to continue and multiply the same still.

(4) The general public who suffers this wrong and injustice and allow this unfair practice throughout the length and breadth of our motherland.

The following remedies may be suggested to get rid of the evils attached to the A. C. system.

(1) To appeal, in the name of humanity, to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Their Excellencies the Governors of all provinces, the Princes of the Native States, and all ministers, men and bodies in power and position, the press, the mouth-piece of the people, and all who are willing to save innocent lives from being electrocuted to combine to eradicate the evil of 220 volts A. C. Supply.

(2) To move the legislators to adopt the suggestion of 220 volts D. C. or 110 volts A. C. supply and pass necessary Act and modify the Indian Electricity Act accordingly. For this there must be non-official technical experts in Legislature.

(3) (A) The Government Electrical Inspectors, who are the sole responsible officers in charge should investigate how far it is safe and advisable to allow license of supply of 220 volts A. C. and consider the other questions from the point of view of the public who being absolutely innocent about such technical matters, depend entirely on their judgment on good faith.

(B) They should strictly adhere to Rule 48 of Indian Electricity Rules.

As an Electrical Engineer I suggest some important points for the safety of the electric installation at our homes which will be found useful :

(1) (A) "Earthing" all the metallic covers of the switches, distribution boards and wires and portable appliances etc., quite effectively and properly and to check them at least once a year.

(B) "Earthing" properly the pipes for water and gas, corrugated tin of the shed and iron structures with tubewell or any other earth plate or earth pipe.

(2) Providing an iron-clad switch at every floor or flat to cut out the main current instantly in case of danger. This may be operated even by a child if a string is tied and hung from its handle.

(3) Using 3-pin plug controlled by a switch and non-metallic things, particularly in the A. C. area.

(4) Avoiding damp by all possible means to the electric installation.

(5) Not using cheap things and unskilled and unlicensed labour. Entrusting the work in the hands of a licensed and qualified contractor.

(6) Knowing how to detach any person from the live wire or part of the installation in case of danger and to revive to normal condition.—*Journal of the Association of Engineers.*

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Calcutta News & Views

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

ASSUMES OFFICE ON JANUARY 22

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey assumed office as Governor of Bengal on Saturday morning, January 22. In the Throne Room of Government House at Calcutta the oaths of allegiance and of office were administered to Mr. Casey by Sir Harold Derbyshire, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. The Chief Minister and other members of the Bengal Cabinet, Judges of the High Court, the Mayor of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, and other high civil and military officers were present at the function.

In the wig and scarlet robes of his high office the Chief Justice handed over copies of the oaths to Mr. Casey who affirmed them, Bible held aloft in right hand. Mrs. Casey was present at the function. A salute of 17 guns from the ramparts of Fort William announced the assumption of office by the new Governor, after which high civil and military officers were presented to His Excellency and Mrs. Casey.

GOVERNOR MEETS PRESS

The intention to make short aerial tours of distressed areas of Bengal in his own plane which he had brought out from the Middle East, was expressed by His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, when he and Mrs. Casey met several Calcutta journalists and war correspondents at an informal tea party at Government House on Monday, January 24.

His Excellency and Mrs. Casey made inquiries about conditions in Bengal and India generally and narrated their own experiences in the Middle East and elsewhere.

SIR RUTHERFORD GOES ON LEAVE

His Excellency Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bihar and Acting Governor of Bengal, was granted leave out of India by the Secretary of State, for urgent reasons of health from January 22, stated an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. He has left Calcutta.

SIR GOORODAS BANERJEE CENTENARY

Glowing tributes to the memory of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee were paid at a largely attended public meeting at the Asutosh Memorial Hall, Bhowanipore, on Sunday afternoon, January 23, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas presiding.

The meeting was the first of the series of public meetings to be held this week in connexion with the centenary celebration of the illustrious deceased.

Mr. Justice Biswas in paying tributes referred to Sir Gooroodas as a true leader of the nation, whose contributions to the building up of national life would remain a constant source of inspiration to the posterity. It was regrettable that it seemed that the younger generation was not fully conversant with the life and activities of this great man, and he felt the absence of an arrangement for educating the younger generation on the life and preachings of the great men of the land.

Dr. D. N. Maitra said that he felt happy to say that he along with a group of educationists had been able to establish an educational centre in Calcutta where education was being imparted in line with Sir Gooroodas Banerjee's ideal.

In the morning, the inauguration of the centenary week was initiated at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, where 'Kirtan', reading from the Vedas and other scriptures formed the chief items.

Mr. Devendra Nath Mookerjee who presided referred to the outstanding traits of Sir Gooroodas who lived a simple life with a high ideal.

THE LATE SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJI

The importance of compilation of a bibliography of Sarat Chandra's works was stressed by Dr. Kalidas Nag presiding over a public meeting held on Sunday afternoon, January 23, at the Baptist Mission Hall, College Square.

Dr. Nag invited in particular the members of the "Prajna Bharati", the association under whose auspices the function was organised, to take up the work in right earnest.

No steps had yet been taken, Dr. Nag deplored, to bring the general public and the students of the coming days in contact with the ideas and thought-currents Sarat Chandra had propounded in his works. Setting up of study circles which would discuss every aspect of his contributions, relating to society, politics and culture, was also imperatively called for.

Mr. Narendra Deb recalled the love and admiration Sarat Chandra had inspired among all those who came in contact with him. Endowed with a soft heart even the sufferings of animals moved him.

Mrs. Anurupa Debi spoke about the life Sarat Chandra used to lead in his youth while residing at Bhagalpur. For sometime he stayed as her guest. During that period he had attained wide popularity as a singer among the local Bengalee population.

"LENIN DAY" IN CALCUTTA

The Russians have been able to drive back the German invaders from their country because the Red Army is inspired by Lenin's ideals and the system of government, economic and social conditions he had established in Russia. This was stressed by speakers at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress in Calcutta on January 21 last in observance of "Lenin Day".

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, who presided, referred to Lenin's life-long toil for the uplift of the distressed and the downtrodden people of Russia.

Comparing Lenin to Mr. Gandhi, he said that both had struggled for the liberation of the masses, for wiping out capitalism and imperialism and that both had lived a selfless and simple life. Their methods were, however, different. Mr. Gandhi was a pacifist without compromise, while Lenin, although he hated violence, had not been averse to bloodshed if the situation demanded it.

MR. SATISH DAS-GUPTA RELEASED

Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta was released from the Alipore Central Jail on Thursday morning, January 20, on the expiry of his sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Das-Gupta was convicted in July, 1942, in connection with the defiance of a Magisterial order asking him to quit Feni. He was received at the jail gate by Mr. J. M. Dutt, Prof. Mihir Sen and others. After release he went to Sodepur.

DEATH OF MR. NEPAL CHANDRA ROY

Mr. Nepal Chandra Roy, a distinguished educationist and a well-known nationalist, passed away at his Calcutta residence in Kabir Road, Ballygunge, in the early hours of Saturday morning, January 22. He was 77.

A scion of a well-known Vaidya family of Mulghar, Khulna, Mr. Roy passed his B.A. examination from the General Assembly's Institution in 1887 and served the Mulghar H. E. School and the Allahabad Anglo-Bengali School as Headmaster for several years. During this period he also passed the B.L. examination but before he could join the Bar he was requested by the Poet Tagore to join Santiniketan which he did in 1909. He retired from Visvabharati as its Principal in 1936.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, met a deputation of students on Thursday morning, January 20 last, in connection with the Campbell Medical School affairs.

At a meeting of the Campbell Medical School students held on Friday night in the Creek Row mess, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Being convinced by the kind assurance given by the Premier to the representatives of Campbell Strike Aid Committee and the Joint Committee of All-Bengal Medical Students' Association and All-Bengal Muslim Students' League, that no victimisation in any sense will be forced upon the students and that the expulsion order on 7 students will be withdrawn and our grievances sympathetically treated, we hereby call off our strike from the 22nd instant and request the students of the Campbell Medical School to join the institution as soon as it reopens."

The Campbell Medical School reopens on January 27, and the orders expelling seven students in connection with the strike have also been rescinded.

Conveying this decision a *Press Note*, issued by the Government of Bengal on January 22 last, stated:

Government observe that a wholly erroneous impression exists among the public regarding the expulsion order passed on seven students of the Campbell Medical School in connection with the present strike in that institution. There seems to be a very general tendency to regard strikes by students in the same light as strikes by industrial labour and to think that any punishment inflicted upon ring-leaders or other delinquents amounts to victimisation. This impression encourages students to assume that they can afford to set discipline at defiance and escape with absolute impunity.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA**Over-Crowded And Squalor**

Speaking on housing in relation to public health in India at the Provincial Hygiene Institute, Lucknow, Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee pointed out that the absence of town planning and limitation of space and high land values had contributed in the big Indian industrial cities to some of the worst conditions of over-crowding and squalor in the world.

In the post-war period, Mr. Mukherjee said, India should launch public housing schemes, the burden of which should be met through subsidies from local Governments, increased municipal taxation and contribution from employers outside the towns and cities. There should be a statutory obligation of employers on housing their workers.

Prof. Mukherjee observed that industrial housing was the first step towards an improvement of the standards of living, behaviour and morale of the Indian industrial worker.

Government wish to correct these views and to state that they cannot allow students to cultivate a mentality of defiance nor can they countenance the continual recurrence of grave breaches of discipline without proper punishment being meted out to the offenders. Nor should the public think that such punishment is in the nature of victimisation, a word which has no place in the relationship, however stern this may have to be at times, between educational authorities and students. The punishment of a ward by a guardian or of a son by a parent cannot be described as victimisation, and the relationship between educational authorities and students is of the same nature. In this particular instance, however, Government feel that it is the existence of these misconceptions that has given rise to the misunderstanding regarding the order of expulsion on the seven students, and therefore Government have decided to exercise a special clemency and to rescind the order of expulsion.

Lest this act of clemency should be misconstrued, Government wish to make it clear that if in future students of any educational institution offend against the rules of discipline and conduct, disciplinary action will take its normal course at the discretion of the school authorities, and no amount of misconceived public sympathy with the offenders will move Government to intervene.

All the students of the Campbell Medical School have expressed regret either by letter or through a resolution passed by their representatives in a meeting, and the School will reopen on Thursday, January 27th. Any student who without adequate reason fails to attend his class within seven days of the reopening date, will automatically be struck off the roll."

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

The Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was crowded on Monday, January 24, when Nishi Kanta Ghosh, President of the Indian Confectioners' Association, and Managing Director of Messrs. Dwarka Nath Ghosh & Sons (confectioners) and 7 others, who were arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Maniklal Nag, owner of the firm of Bhim Chandra Nag (also confectioner), appeared in the dock.

Praying for further time for investigation and opposing bail to Nishi Kanta Ghosh, the police alleged that it was a deep laid conspiracy and a very complicated case. The police further submitted that statements and informations were being received which might lead to the detection of the murder.

Mr. K. C. Gupta, Advocate, prayed for any amount of bail and undertook that his client, if released on bail, would not go out of his house, and would not object to the police posting a constable at his door, if they so desired.

The Magistrate said that the police wanted further time to record the statements of two more persons. The Magistrate added that he would consider the bail petition of Nishikanta on the next date.

Nishikanta was remanded to jail custody till February 7 and the other accused were allowed to remain on their bail.

Another Punjabi named Abdul Rahaman alias Rahim was arrested at Ranchi in connection with the alleged murder of Maniklal Nag. This brings the total number of men arrested so far to nine. Rahaman was produced before Mr. B. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the same day.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, it is learnt, will be in Calcutta in the first week of February, to attend a meeting of the All-India Women's Conference to discuss the training scheme for destitute children.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, president, may not be able to attend the meeting.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Paints and Varnishes for 1944-45.
2. Supply of Hardware and Engineering Stores for 1944-45.
3. Supply of Metal other than Iron and Steel for 1944-45.
4. Supply of Building materials for 1944-45.
5. Maintenance of weigh bridges and platform machines and other scales for the period ending 31st December, 1944.
6. Supply of pony and cattle food at the Gowkhanas for one year from 1st February, 1944.
7. Supply of Cart number plates and Drivers' Tickets during the year 1944-45.
8. Supply of complete garments and other articles of clothing etc. to the Corporation employees during 1944-45.
9. Supply of Miscellaneous Stores during 1944-45.
10. Providing drainage arrangements inside boiler house at the Pulta Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 3rd February, for 4 to 6 on 4th February, for 7 on 8th February, for 8 on 11th February, for 9 on 15th February and for 10 on 16th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tender for 1 to 6 and 8 to 10 are to hold good for three months and those quoted in tenders for 7 for two months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 1st February, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

76. Improving gully pit opposite premises No. 15, Portuguese Church Street, Ward No. 7—Rs. 154, dated the 25th January, 1944 (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics 7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as 3 days' notice.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 25th January, 1944.

District No. II Engineer's Department.
(Maniktala).

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 1st February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

29. Improvement of the lane off Raja Rajendralal Mitra Road, Ward No. 28—Rs. 397, dated the 11th January, 1944 (6 weeks).

30. Construction of pucca surface drain in Dewanji Bagan Nikashi (portion), Ward No. 29—Rs. 911, dated the 11th January, 1944 (6 weeks).

31. Construction of pucca surface drain in Ultadanga Main Road east of Railway Bridge, Ward No. 29—Rs. 898, dated the 11th January, 1944 (2 months).

N.B.—(1) Please see that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

(2) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,

The 25th January, 1944.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA.

Re: Excavation of silt from Ballygunge Head cut from Ballygunge Drainage Pumping Station to Compound Wall.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 7th February, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1944.

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA.

Re: Excavation of silt from Ballygunge Head cut from Compound Wall at Topsia Bridge.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 7th February, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,

The 21st January, 1944.

Modification Of Alignment

The following declaration made by the Corporation of Calcutta is published for general information in compliance with the provisions of Sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923:—

DECLARATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Corporation by Section 387 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III of 1923 B.C. the Corporation of Calcutta hereby declares under Sub-section (3) of the said Section, that in the area specified in the Schedule below, no person shall use any premises or construct any new premises for the purpose of keeping horses, cattle or other four-footed animals for sale or hire or for sale of the produce thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Ward No. 15:—

Ripon Street, Elliot Road, Elliot Lane, Ripon Lane, McLeod Street, Park Lane, Park Street, Road Lane and Wellesle Street.

S. M. YAQUB,

Acting Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,

The 27th January, 1944.

Naming Of Road

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a road in Ward No. 27:—

The 20 ft. unnamed road running southwards from Jatin Das Road to be called "Siddheswari Road".

D. N. GANGULI,

Assesee

Central Municipal Office,

The 26th January, 1944.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE RB 1397
36 JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

—Corporation Notices —(Contd.)

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Diptendra Mohan Mookerjee for the registration of his name as sole occupier of shops Nos. 21 and 22 in Block "New Building" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of Messrs. Lalit Mohan Mookerjee and Jamini Mohan Mookerjee.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Nazir Ali, the recorded occupier of stall No. 16

in the Egg Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to his nephew Mr. Sajed Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

Professional License for Lawyers

Lawyers practising in the different Courts of Calcutta are hereby reminded that under Section 175 of the Calcutta Municipal Act read with Items 17 and 36 of Schedule VI of the same Act, they are liable to renew their professional licenses on payment of Rs. 25 in case of those who do not pay

income-tax and Rs. 50 in case of those paying income-tax. The license tax is to be paid by the 15th February, failing which the Department will be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against the defaulters. The Inspectors of this Department will visit the different Courts on every alternate day to whom payment may be made who will issue license on receipt of the usual fee. Those willing to deposit in office may send the amount between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on all working days except Saturday when the amount will be taken up to 12-30 p.m.

Lawyers practising in more than one Court in Calcutta will kindly let me know from which Court they want to take out professional license or otherwise they will run the risk of being assessed in more than one place. This information is to be supplied to me by the 31st January, 1944.

S. N. GHOSHAL,
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd January, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City Of Calcutta For The Week Ending
22nd January, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1238 against 1242 and 1280 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 750. The general death-rate of the week was 30.51 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 22nd January, 1944, was 1014 against 967 and 1015 in the two preceding weeks. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 30 in the two preceding weeks. There were 89 deaths from small-pox during the week against 80 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 75 and 147 respectively against 76 and 132 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.54 per mille per annum.

There were 19 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 28.01.

There were 197 deaths from respiratory diseases against 172 in the previous week.

There were 39 deaths from tuberculosis against 43 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 224 against 275 and 265 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 9 were from cholera, 44 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 33 from fevers, 46 from bowel-complaints and 35 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 44.50 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 44.01.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES**SCHEME FOR FREE TREATMENT**

The advisory committee appointed by the Bengal Government in connection with their scheme for the free treatment of venereal diseases recently met in the office of the Surgeon-General to the Government and discussed several points relating to treatment and control of these diseases.

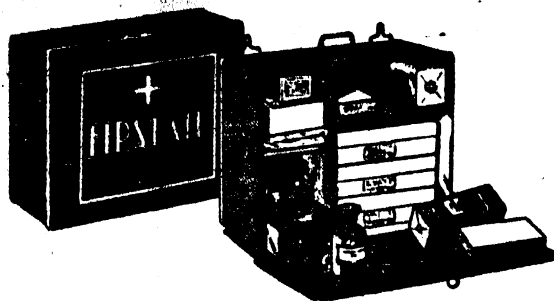
The committee recommended that extensive propaganda should be undertaken to educate the public about the dangers and after-effects of these diseases and the necessity of a thorough and prolonged treatment. It was also suggested that a course of post-graduate training for medical men should be organized at an early date.

Under the scheme, which for the present will be worked for six months on an experimental basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000, sufferers will be given free treatment at special clinics each of which will be in charge of an expert, working under the guidance and supervision of a director. The clinics will be opened shortly. Five of these, reserved for men, are situated in the Medical College, Campbell Medical School, Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, Sambhunath Pandit Hospital and Chittaranjan Hospital (Gorachand Road). Two clinics have been arranged for women, one in the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the other at the Alipore Voluntary Venereal Hospital.

The advisory committee consists of Maj-Gen. W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General (president); Maj. C. K. Lakshman (Director of Public Health, Bengal); Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Dr. M. U. Ahmad (Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation); Mrs. Stanley; Mrs. Ella Reid; Maj. L. E. C. Davies; Capt. Cohen; Mr. C. H. Heape; Rev. C. J. Alchi; Mr. J. Neogi and Dr. Sourin Ghosh (Director).

MRS. CASEY VISITS ART EXHIBITION

The art exhibition of Mr. Jamini Roy was visited on January 23 (Sunday) by Mrs. Casey, wife of the Governor of Bengal.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	RICE.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Mlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	1 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 6	0 8 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes			DAL.		
Crab each			Grape	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arhar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belat) per score			Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	1 4 "	1 8 0	Bhanga		
			Bael each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasaree		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Almond	2 0 0	2 8 0	Biuli	0 8 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katocha)	0 10 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Coal		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	2 5 0				
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mafras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Stager per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tin.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	4 0 0		Do.		
Green (hilly)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. free			Barley pearl 1 "		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pura Cow Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. 2 "		
Peas (Darjeeling)			Milk			Corn Flower 1 "		
Do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Cobra Beet Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0		Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 2 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 8 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Round "	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
					Shoulder per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
					Brain "	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Tongue "	0 2 6	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Skrirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Head (without tongue and				
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	8 8 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south east of the Market.				Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	0 12 0			Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 4 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0			Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0		Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 "		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0		
Roasted Pork	2 0 0			Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0			Payadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	
				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE-B-B-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 6 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon " "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) " "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do (roasting) " "	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) " "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose " "	12 0 0	14 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons " "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook " "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Kawaipindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen " "	10 0 0	12 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Cocoonut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Apples		
Dove each			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0		Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Guinea fowl " "	5 0 0	6 0 0	Onions, Madras per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge " "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Nask 1 lb.		
Peacock " "			Do. " white "			Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Partridge " "			Do. Country red "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Pheasant " "			Parsnip each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Plover " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Quail each	0 12 0		Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Rabbit " "	6 0 0		Do. Hazaribagh "			Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snipes " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kaghanga "			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 2 0	1 4 0
Teal (large) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Khurbane	1 8 0	
Wand Grouse each			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
BIRDS.			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kesur China per seer		
Canary (Cock) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 4 0	0 5 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. (Hen) "			Do. Madras "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Small) "			Lichees per 100 (Mossaffer-pur)		
VEGETABLES.			Do. Shillong	0 4 0		Do. (Country)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Rhubarb each	0 4 0		Locket per score		
Do. Ground per seer			Pulbul (1 atal) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Artichoke per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Radish English per bundle (large)	0 1 0	0 1 6	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Bean Country per seer			Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. Butter per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Brinjal " seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Cabbage each			Tomato Allahabad per ar	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia		
Do. (Murshidabad) per ar.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Green per score		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Shillong "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Golapkhani		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Himsagore		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Green per score		
			Vegetable marrow Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Kanchan		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay		
			White Pumpkins each	0 5 0	1 4 0	Do. Madras 6-8		
			Red " per each	0 10 0		Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona " "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay " "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet 10-12	1 0 0	
						Do. Bombay 8-10	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoosja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-35 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 3 0	2 0 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Salted unshelled		
Calada do. ...			Almond Salted (large)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. (Nainital) ...			Almond English (large)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Almond Iran (Shelled)			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...			Almond Salted (small)			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0		per lb. ...		2 0 0	per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed					
			per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0			

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"E: (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 319)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk...	3 14 0	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 6 3			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 3	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	Domestic Coke (whole-	1 9 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*RICE					
Do. cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...		Control	Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price		0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bh-samanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolsai manja per md.			Iced) per lb ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb ...		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe —10			Kabul rice per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...			Kamini rice ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR		Control	Short Bread per lb ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 0	per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Crystal (best)			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	white) ...			2		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole)	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	PEAK FREANK BISCUITS.		
Do (cut) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Kalal per seer ...		Price	Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arabar „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola „ ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
1 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khasari „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	2 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
			6 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Castor Oil ...			Nice 3 lb tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			o. 1		led	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 31 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 4-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tar. Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. „			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. „			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. „			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Kusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elenhant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	8 5 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			tle		
1 lb.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
Assam per packet	0 2 0		Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 6	DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Darjeeling and Assam			per tin		
(magnum)			Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		
Gold Flake per packet			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		tin Nos. 3 & 4		0 14 0
Green	0 8 0		Cocoa 1 lb packet	3 4 0	3 0 0	Chamois Leather large		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	3 0 0		Eko's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	1 4 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 „	0 12 0		Klerman's Embrocation		
50			Chutneys 1 „	3 8 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.			Amrutanan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
rettes per tin			Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
Passing show Cigarettes		0 2 6	Do. ½ lb.			Sloan's Liniment		
per packet			Mustard (India) per bottle	1 12 0	0 9 0	Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Pepper	3 8 0		PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	5 8 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	5 0 0		per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	8 12 0		Do. (Japanese)		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.					

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah S.M.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 „	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 „	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	2 12 0		Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 20 0	0 20 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas	0 80 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 10 0	0 20 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 50 0	0 80 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 80 0	2 10 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 80 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil	1 40 0		Goat & Khashi	1 80 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 00 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...	0 7 8		Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 40 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 40 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...	0 80 0		Bagda	0 12 0	1 40 0
Jam (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "	0 80 0		Bhetki	0 14 0	1 40 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Suji			Crab per pair	0 10 0	0 16 0
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 00 0	2 00 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 50 0	0 60 0	(Fresh)		2 80 0
Kalai Dal		0 80 0	Do. New (Country) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)		2 80 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 80 0	Mutton		1 40 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 40 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 00 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 80 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 80 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 00 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 00 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang "		3 80 0	Mustard Oil		1 70 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoanut Oil		1 80 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa		3 80 0	Apples 3—6	1 00 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi			Alubakra per seer	2 00 0	2 00 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 00 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 80 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Pesta "		4 80 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 00 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			1 earl Barley (C. B.)		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			bago (Pearl)		
Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 80 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 80 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Potatoes (Desi)			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Brinjal	0 80 0	0 40 0	Brinjal	0 80 0	0 40 0	Jam		
Ginger		0 12 0	Ginger		0 10 0	Jelly		
Onion		0 10 0	Onion		0 80 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cauliflower each	0 20 0	1 80 0	Cauliflower each	0 20 0	1 80 0	Quickwhite (White)		
Cabbage per seer			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
FISH			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Parsey per seer		1 40 0	Parsey per seer		1 40 0	Do. per bottle		
Pons "		1 40 0	Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 80 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 80 0	1 12 0	Bagda "	1 00 0	1 40 0	Rising Sun		
Bagda "	1 00 0	1 40 0	Bhetki "	1 00 0	1 80 0	Do. per bottle		
Bhetki "	0 16 0	0 40 0	Crab (each)	1 40 0	2 80 0			
Koi per seer	1 40 0	2 80 0	Koi per seer	1 40 0	2 80 0			
Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0	Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block 'A', Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block 'C' 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block 'G' 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block 'H' 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block 'G' 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhay Ch. Chatterjee Block 'C' 15 to 9, Lansdowne Market from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th January, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0		Safata 12-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0		Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 4	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pair) 12	6 0 0	8 0 0	Banktoolshi (Manja) No 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger "	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Golapkhass			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Pati Lemon each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 0 0	0 0 0	Kharbuza per seer			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-20			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Nagpur			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deshi			Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Madras "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Gaubati			Do. Multan			Coarse "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Medium "	0 6 0	Con.
Patni Murshidabad per	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pears 8-25	1 0 0				
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	1 8 0	2 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dial per seer			Do. Assam	0 8 0	3 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	Controlled shop
Do. Hilly "			Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocounut Oil		
Cauliflower each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	1 8 0
Pears Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0			
Do. Deshi		0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour	0 6 6	Controlled shop
Beans	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta	0 5 6	
Squash	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sujee		
Tomato			Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 8 0	6 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.	1 5 0	
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana	4 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
			Almond shelled	8 0 0		Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Do. without shell	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Apple Cashmere 4-6	1 0 0		Do. do. large	0 6 0	0 12 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu 2-4	1 0 0		Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari			Water melon Goolando			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta			Do. Deshi			Arhar	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Farukabad			Kalai	0 10 0	
Apricot	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator		0 10 0
Cocounut each (green)	2 0 0		Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground					
Chilghoza			Sharifa			TEA.		
Dates Arab	2 0 0		Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Bagdad			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekos		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Nasik (In Box)			Bombay			Rose Orange Pekos		
Do. Quetta			Aligarh	1 12 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Chaman			Jessore	3 0 0	3 8 0	Orange Pekos	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur			Pekos per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pabna	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi			Darbhanga	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani			Mazafferpur	3 0 0		Pekos Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		K. ROSENK OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 3 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 8 0	1 8 0	Interior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam, score			Prawns (Gaida)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Panipal per seer			Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi			Owl & Swan per tin		
Score			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		" " Bulk		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 8 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
			Koi per seer	1 12 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(ked)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 4 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5632. Telegram:—'BWARD' Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6	Sujee		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0				
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				Banktulshi (Manja)		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0				per md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0				(Kora) per seer		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Mangoes 4—6			Deshi (Boiled)		
			Grapes	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Alubokhora per seer		2 0 0	per md.		
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0			
			Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
			Dates per seer	1 12 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
			Almond "	0 1 6	0 3 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
			Lime per score	1 0 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	3 5 0
			Orange 12 to 32			Gur per seer		0 14 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0			
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.		0 12 0	DAL.		
			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
			Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chana "		
			Pomegranate per seer			Musoor "		
			Apples 4 to 8			Bhanga "		
			Pears			Khasaree "		
						Kalai "		
						Biuli "		
						Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
						per seer		
						(Fried)		
						Mattor "		
						Salt "	0 2 9	
						COKE & COAL.		
						Soft Coke per md.		
						Coal "	1 8 0	
						Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 5 0	0 8 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (New) "	0 3 0	0 5 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul "	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 8 0					Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
						Golap Soru		
						Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0
						Sugar (Controlled) "	0 7 8	
						Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
						Gur per seer		
						Cocoanut oil "		
						Arahar per seer		
						Chana "		
						Khari Masoor "		
						Khasaree "		
						Kalai "		
						Biuli "		
						Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
						Do. (Sona) "		
						Mattor "		
						Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
						Barley 1 lb. tin.		
						Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
						Robinson's Barley		
						Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
						Kerosene oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 13 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	2 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Crnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	0 4 0	—	Allgarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur „	—	1 12 0 8 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0 4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's „	1 12 0	2 1 0	Apple	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedara per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9 0 1 0
Silong	—	—	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate „	—	—	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0 0 8 6
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta „	—	0 6 0 0 6 6
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond „	2 8 0	8 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape „	—	3 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRINS.		
VEGETABLES.			Khuhani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 6 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	—	—	Kharbuza „	—	—	Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 6
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Arabar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Brinjal „	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pesta per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chana „	0 9 0	—
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor „	—	0 11 6
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	score	0 8 0	—	Bhanga „	—	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree „	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	doz.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari) „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) „	0 9 0	0 10 0
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mattor „	0 10 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 3 0	0 6 0	Salt „	—	0 2 8
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Garlic	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Ladies finger „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 3	2 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Onion „	0 8 0	0 12 0	Walnut „	—	1 0 0	Ordinary	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Patna) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—			
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—20	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
36A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
32 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 312)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 82	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 38	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Do.	" 33	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
New Bldg.			" 44	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 45	28 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 50	56 4 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 55	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 56	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 57	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 58	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 59	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 43	0 6 0	Do.	" 60	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 61	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 62	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 63	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 64	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 65	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 66	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 67	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 68	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 69	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 70	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 71	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 72	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 73	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 74	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 75	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 76	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 77	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Do.	" 78	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 79	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
Cocoanut Range		Cocoanut.	" 80	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 81	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 82	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 83	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 84	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 85	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 86	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 87	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 88	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 89	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudi.	29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores			Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
		Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	38 "	0 4 0	Potato.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	11 W. B.	1 2 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.			
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 29R	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 8 "	Milk.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.			Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-6 Onion-2-3	0 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th February, 1944.

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

Prof. Hill In Calcutta

Calcutta, this week, had a most distinguished visitor in Prof. A. V. Hill, Secretary to the Royal Society of London. His distinction, however, does not certainly lie in only being the executive head of that ancient and learned body in Great Britain, the oldest society now extant in the world engaged in the pursuit of knowledge in the mysteries of nature, or natural science. Prof. Hill is one of the greatest living physiologists of our time. In 1922 his researches were recognised by the award of the Nobel Prize in Medicine to him. His visit to India has been at an opportune moment, when this country is on the threshold of a great industrial era, which calls for scientific planning. If the Government of India, at whose invitation he has come to this country, would avail themselves fully of his services, his visit would not go in vain.

It was in the fitness of things that the various scientific bodies in Calcutta rose to one man to honour Prof. Hill. Receptions and other functions had been held during the week to offer him a warm welcome on behalf of this city. The most important function, however, in a way was the 106th anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, which the distinguished man of science was invited to address. It was a fine tribute that the oldest learned body in India paid to the representative of the academy in England which could boast

of a longer continuous existence than any other similar society in the world.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu In Calcutta

We accord a most cordial welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her visit to Calcutta after many months and since her release from the Aga Khan's Palace-prison at Poona. It grieves us to understand that she has come here for medical treatment. We wish her a speedy recovery from her ailments. The country needs her for many more years to come.

Food Rationing And Municipal Organizations

Speaking on Thursday evening in the Garrison Cinema, Fort William, Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, is reported to have said that food executive officers in Britain were nearly all town clerks; unfortunately, however, there was no such municipal organization in India to facilitate rationing organization in India. We are not quite sure if Mr. Kirby has been correctly reported. Could he have meant that there was no civic body in India capable of undertaking the organization of rationing in the areas under its charge? If he did, we join issue there with him. The truth of the matter is that while the Government in England took every possible assistance of the Local Authorities in putting the cities on ration, the Government here fought shy of municipal organizations in facilitating ration-

ing machinery. In Calcutta, the municipal organization of the city was never asked to take in a hand, though it had a ready-made organization for tackling the situation in a far less cumbersome manner than it had been tackled.

Rations For Children

"I am hoping that before I return to England I shall be able to put it across that children must get rations from birth," said Mr. W. H. Kirby at the same lecture. This was the case in England, he pointed out. In Calcutta at present children under two do not receive any rations (except sugar).

This denial calls for a change.

Denial Of " Bhog "

The denial by the Bengal Government of "Bhogs" to Hindu deities has rightly caused adverse comments. The Corporation at a recent meeting called upon the Government to order the issue of the requisite ration for the offering of "Bhogs" so as not to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus. What Madras has done, Bengal can certainly do.

The *Statesman* in a fine editorial on Thursday last had, we believe, said the last word on the subject, and we could do no better than quote the observations of our contemporary elsewhere. Perhaps, the Government might listen to the *Statesman*.

Cost Of 1943 Famine To Bengal Government

The 1943 famine has so far cost the Government of Bengal not less than Rs. 11,50,000,000, according to figures released by Government from time to time.

Out of this Rs. 5 crores has been spent on measures such as distribution of gratuitous relief, cloth and garments, and establishment of free kitchens.

More than Rs. 2 crores has been distributed as loans to distressed people, while the much needed medical relief has cost Rs. 50,00,000.

The loss incurred by Government by selling foodgrains at cheap rates amounts to over Rs. 4 crores.

School Of Indian Architecture

Capt. P. J. Marshall, B. E., DIP. ARCH (Liverpool), A. R. I. B. A., Certificate in Civic Design (Liverpool), Late Planning Architect, City Architectural Department, Coventry, General Secretary (All-India), Service Architects' Organization, Calcutta, writes:—

"At the beginning of this year, when the Calcutta Group of Service Architects' Organization was formed, we looked round to see whether, in our leisure hour, we could assist India in any way in our expert capacity. We were very disappointed to find that not only were both Indian Architecture

and Planning in a chaotic state, but that there were no facilities for the study of Architecture and Planning on this side of India.

"Fortunately we met Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known Indian Architect, and realized that here was a scholar with similar ideals to our own. His deep knowledge of India's ancient Architecture, his keen appreciation of its rich symbolic and spiritual significance, and his realization of the importance of a high standard of training of Indian Architects and Planners made a firm basis for collaboration.

"In preparing the Scheme and Syllabus for a School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning for Calcutta with Mr. Chatterjee, who has also made a first-hand study of the principles of Western Architecture and Engineering Science in the countries in the West, we have endeavoured to include all the recent advances in Education for Architecture and Planning made in Europe and America, while Mr. Chatterjee has brought to it his life-time's knowledge of India and its needs, both spiritual and material.

"Although Mr. Chatterjee has been accused of impractical idealism by the few who cannot understand unselfishness and devotion to the cause of Indian Regeneration, he has proved to us to be a man of creative energy and action who realizes that one needs both the Plan and its practical fulfilment for any enduring advancement in both Education and Architecture. Not being merely a theorist, he has endeavoured to point the way to a recreation of a real Indian spiritual expression and a synthesis of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting based on India's rich traditional forms, and has actively carried out many designs exemplifying this idea. While, like Mr. Chatterjee himself, we consider that the impact of Science on the Arts has caused a world-wide cultural hiatus, and that it will take many years of patient experiment before a true architectural expression is again evolved, we appreciate in Mr. Chatterjee a great Indian who realizes that to achieve this expression for India there must be the necessary foundation both of learning and practical research. This is shown in his popular book on *Magadha Architecture And Culture*, published by the University of Calcutta, in which he portrays the influence of India's fountain-head of historic Culture and its message for to-day.

Venereal Disease Clinics

A Bengal Government Press Note says that certain misunderstandings exist about the venereal disease clinics recently opened by the Government. These clinics are intended to provide free treatment to the civil population only and not to military personnel. The opening of these clinics implements a scheme which was drawn up by the Surgeon-General before the war and which could not be put into operation till now.

The treatment of venereal diseases has been revolutionized in the last few years. These diseases are radically curable if properly treated. The standard of treatment which is being followed in these clinics has been formulated by a committee consisting of Maj-Gen. W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Maj. K. Lakshmanan, Director of Public Health, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, Major Davies, a specialist from Britain,

MADRAS GETS RATIONS FOR " BHOGS "

In reply to the telegram sent by Mr. Manindra Nath Mitra, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Ganapati, Secretary, Madras Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, has sent the following telegram regarding rationing in the city of Madras.

"Madras Government is giving ration for temple for 'Naivedya' and for 'bhog' after consulting the Dharmakarta of the household and of the temple."

Capt. Cohen a specialist from the U. S. A., Dr. S. P. Chatterjee and Dr. B. N. Banerjee of the Carmichael Medical College, and Dr. Sourin Ghosh of the Medical College. Sufficient quantities of medicines have also been obtained and stocked for use in the clinics.

Inherited Sins Of Men

In one of the moffusil towns of Sind which lacked a Maternity Home, H. E. the Governor of Sind told the Municipality: "I sometimes wonder, if all members of the Sind Municipalities were women instead of men, they would neglect their husbands and brothers as members of local bodies neglect their wives and sisters." The guilt of the men is patent and is as old as mankind, as womankind would gladly bear witness to, as so pertinently observes our contemporary, *The Guardian of Madras*. The Governor chose a good manner to bring home to men the gravity of their inherited sins. But there is more to remember. For such neglect as the Sind Governor pointed out, wives and sisters of the men who sit in municipalities and local boards are equally responsible with men. The distinction runs not so much as between men and women as between the better and the poorer classes. Maternity Homes and such like are intended for the comparatively poor and where they are concerned, their influential sisters are just as indifferent as men. Women who gain influence by their education and wealth are in danger of forming a class apart along with their husbands, leaving the poor where they are.

Fifty-Year Plan To Rebuild London

A fifty-year plan for London intended to serve, not as a final plan, but as a basis for further discussion, has been released recently by the London County Council.

The scheme divides the city into self-contained neighbourhoods connected with one another by arterial roads. Most revolutionary changes are contemplated for the congested and slum areas, which are to be rebuilt with neighbourhood of modern apartment houses, each with its own playground and close to shopping, amusement, and school facilities. A standard four-acre park and recreation area for every 1,000 population is recommended, not counting the greenbelt strips surrounding the city. The nine per cent. of the Thames water-front now open to the public for recreational purposes would be increased to 30 per cent.

Two circular thoroughfares are projected—one running around the outskirts of the city, the other passing around its centre. No provision is made for a central airport; but existing airports are to be expanded and connected by fast roads to the central city.

Recreation Provided For City Employees

Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A., in an effort to make municipal service more attractive and to improve employee morale, has equipped a large lounge and recreation room, set aside a special room for emergency medical service, inaugurated publication of a monthly magazine, and is now installing a modern cafeteria and lunch-room.

The need for a lounge became evident when more and more employees began to bring their lunches and had no place to eat or relax during the

lunch hour. A large room on the fifth floor of the city hall was equipped for this purpose. Then it was found that many employees who brought their lunches also patronized the soft drink station in the lobby. This was considered a public relations liability because it detracted from the dignity of the city hall. To remedy this situation the city is now installing a cafeteria and lunchroom adjacent to the lounge. In the meantime the lounge is being remodelled and equipped with comfortable chairs, radios, and technical journals. Adjoining the quiet lounge is a large room equipped for table tennis and other games for those who desire more strenuous relaxation during the lunch hour.

An emergency room on the tenth floor near the office of the public health nurses has been equipped for use by employees who become ill during office hours or who need first aid attention as a result of accidents.

Municipal Mirror, Kansas City's own monthly magazine, is considered an important factor in helping acquaint employees with the city's business and the people who do the work. It contains many pictures, feature articles about municipal services, an honour roll for servicemen, and many columns of news and comment about individual employees. They also carry brief reviews of council action affecting the administration. The cost of printing the magazine by letterpress is \$177 per month for approximately 3,300 copies plus about \$60 a month additional for reproduction of pictures. Copies are distributed with pay cheques, publication costs being financed by a charge of seven cents a copy paid out of departmental budgets.

Rat Control

When the manager of two housing projects in Omaha, U. S. A., learned recently that rats were burrowing under the concrete entryway porches, he devised a method to exterminate them. He hooked a length of rubber hose to the exhaust pipe of a power lawn-mower, then fed the exhaust fumes into the rat holes. Not only did the carbon monoxide asphyxiate the rats, but apparently acted to prevent other rodents from nesting under the entryways.

People in this city suffering from the mischief may try the method.

City Takes Over Dairying

The city of Dalles, Oregon, (U. S. A.) has gone into the dairy business to avoid a milk famine in the community. The city has leased two recently closed dairies and has ordered subsidy payments to keep two others operating.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Calcutta on Thursday for medical treatment. She is staying as Dr. B. C. Roy's guest. Excepting meeting members of the A. I. W. C's "Save the Children Committee" she will not have any public engagements.

Dr. B. C. Roy stated that Mrs. Naidu was now well and was taking complete rest under doctor's orders.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Sir Survapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, will, it is learnt, address the Convocation of Calcutta University on March 4.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

The Corporation On The Rationing Scheme Increase Of The Quota Of Customers For Government Shops Criticised

THE decision of the Government to increase the number of ration-card holders fixed for Government shops was criticised at the special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on January 28 last.

The Food Minister's recent statement on the rationing scheme was mentioned at the meeting.

Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, calling the attention of the House to the difficulties this decision of the Government was likely to give rise to, said that the Corporation had already protested against the fixing of the quota for Government shops to 3,000 customers. They had felt that it was physically impossible for a Government shop to serve so many customers. Now that the limit had been lifted by Government, it meant more distress, longer queues and greater disappointment for the citizens. The quota of 3,000 for each Government shop should be curtailed, not to speak of increasing it.

Another decision of the Government, viz., not to permit opening of more private ration shops, would, Mr. Chatterjee apprehended, jeopardise the working of the rationing scheme. Mr. Chatterjee requested the Deputy Mayor to acquaint the Government with the viewpoint of the House.

Mr. M. M. Barman pleaded for "adequate" supplies of foodstuffs for labourers.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who was in the chair, said that Government's attention would be drawn to these complaints.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST QUALITY OF RICE FROM RATION SHOPS

The quality of rice supplied from ration shops was brought to criticism at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Wednesday, February 2 last.

Raising the subject as a matter of public importance, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen said that from a shop in Colootola Street 'Atap' rice was being supplied to the people though they were used to taking boiled rice. Besides, the rice contained any amount of other ingredients,—sand, gravel etc. His information was that bad rice was also supplied from many other shops. Some shops even lacked proper weighing arrangements.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee giving the Mayor a sample of rice supplied from a Government store on Burdwan Road, remarked that it was absolutely rotten. He suggested that the Mayor should make over the sample to the Chief Executive Officer for having it examined by the Health Officer. He failed to understand why steps should not be taken to prevent the sale of bad rice to consumers. Surely, they had ample powers under the Act to punish the guilty.

Referring to the quality of rice supplied by a Government store in his Ward, Mr. P. N. Brahma said that the rice supplied was not only bad in quality but it also contained particles of broken glass, sand, dust, chaff and paddy. It was wholly unfit for human consumption. He suggested that the Health Department should be immediately directed to take samples from each and every shop and take proper action against the delinquents.

Mr. Gostho Behari Sett complained that food-stuffs supplied from Government shops were not

weighed in the balance. Cans were used for the purpose. This method, he thought, was not satisfactory. He also complained that the quality of 'atta' supplied was not up to the mark.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badruddin, said that the Chief Executive Officer would take proper steps in the matter without delay.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that at a previous meeting of the Corporation they had been assured by the Deputy Mayor, who presided, that the Chief Executive Officer would draw the attention of the Bengal Government to the serious defects in the rationing scheme. He wanted to know whether he had sent any communication to the Government. He expressed the view that the time factor and the space factor would stand in the way of the Government shops' catering to the requirements of 3,000 people, not to speak of 5,000 consumers allotted to certain shops.

Referring to his experience as a member of the committee formed by Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, who had taken some interest in the operation of the rationing scheme, Mr. Chatterjee said that it took at least 3 or 4 minutes to serve a ration-card holder. The time and space factors were very important. As a remedy the suggestion had been made in some quarters that a large number of *Mudee* shops should be opened. The suggestion was a good one, and there was no reason why the Government should not utilise these shops, allotting 750 consumers to each shop.

In reply to Mr. Chatterjee the Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer had written to the Bengal Government sometime last week about the matter.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri wanted to know what steps had so far been taken by the executive in respect of the matter of the supply of bad rice from the Government Stores in spite of repeated complaints made on the floor of the House. He suggested that a meeting should be held for discussion of the operation of the Rationing Scheme in Calcutta on Wednesday next, and, in the meantime, a report be circulated to the members detailing the steps that had been taken by the Municipality to prevent bad rice being supplied to consumers.

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee said that the Corporation had ample powers under the Act, and the Food Inspectors should seize all stocks which were bad.

The Mayor said that instructions would be issued without delay to the Health Department.

Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh said that eating houses and hotels should also be visited by the Food Inspectors for there also bad food was being sold.

Mr. J. H. Methold thought that it would be difficult for the Food Inspectors to check foodstuffs in so many ration shops. Besides, he thought it was too early to criticise the operation of the scheme which was put into effect only from January 31 last. After the scheme had been in operation for sometime it would be proper to criticise it.

"We asked for rationing and we got it," he said. "We should give it a chance to get into working order."

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that in some shops the quality of rice supplied was good. There were many shops, however, where the quality of supply was bad. He felt that the Food Inspectors had been negligent in their duty.

Dr. R. Ahmed said that the Health Committee had already considered the quality of rice supplied at the Government and other shops under the rationing scheme. According to the Corporation Analyst there was no standard by which the quality of rice could be judged. Another difficulty was that some of the Government shops refused to give the inspectors samples of rice on the ground that they did not possess ration cards. These difficulties must be surmounted before the Committee could proceed in the matter.

Dr. Ahmed had on another occasion suggested that Government should be requested to give them samples on demand but the Corporation turned down that proposal. He suggested that the Chief Executive Officer should go into these two defects while proceeding with the matter.

Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh pointed out that under the law the Corporation had power to enter any premises where bad stuff was sold and to seize it.

The Mayor assured the House that he would see that definite action was taken in the matter and that also the report was ready before the meeting would be held on Wednesday next, that is, February, 9.

Prevalence Of Malaria

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on January 28 last, Mr. J. H. Methold drew the attention of the House to the prevalence of malaria in an epidemic form in the city and suggested that it was urgently necessary that the Mosquito Control Department should be enlarged and improved and placed on an efficient footing. As regards the general direction to householders to see that no stagnant water collected anywhere in

the premises or in storage tanks on roofs, Mr. Methold thought that it would be desirable that the Publicity Officer should say distinctly what was required to be done by the householders in view of the recent amendment made in the Act.

Repatriation Of The Destitutes

The Corporation decided at the same meeting to approach the Government of Bengal with a request to enforce the repatriation of the destitutes remaining in the city as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, they were responsible for the recent increase in mortality in Calcutta.

Condolence Motion

The House on January 28 last condoled the death of Mr. Nepal Chandra Roy, an eminent educationist, who had served the Visva-bharati for a number of years.

War Injuries Compensation

On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Committee the Corporation decided at the meeting held on February 2 last, to effect an insurance under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Act to cover liability under the said Act in respect of all the Corporation employees covered by the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance of 1941. The first instalment of advance premium, calculated at the rate of 4 as. per Rs. 100 on the basis of the total assessable salaries and wages bill for the last quarter of 1943, amounted to Rs. 5,208. In view of its present financial difficulties, the Corporation decided to approach Government with a request to provide the municipality with necessary funds for payment of this premium.

Extra Small-pox Beds

At the same meeting, the Health Officer's proposal for providing extra small-pox beds for female patients at the Campbell Hospital at the Corporation's expense, at Rs. 2 per head per day, was sanctioned.

Improving Calcutta's Water Supply

On the question of improving Calcutta's water supply, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman moved:—

"That, with a view to enabling the Corporation to supplement the existing source of water supply to the City by tackling a new inexhaustible source of supply viz., the subterranean water strata, Government be approached to assist the Corporation in having Layne-Well tube-wells installed in the city under the Lease-Lend arrangements."

Mr. J. H. Methold said that before any action was taken in the matter the report which Dr. B. N. Dey drafted on the subject several years ago should be circulated to enable them to study the proposal carefully. Secondly, they should have expert opinion that the sub-soil of Calcutta would stand the withdrawal of vast quantities of water.

Mr. P. N. Brahma said that they should know the terms of 'Lease-Lend' arrangements before they came to a decision.

Mr. D. J. Cohen suggested that the Bengal Government should be requested to lend them the services of an engineer and a geologist to assist the Corporation engineers to study the scheme and submit a report.

The matter was referred back to the Water Supply Committee for further consideration, with particular reference to the points raised in the debate.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA**RATIONING COMES TO CALCUTTA****"It Has Gone Off Smoothly"**

FOOD rationing started in Calcutta and the five adjoining municipalities of Howrah, Bally-Belur, Garden Reach, South Suburban and Tollygunge on January 31 last.

There was a heavy rush for registration of ration cards at some shops, otherwise there was nothing unusual on the first day of the introduction of the scheme. "It has gone off smoothly," said Mr. A. C. Hartley, Controller of Rationing.

Rice (including paddy), wheat and wheat products (including atta, flour and bread) and sugar were the rationed food articles.

For the residents of the vast rationed area nearly three million ration cards have been issued and about 1,950 shops, managed by three different types of organisations—Government, Employer and private retailer and manned by about 10,000 assistants—have been set up.

On the opening day, contrary to expectation, there was no rush, no queue, and consequently no disappointment. Distribution of articles which consisted of rice, wheat, atta, flour, bajra and sugar, started in almost all the shops but instances were not rare where a private retailer failed to supply his constituents with anything but rice since the other articles from the Government store had not reached him yet.

It is authoritatively learnt that every ration-card holder, irrespective of adult or child will be allowed to purchase half a seer of Dal at annas 3 from Government stock with immediate effect.

START WITH TWO MONTHS' STOCK

On the eve of the introduction of Food Rationing in Calcutta it is reported that the city has a stock of more than 48,000 tons of rice out of a total reserve of over 99,000 tons of foodgrains. It is stated that this quantity represents more than two months' requirements of Calcutta under its rationing scheme, which allows a basic ration of 4 seers of foodgrains per week for an adult and half the ration for a child under 12.

ORDER ON DEALERS

Appointed wholesalers, retailers and establishment proprietors under the Bengal Rationing Order have been directed to furnish not later than February 6, full and true information to the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta, of the amount of rationed articles in their possession immediately on the expiration of January 30. The rationed articles are rice and paddy, wheat and wheat products (including atta and flour but excluding bread), and sugar.

GOVERNMENT ACTION DEPLORED

A resolution deploring the non-supply of ration for the worship of Hindu deities in households and temples and asking the Central Government to issue necessary directions to the Bengal Government not to wound the religious sentiments of the Hindu community and to issue appropriate ration for *Bhogs* to deities, was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta held at the Hindu Mahasabha premises in Bow Bazar Street last Wednesday evening.

The resolution pointed out that the *Bhog* was used for purposes of charity and not for family consumption.

In another resolution, the meeting deplored that in spite of repeated offers made by the representatives of the citizens, the Bengal Government has not set up any representative committee of leading non-official citizens for the purpose of supervising the working of the food rationing scheme in the city and asked the Bengal Government to enlist the co-operation of the public without which no rationing scheme can be successful.

The meeting expressed its deep concern at "the poor quality of rice which is being doled out from some of the ration shops" and asked Government and the Calcutta Corporation to take prompt steps to "prevent the supply of food-stuffs which are unfit for human consumption."

WHAT THE CONTROLLER SAYS ON RATIONING

Mr. A. C. Hartley, Controller of Rationing, said in an interview, "It is too early to say whether the rationing scheme as it is at present is going to work smoothly. I can tell this much that I have not received any information of any breakdown anywhere."

"There was, however, a lot of minor complaints made by the public, but those were due to the ignorance of ration laws. A few shops were a little late in getting their supplies, but arrangements were made to give them supplies to start with."

"I received numerous telephone inquiries this morning: 'Is it true rationing will be introduced from to-day?' All day long there had been big rush for registration of cards, particularly at Government Stores and also of applications for cards. Government Stores are open for registration."

"The Bengal Government has made arrangements for examining the quality of the rice supplied from outside for greater Calcutta. Rice which will be found unfit for consumption will not be accepted by the Bengal Government. In this way, attempts are being made to ensure supply of good quality of rice."

The meeting asked Government to open more *Mody* shops for rationing purposes and urged that no discrimination should be made between Government stores and private retailers, in the matter of allotment of ration-card holders.

RAZOR BLADES, CIGARETTES AND FOUNTAIN PENS

Retail Prices Of Articles Fixed

Notifications under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance published in "Gazette of India," of January 29 fix the maximum retail selling prices for several varieties of razor blades, cigarettes, fountain pens and playing cards, and tennis, golf and ping-pong balls.

A packet of 10 blue Gillette razor blades is priced at Re. 1-12 and stainless Gillette at Rs. 2-8. Gillette utility will cost Re. 1-4 per packet of 12 blades. 7 O'clock and Nacet, per packet of 10 is to be sold at a maximum price of 12 annas.

BHOGS

A Problem In Rations

"There is something to be said for the view that to exclude 'bhogs' that is to say the wherewithal for religious offerings, from Calcutta's rationing scheme is mistaken policy. Religious sentiment and habit are not to be lightly disregarded. If supplies were so uncertain that there existed grave doubt whether all citizens could be given the modest allowance planned it would be another matter. But nothing in the official statements about Calcutta's rationing suggests that.

"The argument has two main aspects, the religious and the charitable. Offerings to deities are a religious duty, enjoined by sacred books in which Hindus find guidance; inability to perform the ritual laid down in them would be severely felt by many as failure in personal obligation, disloyalty to family tradition, impairment of their own social and religious reputation. If a man is prevented from doing what his ancestors have done for generations and what therefore his neighbours expect of him he is likely to feel humiliated in their eyes. Nor is that the only consideration. He will feel frustrated in his religious observances, and that may be a very painful sensation. The other aspect is that these offerings, or part of them, often pass on in charity to the poor, and a sensitive man can hardly look in the face those he has been in the habit of helping and can help no more.

"* * * whatever concession can be safely given for religious offerings should be. In some other places where rationing exists that point of view, we believe, is under consideration. We do not find wholly convincing the argument that as these offerings may be distributed the recipients, already holders of ration cards, will get rations in excess of what they are entitled to."

—STATESMAN

and Valet at Re. 1-4. The prices of Sahara blades, per packet of five, range from annas 6 for Sahara Cheap to annas 8 for Sahara Gold.

The retail selling prices of the several brands of Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co. range from annas 12 to Rs. 2 per tin of 50 cigarettes.

The maximum retail selling prices of Parker fountain pens range from Rs. 18 to Rs. 150, Sheffers from Rs. 20 to Rs. 70, Waterman from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35, Conway Stewart from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 and Eversharp from Rs. 60 to Rs. 72.

Swan (self-filler No 200) is priced at Rs. 10 each and Blackbird (standard) at Rs. 7.

The price of a pack of American playing cards (Caravan) is annas 12. Tennis balls (in tins) have been priced at Rs. 50. English football bladders at Rs. 80, golf balls at Rs. 42, ping-pong balls at Rs. 20, and squash balls at Rs. 60, all per dozen.

IN ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL AREAS

RATIONING TO COMMENCE BY END OF MARCH

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, at a Press Conference, held in the Secretariat on Thursday, January 27, explained the Bengal Government's aman crop procurement scheme. The Chief Minister, Sir Nazimuddin was also present at the Conference.

Mr. Suhrawardy said that he had suggested that the entire Bengal, urban and rural, should be enumerated for rationing and ration cards should be issued to everyone. In rural areas, in the first instance, rationing would be confined to articles like kerosene, sugar and standard cloth of which Government had the monopoly of supplies and once they had succeeded in putting a distribution scheme into operation this machinery could be utilised for similar rationing of any other commodity they wanted.

The Minister expressed the hope that rationing in all the municipal areas in the province would be introduced by the end of March next. Rationing in these areas, he said, would not be absolute and complete like that in Calcutta or Dacca.

Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, addressing the conference said: "Rationing scheme is a people's scheme. It is for them and for their benefit only. It is up to them to make it a success and be tolerant at first. It is a huge colossal machine which will have to be run in, but its success can only be assured by tolerance and good-will."

Another notification says that 12-bore shot cartridges are priced at Rs. 32 per 100 in Bombay and Karachi and Rs. 34 per 100 elsewhere. The price of pneumatic shot cartridges is Rs. 40 per 100.

MAYOR'S FUND CRICKET MATCH HAD TO BE ABANDONED

The Mayor's Fund Cricket match between Bengal and The Rest had to be declared abandoned when following the suspension of play on Sunday (January 30) due to the ground being unfit for play and on Monday (January 31) it became very much worse—a tangibile to all kinds of outdoor games barring of course Water-Polo and Football. The management had tried all sorts of devices to start play on Sunday. It was found that even matting would not be helpful and as things went from bad to worse with the advance of the day, it was decided to suspend play for the day. The rival Captains and the reported visiting players had sportingly agreed to carry on with the game on Monday and Tuesday provided playing conditions returned. But this was not to be and as a consequence the match was declared abandoned.

The War At Our Doors.

THE BATTLE-FRONT

U. S. A. AND CHINESE FORCES ENTER BURMA

Re-opening Of Communications With China

American trained Chinese forces in the Hukawng valley who are covering the construction of the Ledo Road have penetrated something like 100 miles into Burma, General Stilwell indicated at a press conference.

"Tell us all about the Hukawng valley," invited a reporter at Gen. Stilwell's Press Conference by way of an opening. General Stilwell responded with "Hukawng is a hell of a place." "The Chinese in the Hukawng valley," he said "ran into a Japanese regiment and after milling around a while, the Chinese got started and began to move in the right direction, and that movement is still continuing."

"The Chinese are fighting very well indeed," General Stilwell added in reply to a further question.

Question: Any indication of what the Japanese morale is in that area?

General Stilwell: The indication is we have to kill them to get them out of their holes. They are tough, good soldiers.

Question: Is there any indication that the Japs are further reinforcing up there?

Answer: Nothing definite yet.

About the Ledo Road itself, he said it was designed to reopen communication with China. Its builders had done "a magnificent job;" they had done what they were told was impossible; they would do a few more "impossible" jobs, he expected.

Question: Presumably the road is designed to support an operation aimed at getting down to the coast to get to a sea base. Is that a good or a bad presumption?

Answer: China has been blockaded for some time, and the reopening of communications with China through Burma would relieve that condition. I don't think there is any secret about the fact that this road is designed as the start of an attempt to reopen communications with China.

General Stilwell declined to comment on the claim that more supplies were being flown to China now than were hauled over the Burma Road.

HEAVY BOMBERS OVER RANGOON

During the night of January 28 heavy R. A. F. bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, attacked Rangoon. Details of this raid are not yet available.

R. A. F. fighters of the Tactical Air Force also operated in support of land forces in the Maungdaw area of the Mayu Peninsula. Enemy positions, troops and hutments were machine-gunned.

ADVANCE IN ARAKAN

In the Tiddim area on January 29, a Japanese attack eight miles west and south-west of Fort White was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

In the Chindwin Valley on January 27, a party of Japanese troops was ambushed east of Thaukgdut by Allied forces, who inflicted casualties and captured documents and equipment.

On the Arakan front, three hill features about one mile northeast of Razabil were captured during a further small advance by land forces against stiff opposition.

An attempted infiltration by Japanese troops into the area north-east of Buthidaung during the night of January 29-30, was repulsed.

On the Arakan front east of the Mayu Range fighters operating in support of the ground forces attacked enemy positions and occupied villages in the Buthidaung area on January 29-30.

TANKS AND MEDIUM GUNS

It is now disclosed that tanks and medium guns have been in action on the Arakan front.

The story of the journey by tank and machinegun crews from their original hide-out to their battle positions is a little epic in itself. It was a great achievement by troops, mostly Engineers, who carried through this big job without the slightest hitch. The Japanese, no great distance away, had no idea of what was in store for them.

"Tanks have been used once before in the Arakan. This was during the last campaign when a small number were employed against the Japanese stronghold at Donbaik—but without success. Medium guns have never previously been used in this theatre."

"THEIR JOB IS TO DEFEAT JAPAN"

PRESENCE OF U. S. TROOPS IN INDIA

Washington, February 1.

"Nobody in India or anywhere else in Asia will misunderstand the presence there of American armed forces if they will believe, as we do, that their job is to assure the defeat of Japan without which there can be no opportunity for any of us to enjoy and expand the freedoms for which we fight." Thus observed President Roosevelt at his Press Conference to-day (Tuesday).

It is presumed here that the President's formal statement was made in reply to questions raised in India over the presence of United States troops there.

Mr. Roosevelt stated that the Allies proposed to drive the Japanese out of Burma, Malaya, Java and go to Tokyo. "American objectives in India or elsewhere in continental Asia are to expel and defeat the Japanese in very close collaboration with our British, Chinese and other Allies in that theatre."

BRITAIN'S ANTI-GAS MEASURES

The British public have been warned of German counter-measures when the second front starts.

Wing-Comm. Hodsoll, Inspector-General of A. R. P. Services in Britain, said at Edinburgh: "As the Germans might use any weapon to interrupt our attack, anti-gas precautions have been recently tightened up. Civil defence will have a very important job within the next few months. The Germans will regard the interruption of our invasion operations as their first objective."

A warning against German airborne troops on "suicide missions" was given at Bristol by the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. C. U. Fox.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****MOTION ON AMAN CROP PROCUREMENT
SCHEME TALKED OUT****Mr. Suhrawardy Says—"Whatever Government Procures
Will Go To Public"****IN THE BENGAL ASSEMBLY**

AT the Budget session of the Bengal Assembly which commenced on Tuesday, February 1, an adjournment motion was raised by the Congress Party, who sought to censure the Government on their aman crop procurement scheme. The motion after being debated for full two hours was talked out.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal moved the adjournment motion which was opposed by the Government and leave for it was obtained by the requisite number of members giving their assent standing in their seats.

The adjournment motion sought to discuss "the distress and panic prevailing in many parts of Bengal due to the continued rise in the price of rice and paddy from the beginning of December last following the announcement of the Bengal Government's aman purchase scheme based upon the appointment of a limited number of big Calcutta merchants as their chief agents for procurement."

Dr. Sanyal in moving his motion said that the object of the Government scheme was the creation of public confidence and lowering of prices. But after the announcement of the scheme price had been rising everywhere.

THINGS ARE NOT MOVING AS THEY SHOULD

Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta disagreed with the Ministers that there was no panic. Wherever she had moved in Chittagong she had the contrary experience and found that the situation was worsening.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said that it was a matter of deep regret and anxiety that in spite of the assistance offered by the Government of India and also in spite of the bumper crop there was no clear indication that they had really turned the corner. He referred to the Calcutta Gazette which was the channel of communication of the Government and after analysing the statistics given there since December, 1943 up till last week he came over certain facts which indicated that things were not moving in the direction they should have moved.

Dr. Mookerjee analysed the figures of 87 districts and sub-divisions and his conclusion was to the effect that in 26 districts and sub-divisions the rates were steady; in regard to 13 there was no information and those 13 districts and sub-divisions included certain areas regarding which from personal knowledge of many members of the House they learnt that the price was rising.

The procurement policy was in force for the last several months. Government freezed, and seized rice and then stocked the freezed and seized rice while thousands and lakhs of persons were dying of starvation. If the Government wanted to adopt the procurement policy, Govern-

ment should also take the responsibility of feeding the people.

Reply To The Debate

Replying to the debate Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy stated that the Government had appealed to the persons of goodwill to co-operate with them. But instead of co-operation there was the deliberate attempt on the part of persons and certain parties to create panic in the country. He was prepared to admit that in certain places prices had risen and were rising because of the panicky statements. Until transport was made easily available it was clear that it would take sometime to pour food-grains from the surplus areas to the deficit areas. And until that was done the prices were likely to rise.

It had been asked why the Government had not appointed local agents. It was for the simple reason that they had appointed certain agents whom they held responsible for supplying them with adequate and good quality of rice. If, however, these agents did not purchase paddy or rice from a particular area the local traders could very well offer the foodgrains for sale to the Deputy Directors of Civil Supplies.

An attempt had been made to create panic in public minds stating that if the Government procured the foodgrains they would not go to the people. It should be their duty to bring it home to the public that whatever the Government procured would go to them entirely.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SCHEME EXPLAINED

Explaining the fundamentals of the Bengal Government's Aman crop procurement scheme at the Press Conference held in the Secretariat on January 27 last, Mr. Suhrawardy said :—

"The fundamentals of our policy are purchase of as large quantities of foodgrains as possible without dislocating the market and without coercion, elimination of competition by taking Calcutta off the market as well as large industrial organisations, introduction of rationing in municipal and in deficit rural areas, control of movements and prohibition of exports from cordoned districts except under Government control, complete control of rice mills, enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order and other methods."

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD

Explaining the main points underlying the scheme, Mr. Suhrawardy said : We consider that the prevailing price of foodgrains is still very high, much higher than the majority of the people can afford. The price of foodgrains has out-paced the rise in price of other commodities. It will, therefore, be our endeavour to bring down the price of foodgrains to a sane level.

The next item is to ensure that such foodgrains as we possess are duly distributed and do not go into stocks under hoards and are not kept back by speculators in the hope of being able to squeeze the market and to push up prices. We have therefore (a) to control prices effectively; (b) to take anti-hoarding measures; (c) to secure equitable distribution; and (d) to keep the markets supplied with foodgrains.

There has been serious disturbance in the normal trade channels. We have been deprived of rice from Burma which mostly fed the deficit districts in the extreme east of Bengal. Assam which fed the deficit areas of Tippera, Dacca and Tangail has closed its frontiers. For these reasons these areas will have to be supplied from new sources. The western districts of Bengal which used to supply to Calcutta have been taken off the Calcutta market, and their produce will be available for the eastern districts which have been deprived of foodgrains from Burma and Assam. The northern districts will have to send foodgrains to deficit areas which they never supplied before.

All this requires planning of procurement, movement and distribution and Government would have to accept these responsibilities even without the constant dread of hoarding and profiteering on the part of traders.

PURCHASE OF SURPLUS

Government have decided to make purchases of the marketable surplus. Foodgrains are brought on the market either by needy cultivators or by surplus-holders. There is always a stock of foodgrains that is taken out of circulation without disturbing the market. Government propose to purchase these foodgrains.

In order to ensure price control Government should be in possession of supplies and hence our aman procurement scheme is of great importance. Not only the happiness of the vast majority of the people but their very life depends on the success of the scheme.

To ensure procurement we have appointed some firms of repute and high organisational ability to procure foodgrains for us. A Purchasing Board has been set up which watches the market and fixes the level of reasonable prices. Their operations will be calculated to bring about a decrease in the price levels.

The chief agents are setting up agents in each area, taken from local trade to purchase on their behalf. Apart

from purchases made through these agents, the chief agents will entertain offers direct from the trade or from co-operative societies or cultivators.

" THIS TO BE UNDERSTOOD "

The main point in the procurement scheme is that Government do not propose to rush the market or bring about any kind of dislocation. They will only buy if the prices are reasonable in accordance with crop conditions. I want this to be definitely understood.

If it does not suit us to buy from any particular surplus area for a deficit area, we can send foodgrains to that deficit area from other surplus areas, and we have already placed ourselves in a position and are daily improving our position in such a manner that we can hold off from any particular market at any time that we may choose to do so without dislocating our scheme.

We have tried to keep as far as possible the usual traders at work and to utilise them to procure transport and distribute foodgrains.

MUST BE GIVEN A CHANCE

Our schemes of obtaining supplies and distribution must be given a chance. We shall value co-operation and even healthy criticism which may advance our schemes, but we shall resent any attempt to sabotage them or to drive the people again into panic.

To ensure the maximum amount of co-operation, we are setting up Food Committees throughout the province and it is a hopeful sign that these Food Committees have been set up. They are functioning in most places.

Government are taking every step to decrease the prices of other commodities by various anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering ordinances and they are making every effort to place more and more consumers' goods on the market, in particular, those goods which are largely used and required by the agriculturists.

TO PREVENT REPETITION OF FAMINE

DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE'S SCHEME

To prevent a repetition of famine and to secure the social and economic rehabilitation of the people of Bengal, certain suggestions were made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President, Hindu Mahasabha, in an interview at New Delhi during the last week.

He said that there must be a well-co-ordinated scheme of relief based on local conditions and resources. Poor houses ought to be established for every group of villages which would give food and shelter to those who were completely incapacitated and rendered homeless and also provide suitable work to others and pay them wages half in cash and half in kind.

There must simultaneously be a scheme for re-establishing special classes of people, now rendered penniless, in their old trades and occupations.

Dr. Mookerjee added : "With the liability undertaken by the Government of India to feed Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area, and with the huge crop available for the rest of Bengal, there is absolutely no reason why people should still suffer or why there should be any food crisis in Bengal again in 1944. If that does happen the responsibility will lie heavily on the Government of India."

He paid a tribute to the work of the Army in arranging distribution. "On occasions planes had been used to transport much-needed medicines and such articles as blankets to wherever they were urgently required. What was most satisfactory was the way in which the Army secured the co-operation of all sections of people without distinction."

Health Aspects of Physical Education—II

[By CLAIR V. LANGTON, Dr. P.H., Director, Division of Physical Education, Oregon State College, U. S. A.]

(Concluded from the issue of the 29th January)

THE physical education teacher himself violates or permits others to violate many of the health habit rules, a few of which might be mentioned, as, the use of the bucket of water containing a sponge or towel for general drinking purpose at athletic contests; the throwing of a wet towel across the floor for use of contestants in wiping off their faces, or for sucking the moisture to quench thirst; spitting on the gymnasium floor; wearing of dirty, insanitary sweat shirts. These, as well as many other insanitary practices permitted by the physical educator, have doubtless been observed from time to time by all of you.

Plato expressed the purpose of education "to develop beauty and perfection of body and soul." The committee report of the Health Education Section of the American Physical Education Association recently defined health education as "including the sum of all experiences which favourably influence habits, attitudes, and knowledge relating to the individual, community, and racial health." Thus with our province defined, a way is provided toward the solution of the problem.

The approach to health education is somewhat different from the approach to physical education. Health education consists not only of factual and informational material, but in the main depends upon the development of a philosophy of health or life which will permit the individual to accept and utilize hygiene for his own good. The fitting of hygiene to life situations, making it real, making it a part of the individual, is the task and problem of health education. The health education specialist is a unique practitioner in American education to-day. There are not very many adequately trained health specialists, and many positions are available to them. This type of training, however, does not solve our problem, for the bulk of the work in health education, if it is to be effective at all, will have to reach the largest possible number attending the common schools throughout the country. At present, some thirty-two million children are attending the elementary and secondary schools. As the largest proportion of the school population is housed in schools of less than two hundred enrolment, it is readily apparent that specialists in all fields will not be possible; hence combinations will be necessary. If health education is to be taught, teachers must be prepared.

It is interesting to note what the legal requirements are in the physical welfare field, which might be divided roughly into physical education, school health service, and hygiene instruction. Practically every state in the Union requires instruction relative to the effects of alcohol and narcotics; forty states require the teaching of physiology and hygiene; physical education as a part of the school programme is mandatory in thirty-three states. As a part of the health service programme, twenty states require annual physical examinations. Hence it appears that legal provision on an extended scale has been made for this particular type of work.

Practice, however, lags considerably behind the legal requirements.

It is patent that the many health hazards to which children are exposed during the school period make medical supervision imperative. From the physiological standpoint the school regime may be detrimental to the child in the utilization in school work of the small muscles such as those of the eyes and hands. School children are often confined inside for relatively long periods of time without the benefits of fresh air and sunshine, and denied to a considerable extent the required amount of physical exercise of the large muscle type. The result of this programme is quite apparent in the lag in the growth curve of the child upon entrance to school at the age of five to seven:

The American Child Health Association in 1932, adopted the following recommendation regarding physical examination of school children.

1. The aim of such an examination is to provide for every child a chance to achieve the limit of his endowed capacity for well-being.

2. The function of the school physician shall be to provide guidance toward better health through education of children; to provide an examination service which first discovers all physical defects, diseases, and incipient conditions or tendencies towards ill health among school children; and to find sources for remedy.

In the large field of health education three major phases including public health education, school health education, and health education of professional groups, are recognized. Obviously the first refers to health departments and voluntary agencies. School health education, which is our concern, is within the confines of the school itself, and is usually conducted by school personnel. Professional groups are trained on several different levels in several different specialties.

The school health programme in its entirety includes many items, such as the school plant itself, including planning of school buildings, site, environment, internal structure, and operation of the school plant; mental hygiene; medical service, including health examination, follow-up service, communicable disease control; school dental service, mouth health, and oral hygiene; nursing service; hygiene instruction in the different groupings, elementary and secondary education; safety education; social hygiene; physical education; home and school co-operation; summer vacation activities; and school health surveys.

Further study and amplification of any of the above items indicate the scope, breadth, and training necessary to approach the problem intelligently. The subject matter in the field of hygiene instruction itself varies quite materially from year to year. At the elementary level the health habit formation period predominates; here much material of value may be presented without a great deal of training, if the material offered is valid, scientific, and worth while. During the high school period, how-

(Continued on page 334)

Engineering & Architecture

Special Article

The Study of Indian Architecture*

[By S. K. SARASWATI, M.A., Lecturer, Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta, Librarian, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Assistant Secretary, Indian Society of Orient Art.]

WITHIN recent years there have come out three notable publications on Indian Architecture, written by two distinguished workers in the field. The view-points of these two authors are so radically different that it will not be out of place here to state briefly the different angles from which this fascinating subject has been studied by different scholars. It is more than 50 years back that Fergusson brought out his pioneer work on "The History of Indian and Eastern Architecture," a monumental publication that passed through a second edition, revised by James Burgess, in 1910. The study of Indian architecture, properly so called, may be traced back still earlier to the year 1835, when Ram Raz published his memorable essay, entitled "Architecture of the Hindus." During this period of a little more than a century Indian architecture has been studied from various angles and there may be cited one or more standard authorities for every one of these different view-points. Cunningham first demonstrated the value of field observations in archaeological studies, and his admirable reports, containing the results of his long and exhaustive surveys, are invaluable. Firmly footed on personal knowledge and observation Fergusson successfully enunciated the theory of architectural style in chalking out the historical sequences of Indian monuments. Others have followed him, namely Burgess, Coisens, R. D. Banerji, etc., the latest exponent of this view being Mr. Percy Brown, formerly Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, and now the Curator of the Victoria Memorial. It must be said to the credit of this school of scholars that almost all that we know at present of Indian architecture has been learnt through this process. The view-point of these scholars, however, suffers from one important limitation, and it is this that it entirely ignored the traditional point of view as recorded in that class of literature known as the *Silpasastras*, of which there have been discovered a fair number of texts.

A number of Sanskrit scholars, like Ganapati Sastri, P. K. Acharya, N. V. Nallaya, etc., have examined the canons of Indian architecture, as embodied in the *Silpasastras*, about a dozen texts of which have been edited and published. But such studies have not been attended with the results that were expected of them, as these scholars lacked in one fundamental point, i.e. they had very little knowledge of the actual monuments, in other words, of archaeological data. Further, the canonical texts being more of the nature of mnemonic texts for the guidance of the traditional craftsman than a

complete picture of ancient architecture and its ideals, are unintelligible to one not belonging to his class. Moreover, the priests, who were responsible for the preservation and systematisation of such texts, were innocent of any working or practical knowledge of the subject dealt with in such texts and what the texts must have suffered in the hands of the uninitiated can very well be imagined. This is one of the main reasons also why in spite of the labours of eminent scholars our knowledge about Indian architectural tradition, in respect of actual examples, has not advanced at all.

Another approach, and which appears to be the correct one, was initiated more than a century back by Ram Raz, a South Indian Scholar, who read the text of certain *Silpasastras* with the help of local artists and craftsmen and utilised his knowledge thus gained in studying and analysing the architectural types and forms extant in Southern India. The happy combination and co-ordination, thus effected between the craftsman's traditional knowledge and the knowledge of canonical texts along with that of archaeological data, led to fruitful results that were of a very valuable and useful nature. The method of Ram Raz was followed, in respect of Orissan architecture, by Mr. Manomohan Ganguli who, besides being a Sanskritist and a keen archaeologist, was an engineer of repute. These fortunate combinations placed him in a very advantageous position and his study would have proved to be of a very high order but for the fact that with only one manuscript of Oriya *Silapasastra* in his possession he could not make a proper use of it. He was followed by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bose, an able and conscientious scholar, and thanks to his exhaustive survey of the canons of Orissan architecture with the help of local craftsmen and supplemented further by the most intensive field work throughout Orissa and the neighbouring provinces Orissan architecture is now a well-charted sea. When similar studies would be made of other regions of India, based on a proper combination of ancient traditional knowledge and knowledge of the existing monuments, the real history of Indian architecture would then be possible.

Besides the above, there are other approaches which should also be taken note of here. Fergusson and other scholars of his school were interested, it has already been observed, in the study of architectural forms in their historical perspective, while there may be a view just the other way round, namely, that the proper study of Indian architecture should be confined to a study of the thoughts and ideas, which these forms are required to convey, in other words, the symbolism underlying Indian architectural tradition. Haver, a former Principal of the Government School of Art, was the foremost exponent of this view. To him the study of Indian architecture became merely a means of investigating into the history of Indian thought and civilisation. The importance of such a study cannot be

*1. "Magadha Architecture and Culture" by Sri Chandra Chatterjee, University of Calcutta, 1942.

*2. "Indian Architecture (Hindu and Buddhist Periods)." by Percy Brown, Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, 1943.

*3. "Indian Architecture. (The Islamic Period)." by Percy Brown, Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, 1943.

ignored, and it is making itself more and more felt in the recent writings of a few eminent critics and historians of Indian art. But without a clear insight into the mental and religious make-up of India and a proper exploration of the vast mass of relevant and abstruse texts, such a study appears to be a rather venturesome task under the present conditions.

Havell was also a fervent believer in the cause of the revival of Indian architecture according to the best of its traditions—a cause that has found a most indefatigable champion in Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterji. The writings of these two supply another angle of approach in Indian architectural studies, namely the revivalist's point of view. It has for its aim the resuscitation of the past glories of Indian architecture as a vital contribution to the progress of Indian culture and civilisation. The architecture of a nation is the outcome of various forces—physical, social and psychological—and as such it is bound to change as times change. It cannot remain static. The ancient architectural tradition in India is either dead or transformed according to the needs of the times, and the question is, whether it is possible to revive it when we cannot bring back the forces and environments which made that tradition possible. Moreover, it must be borne in mind, mere imitation of ancient forms is no revival, nor renaissance, far less is it a creation.

In a finely produced brochure, Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterji, the champion now of the revivalist school, has attempted to give us a panoramic survey of what he styles as "Magadha Architecture" from a hoary and dim past down to the recent times, and puts forward all his arguments for a revival of the building art according to the best traditions of that style. The chief difficulty in such a revival is, however, the fact, regrettable though, that Magadha is not known to have fostered and developed any distinctive style of architecture, which she can call particularly her own. Of course, several fine specimens of architecture are found to have been reared up in Magadha in the different periods of her eventful history, but a continuous architectural tradition—a homogenous school of Magadha architecture—is as yet unknown to the historian of Indian art. The examples of ancient architecture in Magadha, cited by Mr. Chatterji, are well-known. But his deductions thereof cannot but be regarded as violent encroachments on a subject, which should better be left to people with much greater understanding of Indian archaeology and art history. Any one with an historical perspective and a sense for coherence and symmetry would hesitate to jumble up forms and motifs, borrowed haphazardly from the vast and varied panorama of Indian architecture

and badly copied with ill-digested philosophy, as has been done in what Mr. Chatterji calls the "Modern Indian Design." Even a person with a rudimentary idea of logic cannot but fail to see that the high and lofty towers—rather sorry imitations of the noble *sikhara*s of the North-Indian style of temples—surmounting the Lakshmi-Narayana temple at New Delhi are incongruous elements, but for which the building, with its superb pavilions and kiosks lining the roof, would have looked much finer. The book, it cannot but be admitted, has been written with a fervour, more sentimental than logical, and betrays a total lack of the perspective of Indian history and archaeology.

With the introduction of ferro-concrete India is passing through an age of experiments in building and there is need for a central association or school of architecture to direct these experimental activities into a formative channel so as to evolve a homogenous architectural style, satisfying all modern requirements and fulfilling the conditions by which a building may be regarded as a work of art. Mere imitation of an obsolete form, only on sentimental grounds, cannot usher in a revival of the indigenous tradition. If a revival of what was best in Indian architecture is aimed at, it has to be sponsored by persons with a greater understanding of Indian history and art traditions and fully aware of the modern needs and conditions, who will rise above mere imitations and combine the beauty and spirit of the old national art with the methods and ideals of the new age.

The two publications on Indian architecture by Mr. Percy Brown, who has devoted his long career in India to the investigation of the arts of the country, must be welcome to every student of Indian history and culture as the comprehensive study, after Fergusson, on the ancient and mediæval architecture of India. Since Burgess revised Fergusson's work in 1910 much has been written on Indian architecture and a mass of new material has been known. A comprehensive work, incorporating in it the latest data and researches, was thus a desideratum and Mr. Percy Brown must be congratulated for having taken up this task and giving us the results of his study in two neat and independent volumes—one dealing with Indian architecture in the pre-Muslim days and the other with the same in the Islamic period. Such a separation has been most judicious, as, whatever enthusiastic scholars may think and believe about the continuity of Indian architectural tradition through all its phases, there can be no doubt that Islam gave it a definite swing towards a direction, which is certainly different from, if not contrary to, what the indigenous, i.e. the pre-Muslim, architectural tradition might have taken, had it been left undisturbed to follow its own course of evolution. What

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is specially commendable is that Mr. Percy Brown keeps himself aloof of controversies and unfolds the long vista of Indian architecture in easy and simple stages, with the help of the standard and representative examples, which are judiciously selected and intelligently described. The style is lucid, though concise, and his conclusions are specially interesting, based, as they are, on a personal observation of the typical monuments in every phase.

In the first volume, Mr. Percy Brown gives us the story of Indian architecture in the pre-Muhammadan days in 32 short chapters. A valuable appendix on the chronology of the Ajanta and Ellora Rock architecture, prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley, is given at the end. The different chapter-headings, which would indicate the comprehensiveness of the study, need not be recounted here. He has followed mainly the classifications of Fergusson, but interspersed throughout there are many novel and original suggestions, which add to the value and interest of the work. Each and every phase has been succinctly treated and its typical characteristics successfully delineated. The evolution of the characteristic elements and forms has been given in a manner, which testify to a careful and cautious handling of the numerous data. The conjectural reconstructions of early architectural forms, now missing, from ancient Indian bas-reliefs are suggestive no doubt, but sometimes they appear to be rather too venturesome.

In the companion volume, Mr. Percy Brown gives us an account of Islamic architecture in India in 22 chapters, of which the first fourteen have been devoted to a study of the development of the Indo-Islamic architectural tradition in the Sultanate period, both in its imperial and provincial manifestations. Chapter XV deals with the buildings of Sher Shah Sur and their position in Indo-Islamic architecture of India, while the next five with the Moghul style, which forms one of the most brilliant phases of India's architectural history. The next chapter gives an account of the palaces and civic buildings of the mediaeval period, while the last states, by way of conclusion, the modern position with a significant and instructive hint about the future tendency and direction.

Both the volumes are profusely illustrated with fine reproductions of the representative and typical monuments of every phase and the sketches and drawings illustrating the gradual evolution of the different forms and types are faithfully executed. A glossary of terms appended to each volume is of immense value and a general bibliography at the end of each together with the list of reference books at the end of every chapter constitute, more or less, an exhaustive bibliography on the subject of Indian architecture. The rather uncommon sanserif type, selected for both the works, makes them easy and pleasant reading, though the elimination of diacriticals is to be regretted, particularly by readers unfamiliar with Indian words, for whom the long vowels at least might helpfully be marked. The first volume, particularly, suffers from not a few serious misprints, and proofs ought to have been more carefully attended to.

In an ambitious work of this kind there might be enough scope for differences of opinion and one may not see eye to eye with the conclusions drawn by the author. The scope of his study, as has been

observed above, cannot be said to be a fully comprehensive and exhaustive one, as it leaves out altogether the textual data, certainly an essential factor in Indian architectural studies nowadays. The author confines himself again strictly to India, but leaving out the farther Indian countries, our view of Indian architecture cannot but remain incomplete. In a study, which aims at an historical and stylistic evolution of architectural types and forms, novel and unique forms, though in fragments, such as the famous Paharpur temple, deserve a more detailed treatment, not merely a passing mention. His reconstruction of "Vedic Culture" from the bas-reliefs of Bharhut, Sanchi, etc., is also rather bold, though such reconstructions are immensely important for a study of the wooden origins of Indian architectural forms. The use of credal names, such as, Hinayana, Mahayana, in respect of architecture should also better have been avoided. The origins of different types and forms, as suggested by Mr. Percy Brown, may not always find universal acceptance, but nevertheless, they are important and are not far off the mark. There might have crept in some slips and inaccuracies here and there and in matters of chronology, but these are minor details and do not detract from the importance of the work.

The author finds himself more at ease with Islamic architecture where he must be said to have acquitted himself most creditably. Indeed, this part of his study should be regarded as a classic one, as brilliant and illuminating as his other valuable publication, namely, "Indian Painting under the Mughals." Here he is a perfect master of his subject and whatever be the limitations of the earlier volume, the two works taken together must be regarded as a well-planned and well-balanced study of Indian architecture in all its phases, beginning from the remote Indus valley civilisation in the 3rd millennium B. C. down to the present times.

—HEALTH ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 331)

and, when the personal hygiene and community hygiene phases are in force, much more preparation is desirable.

Personal hygiene may be reached by some fourteen approaches. These include :

1. Food and nutrition.
2. Air and ventilation.
3. Sunlight.
4. Physical activity and exercise.
5. Rest.
6. Bodily poisons.
7. Mouth hygiene.
8. Mental hygiene.
9. The prevention and correction of bodily defects.
10. The yearly physical examination.
11. Sex physiology and hygiene.
12. Heredity and eugenics.
13. Prevention of diseases of middle and later life.
14. Prevention of accidents and injuries.

(Continued)

PLANNING IN INDIA

Planners Should Have Adequate Training

I was interested by the account of Sir J. P. Srivastava's address to the General Policy Committee of the Reconstruction Committee of the Council of State on January 17, writes Capt. P. J. Marshall, R. E., in the course of a letter to the *Statesman*, published on January 31 last. He continues:—

Since arriving in India it has seemed obvious to me that planning on a national and regional scale, already being carried out in other countries, was urgent here. Regional planning is a complex synthesis of science and art, and may be divided into two broad divisions, (a) regional survey and (b) positive regional plan. The first consists of collecting and collating many relevant facts of every kind about the region, and presenting them in clear and concise form. The second consists of assimilating these, and, taking into account their relative importance and inter-dependence, of preparing a positive plan to be carried out in successive stages for the development of the whole region. This development would cover agriculture, industry, health, education and all other community services.

SERVICE ARCHITECTS' ORGANIZATION

It was also obvious that planning on this scale demanded close co-operation of a wide variety of experts, and that the planners to co-ordinate this programme would have to be men of wide education and ability. Investigation proved that few men with the necessary qualifications existed in India, as there were no facilities for educating them. To remedy this defect in the system of technical education, the Service Architects' Organization, in collaboration with Indian experts, prepared a complete syllabus designed to carry the student from the matriculation stage through first, a widening and deepening of general and scientific knowledge, with emphasis on awareness and sensibility; then followed the five-year course on architecture in which he would learn to plan and visualize in three-dimensions problems beginning with a room and extending to a whole town. Thence he proceeded to the regional planning course in which he would study planning and its relation to (a) resources (i.e., industry, agriculture, etc.), (b) social organization (i.e., culture, economics, etc.) and (c) technical methods.

BASIC ART TRAINING

The first section would form part of the basic art training for all types of artist to ensure achievement of a synthesis which has been so lacking from contemporary art and

science. These new training centres, which would comprise school of architecture and regional planning, art school, building school and building research station, would form a new faculty in universities so that collaboration with existing science, engineering, and other colleges would be ensured. The first part of this scheme for a technical educational centre is now being considered by Calcutta University.

If planning is accepted as an essential element of contemporary civilization, it is vital that the planners receive an adequate training for what is undoubtedly one of the most exacting and responsible positions in the community; one which requires imagination, courage, and a wide cultural background in order that the physical background of that civilization may be expressed adequately.

Calcutta News & Views

PROF. A. V. HILL IN CALCUTTA

The scientific development of India depended on consistent planning, said Prof. A. V. Hill, Adviser to the Government of India on the organization of scientific research, speaking at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Geographical Society, held in the Presidency College, Calcutta, on Tuesday last. Mr. W. D. West, Superintending Geologist, presided.

The professor had arrived in Calcutta by air the same day.

Prof. Hill who is on a week's visit to Calcutta said at the Society meeting that India must think in broad terms. An All India organization on the lines of the Royal Society in Britain should be set up to plan the country's welfare and development with the aid of science. He believed that the Government of India were earnest in their efforts to fulfil the aims of scientists. The country's scientific resources had not been fully exploited and much could be done. There was to reason why scientists should not collaborate and get things done.

Prof. Hill spent about an hour in the Indian Statistical Institute in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1st February.

Prof. Hill was elected to be an Honorary Member of the Physiological Society of India at its annual meeting held on Wednesday at the Bose Institute Hall. Prof. Hill addressed the members on the importance of the study of Physiology, which he emphasised should be treated as a major science subject. He pointed out the need of close co-operation between Physiologists, Chemists, Engineers and Physicists for elucidation of biological problems.

After this meeting he delivered an interesting public lecture illustrated with slides before a large gathering on the transmission of nerve impulse and heat changes in nerve in which he gave an idea of his brilliant researches on the subject.

The following office-bearers of the Physiological Society were elected for the current year. President—Dr. B. B. Sarkar, Secretaries—Dr. R. M. Pal, Dr. B. B. Chatterjee, Treasurer—Dr. S. M. Banerjee.

The working of the various departments of the Science College of Calcutta University were explained to Prof. Hill, Secretary of the Royal Society, London, by Prof. M. N. Saha on Wednesday when the former visited the College.

Prof. Hill was entertained at a lunch on Wednesday at Firpo's by the Physiological Society of India. There was a large gathering.

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CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

It was clear that the Cripps' proposals regarding post-war development remained the policy of His Majesty's Government, and the European Association accepted the machinery outlined as a means whereby India might achieve self-government, said the Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, Mr. C. P. Lawson, presenting the annual report for 1943 at the annual general meeting of the Branch, held on Tuesday (February 1) last.

Food distribution and agricultural organisation had been proved inefficient and India should never return to the old situation as a result of which 75 per cent. of the people who were engaged in agriculture lived on a bare subsistence level. The difficulties of administration amongst the population which was largely illiterate had also been fully demonstrated and plans for improvement should be produced so that they might be implemented as soon as the war menace was removed. It was useless for Europeans to talk of their political rights in India unless they were also prepared to play their full part in tackling these problems. The Chairman did not under-estimate the services which the community had rendered to India in the past, but he held that there was enormous scope for intensification of effort in working for the future of the country in which they lived and worked.

The Chairman said that when the menace of outside aggression was removed, the Association would do all in its power to help in producing a settlement.

The following members were elected as office-bearers for the coming year:—Mr. H. Rowan Hodge, M.L.A. (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Methold and Mr. F. F. M. Ferguson (Vice-Chairmen), Committee: Mr. A. P. Benthall, Mr. R. L. C. Footitt, Mr. Archibald Fraser, MC., Mr. R. Jeff, Mr. W. B. G. Laidlaw, M.L.C., Mr. J. Latimer, Mr. C. P. Lawson, M.L.A., (Central), Mr. Alec. A. Leslie, MC., Mr. F. J. Read, Mr. S. K. Sawday and Mr. H. C. Walby.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Unless Anglo-Indians shed arrogance and anti-Indian sentiments, the community would be signing their own death warrant in the future India, declared Mr. Frank Anthony, M.L.A. (Central), President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, speaking at a "social" to meet him at the Grail Club, Calcutta, last week-end.

"A vitally urgent problem is to eradicate from our schools the attitude of superiority which is still being inculcated under the aegis of a pseudo-European culture," he said. To achieve this goal, a scheme was being prepared to place the control of Anglo-Indian education in Anglo-Indian hands.

He did not mean that Anglo-Indians should give up their culture and ways of living, and wear dhoties and saris but they must reorientate their whole outlook and adjust it to the realities of the future. The fear in the minds of many that Indians would be hostile to the community was the product of knowledge that the present attitude of superiority had created hostilities towards the community. False values and complexes must therefore go.

MR. SRIS CHATTERJEE

Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, Architect, has been appointed a Member of the Social Security & Labour Sub-Committee of the Bengal Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

Referring to the deplorable trend towards affiliation with the Europeans, he said that those who had indulged in it would be sadly disillusioned. Women of the community particularly, who were at present living a hectic and thoughtless life as a result of the large number of European troops in the country, were doomed to bitter disillusionment after the war.

SIR HASSAN SUHRAWARDY

After touring for three months in the Middle East countries, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Indian Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, arrived at Karachi by air on January 28 last.

Sir Hassan left for New Delhi the next morning. He will soon be in Calcutta.

A NEW Ph.D.

Mr. Sachin Sen, Assistant Secretary, British Indian Association, has obtained the degree of Ph.D. of Calcutta University. His thesis was "Historical Introduction to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal."

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

SMALL-POX SEVERELY RAGING

There was a drop in Calcutta's mortality during the week ended January 29. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,151 against 1,238 in the previous week, 458 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 628 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Small-pox figures, however, continued to rise—deaths mounted to 157 from 133 in the previous week while new attacks reported rose to 103 from 97. There were 26 deaths and 32 notified attacks from cholera against 25 deaths and 30 attacks in the week before. Mortality from malaria fell to 70 from 91 in the preceding week.

"Paupers" deaths fell further—248 against 272 in the previous week.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOUNDATION DAY

Contributions of the Calcutta Medical College to the cause of medical relief in Bengal were recalled by Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmad, Minister, Public Health and Local Self-Government, Bengal, presiding at the Foundation Day and prize-giving ceremony of the College on January 28 last.

The Calcutta Medical College, the premier institution of its kind in India, had, he said, produced a galaxy of eminent doctors and experts in medical science of whom any Western country could be proud.

The College required expansion and improvement in some directions but on account of the war many schemes had to be put into cold storage. These, he hoped, would be taken up by the Government as soon as the situation improved and the finances of the province stabilised.

Welcoming the Minister, Dr. U. P. Basu, Principal of the College, reviewed the activities of the institution during the year and drew attention to some of its urgent needs including the establishment of a Department of Forensic Medicine with a well-equipped museum and the reconstruction

of a hostel for civil students. In this connection he mentioned the "steady increase in the number of women students a good proportion of whom, for want of accommodation in the existing hostel, are compelled to live outside, much to their inconvenience."

PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, returned to Calcutta on the night of January 30 last after a tour of Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Chandpur and Chittagong, accompanied by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Vice-President of the Society, and Mrs. Anusuya Bai Kale, M.L.A., Deputy President of the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

POET TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR CEYLON

The Council of Ministers, Ceylon Government, have accepted the offer of the Calcutta Art Society of a life-size portrait of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Ceylon. It has been decided that the portrait will be hung up at the Colombo University Library Hall.

Arrangements are in progress, it is understood, for formal presentation of the portrait at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Calcutta Art Society by the 2nd week of February when Baron Jayatilaka is likely to accept the portrait on behalf of Ceylon. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is being approached to preside over the presentation ceremony.

BENGAL GOVERNOR ILL

CONFINED TO BED DUE TO INFLUENZA

The following bulletin was issued from Government House, Calcutta, on Monday morning (January 31).

"His Excellency the Governor is confined to bed owing to an attack of influenza and will be unable to fulfil his engagements for the next week,"—A. Denham White.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

The Calcutta University Senate at its annual meeting constituted the different Faculties for 1944-45, and elected representatives on different bodies under the University.

The following were elected to represent the Senate on the Syndicate:—

Mr. A. K. Chanda, Mr. Justice Biswas, Khan Bahadur Tasadduq Ahmad and the Rev. Father Veerstraten.

SIR GOORODAS BANERJEE CENTENARY

"At a time like this when there is poverty, malnutrition of body and mind, when many people do not know that it is to have a cooked meal, or to lie on a soft bed, when millions of homes turn into homes of hunger and prisons of poverty, religious men like Sir Gooroodas will have to address themselves to the task of remedying them."

Thus observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan address-

Abstract of vital statistics of the city for the week ending on 29th January, 1944.

Small-pox epidemic in the city.

Vaccinations done since November, 1943:—

Primary. Re-Vaccination.

November, 1943	3085	18677
December, 1943	3219	37447
January, 1944 up to week ending		
2nd January, 1944	5633	69211

ing a crowded public meeting at the Senate Hall on Saturday evening (January 29) in connection with the birth centenary celebration of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee.

Sir Sarvapalli said: "Sir Harcourt Butler said to Sir Gooroodas in 1915 that the ideals of Hinduism of which he was a great exponent contained perhaps the corrective of the maladies of the world. Sir Harcourt said this during the last war. Until the all-pervading materialism was knocked down, until the building of the society rested on secured foundation there could be no peace."

"If India is able to renew in her life this quality of self control and self-abnegation, she will not only be able to save herself but will save the world,"—proceeded Sir Sarvapalli. "Religion again from Sir Gooroodas's life, we understand, is not abstention from activities. When there is so much pinching poverty, under-nourishment and disease, when on all sides we come across homes of hunger and prisons of poverty it is the duty of a religious man to take up the challenge offered by them and remove these blots on our civilization. Sir Gooroodas Banerjee was an intensely religious soul and applied his religious principles to practical life, thus adding lustre to both religion and life."

157

PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 29th January, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Abdul Rahaman, alias Rahima, a Punjabi, who was arrested at Ranchi on January 4, on the requisition of the Calcutta Police, in connection with the alleged murder of Manicklal Nag, a confectioner, on the night of December 31, was released on bail of Rs. 500 by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Nine persons had so far been arrested in connection with this case and eight of them were on bail, while Nishi Kanta Ghosh, also a confectioner, was in jail custody.

Hearing was adjourned to February 7.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for the privilege of occupying the Stall No. 38, Flower Range, in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for flower business and will be received by the undersigned.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 2nd February, 1944.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)
(Established 1908.)

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943)	...	1,99,88,200
Paid-up Capital	Do.	83,88,140
Reserve Fund	Do.	88,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

6, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Olive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Banda, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

P7, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

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12, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AND BRANCHES.

for all of your banking requirements.

Post Box: 106.

Phone: Cal. 1260

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bengal:—Malda, Chapai-Nawabgunj, Khulna, Daulatpur, Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Uluberia, Amta, Navadwip, & Barabazar (Cal.)
Behar:—Purulia, Furruckabad, Forbachgunj, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jorhat.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Cart number plates and Drivers' Tickets during the year 1944-45.
2. Supply of complete garments and other articles of clothing etc. to the Corporation employees during 1944-45.
3. Supply of Miscellaneous Stores during 1944-45.
4. Providing drainage arrangements inside boiler house at the Pulta Pumping Station.
5. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas for the year 1944-45.
6. Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 8th February, for 2 on 11th February, for 3 on 15th February, for 4 on 16th February, for 5 on 17th February and for 6 on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 are to hold good for two months and those quoted in tenders for 1 to 6 for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Guts And Fats

Offers are invited and will be received in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of....." by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of 16th February, 1944, for the privilege of purchasing (1) Fats from the butchers within Tangra Slaughter House and (2) Guts from the butchers within Bhowanipur, Chitpur, Halseibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for a period of one year from 1st April, 1944. Lump sum fees of Rs. 300/- for (1) and Rs. 1,000/- for (2) have been fixed for the said privileges for the whole period and any part thereof. The fees must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offers.

For further particulars and conditions of the Licenses, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd, February, 1944.

Notice To Fire Insurance Companies

I. Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Municipal Office Buildings with contents, (excluding the portion occupied by the Printing Department of the Corporation, which is separately insured for Rs. 8,07,000) as per details noted below, for one year from the 19th March, 1944.

	Rs.
For buildings	7,70,000
For Switch Boards, Telephone instruments and Electric installations	5,200
For furniture	10,800
For drawings and plans	10,000
For files and papers	11,000
Total	8,07,000

II. Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Stores Building at 149, Lower Circular Road including furniture, fittings and fixtures together with the stores kept therein for Rs. 5 lakhs as per details noted below for one year from the 27th June, 1944.

	Rs.
(a) Buildings	1,00,000
(b) Furniture, fittings and fixtures	40,000
(c) Central Corporation Stores consisting of Lighting Stores, Water Works Stores, etc.	3,55,000
(d) Hazardous goods such as kerosene oil, paints, jute, cotton waste, etc. (kept in separate building)	5,000
Total	5,00,000

Quotations for I and II above must be enclosed in separate sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for....." will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Friday, the 11th February, 1944.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Professional License for Lawyers

Lawyers practising in the different Courts of Calcutta are hereby reminded that under Section 175 of the Calcutta Municipal Act read with Items 17 and 36 of Schedule VI of the same Act, they are liable to renew their professional licenses on payment of Rs. 25 in case of those who do not pay income tax and Rs. 50 in case of those paying income tax. The license tax is to be paid by the 15th February, failing which the Department will be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against the defaulters. The Inspectors of this Department will visit the different Courts on every alternate day to whom payment may be made who will issue license on receipt of the usual fee. Those willing to deposit in office may send the amount between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on all working days except Saturday when the amount will be taken up to 12.30 p.m.

Lawyers practising in more than one Court in Calcutta will kindly let me know from which Court they want to take out professional license or otherwise they will run the risk of being assessed in more than one place. This information is to be supplied to me by the 31st January, 1944.

S. N. GHOSHAL,
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd January, 1944.

Auction Sale

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 12th instant at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2.30 p.m.

1. Eighteen Taktaposhes of different sizes (very old and broken).
2. One Wooden Box (old and broken).
3. One Clock (Made in Japan) (old and broken).
4. One single bench (old and broken).
5. One small mirror (old and broken).
6. Two pitchers (old and broken).
7. One Trunk (old and broken).
8. One Table (old and broken).
9. One very small desk (old and broken).
10. Two wooden boxes (old and broken).
11. One wooden box (old and broken) with an instrument (old and broken).

N. K. MONDAL,
Asst. Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Hajee Osman Mullick, recorded occupier of Stall No. 7 in the Stick Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Md. Moosa and A. Rahaman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Abdur Rahim Chowdhury for the registration of his name in place of Abdul Majid Chowdhury in respect of Stall No. 77 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD. PHONE B.B. 1397

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Roads Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th January, 1944, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the portion of the 40 ft. proposed public street connecting Darmahatta Street (now Maharshi Debendra Road) with Strand Road in continuation of Jorabagan Street, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. M. YAQUB,

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th January, 1944, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the strip of roadland measuring 14 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 11 in. adjoining premises No. 81, Metcalfe Street, sold to the owner of the said premises and delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. M. YAQUB,

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th January, 1944, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the portion of the sewered ditch measuring 5 chittacks 27 s.ft., at the back of premises Nos. 5 and 17, Keshab Sen Street and 2/1, Cornwallis Street, and sold to the owner of premises No. 17, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. M. YAQUB,

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.**VITAL STATISTICS**For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on 29th
January, 1944.*City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)*

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1151 against 1238 and 1242 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 693. The general death-rate of the week was 28.37 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 29th January, 1944 was 898 against 1014 and 967 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 25 in the two preceding weeks. There were 110 deaths from small-pox during the week against 19 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 62 and 138 respectively against 75 and 147 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.28 per mille per annum.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 25.06.

There were 156 deaths from respiratory diseases against 197 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 253 against 224 and 275 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, 47 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 24 from fevers, 49 from bowel-complaints and 38 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 50.19 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 49.60.

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

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CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.**

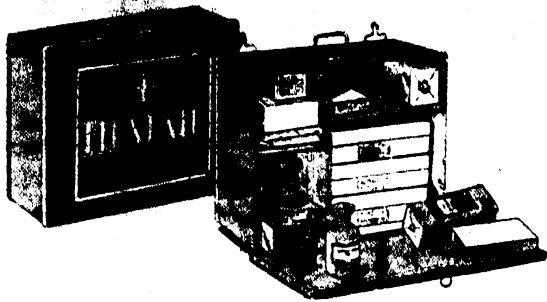
COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khadhar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 266	0 13 0	Butter.	" 86-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 13 8	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 13 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	1 0 0				
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Baghda	1 0 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 6	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Shetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Sugar	0 7 0	
Elisa	0 12 0	1 0 0				" (Con.)		
Kot & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0				Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each								
MEAT.			FRUITS.			DAL.		
Mutton.			Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Kid per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
			Alubokhora per seer			Kharl Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasaree		
			Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bluli	0 8 0	0 8 0
			Almond	1 0 0		Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
			Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Oranges 20 to 25			Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0			
			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
			Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
			Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Coal		
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
			BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
			Butter per seer	2 8 0		Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
			Madras			Do.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Barley Pearl 1 "		
			Do. Bhadwa	4 0 0		Do. 2 "		
			Do. Sree			Corn Flower 1 "		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Cobra Boot Follen	0 12 0	1 0 0
						Jelly		
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0				
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

Rs. 2.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Round "	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Breast "	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skrirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain "	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue "	0 8 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	2 12 0		



USE—

"Amrutanjana—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJANA LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0				Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 4 0				Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		1 8 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		1 10 0		Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 4 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0				China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.					Do. large per "	6 0 0		4 8 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0				Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		1 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		2 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE R. R. 1507
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 40	1 80	Caulliflower, Benares each	0 40	0 50	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 120	2 00	Do. Nagpur "	0 40	0 50	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 00	
Capon " "	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) " "	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 00
Do. (roasting) " "	3 80		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 00	10 00
Do. (special) " "	3 40	3 100	Do. Country "	0 40	0 50	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 00	2 60				Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 1/2 oz.	2 40	2 80	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 80	2 120	Celery each Darjeeling	0 50	0 60	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 00	3 80	Cucumber per score	1 00	1 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 120	3 00	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose " "	12 00	14 00	Ginger "	0 100	0 120	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons " "	0 140	1 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook " "	30 00	40 00	Turmeric "	0 60	0 80	Do. Rawalpindi "	8 00	8 00
Do. Hen " "	12 00	15 00	Indian Corn each			Amra per score	0 100	0 120
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 120	1 140	Knol kohl Country each	0 30	0 40	Bael Fruit each	0 80	0 100
			Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bedana Kabul per seer	1 120	2 00
			Do. Do. per score	0 10		Black Berry per score		
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 40	0 60	Cocoanut each	0 20	0 26
						Country Apples		
						Gooseberry per seer	0 80	0 100
						Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 80	2 60
						Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
						Do. Kabul per box (large)		
						Do. Black per lb.		
						Do. Spain per lb.		
						Do. S. African per lb.		
						Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	8 00
						Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 00	2 40
						Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
						Guava (Benares) per doz	1 20	1 40
						Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 00
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
						Khurbanee "	1 80	
						Do. (large) per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	0 50	0 100
						Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	3 00
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
						Do. (Country)		
						Locket per score		
						Monkey Lichees per 100		
						M. Melon Jaunpur		
						Mask Melon per seer		
						Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
						Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
						Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
						Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
						Do. Langra per doz.		
						Do. Sipia "		
						Do. Fazlie 1 "		
						Do. Kissen Bhog "		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Golapkhosh "		
						Do. Himnagore "		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Kanchan "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Madras 6-8 "		
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score	2 00	2 80
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 80	3 00
						Poona " "	2 120	3 40
						Bombay " "	3 80	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay 8-10 "	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16 "	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb.	—	—	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	—
Do. Singapore "	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb.	—	—	Alobokhara per lb.	1 8 0	—
Do. Ceylon "	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8	1 0 0	—	Chilgooja per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score	—	—	Cocoonut (dry) per lb.	1 0 0	—
Do. Comilla "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25	1 0 0	—	Currants Australian per lb.	—	—
Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet	2 8 0	—
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score	—	—	Chestnut per lb.	—	—
Do. Martaban "	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer	—	1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	—	—	Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar "	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz.	—	—	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	—	2 0 0
Do. Kabul "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer	—	—	Figs Kabul per lb.	—	1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each	—	—	Hazelnuts per lb.	—	2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul)	2 0 0	—	Do. Goalund each	—	—	Khurma per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb.	—	—	Do. Kabul	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer	—	0 6 0
Do. Country per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each	—	—	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Pears dry per lb.	—	4 0 0
Do. Kandahar	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	DRY FRUITS	—	—	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb.	8 0 0	—
Pumalo bahr each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb.	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1 3 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb.	—	2 8 0
Prunes S.W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0	—	Almond Salted (large) per lb.	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do.	—	—	Almond English (large) per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	4 0 0	—
Do. Delmonta do.	—	—	Almond Kabul per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.	—	3 0 0
Galasia do.	—	—	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0	Prunes dry per lb.	4 0 0	—
Pears (Kulu) per lb.	—	—	Almond Irant (Shelled) per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet	—	1 8 0
Do. (Naimital) "	—	—	Almond Salted (small) per lb.	—	2 0 0	Do. (red) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 "	—	—	Apricots Dry with seed per lb.	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb.	—	1 8 0
Do. California per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz.	—	—	—	—	—	Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb.	8 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	Do. American 1 lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 "	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cashmere "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. S. African per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 33 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 351)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 8	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 6 3	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2		Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Price	Domestic Coke (whole		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Rice (retail) ...	Control			to	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...	Price	0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	0 7 0
Catla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8—10			Kabul rice per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...			Kamini rice „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	Control		English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)	Price	0 8 6	per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	white) ...			2		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (cut) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Kalal per seer ...	Control		Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Arahar „ ...	Price		Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola „ ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khasari „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Assorted Patties per doz. ...		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	2 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			Castor Oil „ ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 1		led	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA —			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „	2 13 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks						C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Special Darjeeling Red			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb,		
per Tin			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	8 8 0
der 1 lb. loose			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Broken	1 0 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		ISPAHANI'S TEA —			tle		
Do.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			tin			per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		con per lb.		
per lb.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
Dorsetta, per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Seasnor per pkt.		0 8 6	O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.			per tin		
Gold "Flake" per packet			DUST TEA					
Green	0 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish, large		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		0 14 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb.			Chamois Leather large		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Do. "Planters" per			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0	3 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt		
50		2 8 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 „	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 „	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		0 12 0
per packet		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm		1 1 0
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Do. ½ lb.			Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) „		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2091) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1831) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 „	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 „	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	2 12 0		Patal	0 20	0 30
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 80	0 130
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna			Peas	0 10	0 30
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju)	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 50	0 80
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)			Cabbage each	0 80	1 100
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil		1 4 0	Mutton	1 80	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil			Goat & Khashi	1 80	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil					
Control (Medium)						FISH.		
" (Coarse)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 00	1 12 0
Rupai			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 3	Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Brown Java)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 40
Chamanmani			Do. (Bata)			Prawns		0 140
			Flower (Country)		0 80	Parsey	0 120	1 40
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 60	Bagda	0 120	1 40
Bram (Patna whole)		0 10 0	Do. (white) "			Bhetki	0 140	1 40
Gram (Dal)		0 11 0	Suji			Crab per pair	0 10	0 10
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 00	2 00
Do. (Sona)			" Khajure					
Do. (Krishna)	0 10 0					EGGS.		
Arahar Dal		0 80	VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 50	0 60	(Fresh)		2 80
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country)			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)		2 80
Do. (Khari)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Mattor Dal		0 2 9						
Salt								

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 80	Mutton		1 40
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 40
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 00			
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 80
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 80
			Condensed Milk					
GHEE			Milk Maid			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer		5 00	OIL.			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 00
Ranchi "		3 80	Mustard Oil		1 70	Yellow per tin		
Darbhang "			Cocoanut Oil		1 80	Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark)						Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja			FRUITS.			Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Bhaduwa		3 80	Apples 3—6	1 00		BISCUITS		
Lakhi			Alubokra per seer	2 00	2 00	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
			Oranges 18—32	1 00		H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bodana per seer	1 80		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 7 3	Pesta "		4 80	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)			Dates Arab		2 00			
Do. (Bata)		0 86	Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 66	Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Atta			" (Country)			rettes 555		
Do. B			" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Learl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Government:—			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 60	0 100	Sago (Pearl)		
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block "G" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhoy Ch. Chatterjee Block "C" 15 to 18, Lansdowne Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.			Potatoes (Desi)	0 30	0 40	Quaker's Oats		
			Brinjal		0 80	Pascal's Logenges		
			Ginger		0 120	(glass) each		
			Onion		0 100	Jam		
			Cauliflower each	0 20	0 50	Jelly		
			Cabbage per seer		1 80	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
			Parsey per seer		1 40	KEROSENE OIL		
			Pona		1 40	Elephant Brand tin		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 80	1 120	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	1 00	1 40	Do. " bulk		
			Bhetki	1 00	1 80	Rising Sun		
			Crab (each)	0 16	0 40	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 40	2 80			
			Hilsa Fish	0 140	0 120			

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0		Safata 10-15	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0		Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi) 12			Banktoolsbi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapphas			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Patl Lemon each	0 0 3	0 0 6	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Klassen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 0 9	Kharbuza per seer			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichanganore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0		Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deshi " "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan			Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 0	Con
Patna Murshidabad per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pears 8-25	1 0 0				
Do. Disi per seer			Pineapple Singapur each	1 8 0	2 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Assam	0 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each			Java " "		
Cauliflower each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoanut Oil " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 6 0	
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer	0 2 9	
Do. Deshi " "		0 8 0	Musket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0			
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "		
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta " "		
Tomato " "			Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sujee " "		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 8 0	6 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
FRUITS			Do. Sultana " "	4 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
Apple Cashmere 4-6	1 0 0		Almond shelled	8 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu 2-4	1 0 0		Do. without shell	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Do. Peshwari			Do. do. large	0 6 0	0 12 0	DAL		
Do. Quetta		3 0 0	Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Alubokhara per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal " "	0 11 0	
Apricot " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Deshi			Arhar " "	0 11 0	
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Farukabad			Kalai " "	0 10 0	
Ber fruit each			Do. Quetta			Khesari " "	0 10 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mosoor (spilt) " "	0 10 0	
Cocoanut each (green)	2 0 0	0 3 0	Sarbati Lemon (Museum)	1 0 0		Do. (khari) " "	0 12 0	
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator " "	0 10 0	
Chilghoza " "			Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal " "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab " "	2 0 0		Nut Ground " "					
Do. Bagdad " "			Sharifa " "			TEA.		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Nasik (In Box)			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta " "			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0		Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Chaman " "			Bombay " "	1 12 0	1 12 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Australia " "			Aligarh " "	3 0 0	8 8 0	Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khorma " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Jessore " per seer			Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kesur Deshi " "			Dinapur " "	3 0 0	8 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "			Pabna " "	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Cow's Ghee " "	4 8 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per seer	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. Milk " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bhausa Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul per 100			Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam " score			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 8 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Panifal per seer			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Prawns (Gaida) " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Score			Hilsa " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rohi " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces) " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal " "	0 2 6	0 3 0	(White) " "	0 3 0	Controlled shop
			Crab per pair	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red) " "		
			Singhee per seer			Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 4 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 8	
Mutton " ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 3 0			
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32 ...			Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katocha) " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 2 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...			Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0	0 7 0	Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) " ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer " ...		
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Butt ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) " ...			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Sori ...		
Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 4 0	
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar (Controlled) " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...		
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Cocconut oil " ...		
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katocha " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer ...		0 10 0	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...		
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...		
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 13 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fasli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer ...	0 4 0	—	Allgarh per lb. ...	8 8 0	—
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 8 0	—
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	—
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta " ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaar ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja), per sr. ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape " ...	—	8 0 0	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arabar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Caulliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Coumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 2 9
Garlic ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 8 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
36A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
32 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 344)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	"		Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent	" 36	0 4 0	Do	
New Bldg.			West Range		F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	25 0 0	" 5	1 0 0	Do	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	34 0 0	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods	
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables.	
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 41	30 0 0	"		Do	
" 23-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	25 0 0	"		Do	
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	" 56	0 5 0	Do	
" 23-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	" 57	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	"		Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 46	33 0 0	"		Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 47	33 0 0	"		Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 48	56 4 0	" 67	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 49	30 0 0	" 72	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 50	30 0 0	" 73	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	" 75	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	" 76	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	" 77	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	" 78	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 55	30 0 0	" 79	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 56	30 0 0	" 80	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 57	30 0 0	" 81	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 58	30 0 0	" 82	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 59	30 0 0	" 83	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 60	30 0 0	" 84	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 61	30 0 0	" 85	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 62	30 0 0	" 86	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 63	30 0 0	" 87	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 64	30 0 0	" 88	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 65	30 0 0	" 89	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 66	30 0 0	" 90	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 67	30 0 0	" 91	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 68	30 0 0	" 92	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 69	30 0 0	" 93	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 70	30 0 0	" 94	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 71	30 0 0	" 95	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 72	30 0 0	" 96	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 73	30 0 0	" 97	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 74	30 0 0	" 98	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 75	30 0 0	" 99	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 76	30 0 0	" 100	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 77	30 0 0	" 101	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 78	30 0 0	" 102	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 79	30 0 0	" 103	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 80	30 0 0	" 104	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 81	30 0 0	" 105	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 82	30 0 0	" 106	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 83	30 0 0	" 107	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 84	30 0 0	" 108	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 85	30 0 0	" 109	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 86	30 0 0	" 110	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 87	30 0 0	" 111	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 88	30 0 0	" 112	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 89	30 0 0	" 113	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 90	30 0 0	" 114	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 91	30 0 0	" 115	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 92	30 0 0	" 116	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 93	30 0 0	" 117	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 94	30 0 0	" 118	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 95	30 0 0	" 119	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 96	30 0 0	" 120	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 97	30 0 0	" 121	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 98	30 0 0	" 122	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 99	30 0 0	" 123	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 100	30 0 0	" 124	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 101	30 0 0	" 125	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 102	30 0 0	" 126	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 103	30 0 0	" 127	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 104	30 0 0	" 128	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 105	30 0 0	" 129	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 106	30 0 0	" 130	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 107	30 0 0	" 131	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 108	30 0 0	" 132	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 109	30 0 0	" 133	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 110	30 0 0	" 134	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 111	30 0 0	" 135	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 112	30 0 0	" 136	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 113	30 0 0	" 137	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 114	30 0 0	" 138	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 115	30 0 0	" 139	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 116	30 0 0	" 140	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 117	30 0 0	" 141	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 118	30 0 0	" 142	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 119	30 0 0	" 143	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 120	30 0 0	" 144	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 121	30 0 0	" 145	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 122	30 0 0	" 146	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 123	30 0 0	" 147	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 124	30 0 0	" 148	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 125	30 0 0	" 149	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 126	30 0 0	" 150	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 127	30 0 0	" 151	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 128	30 0 0	" 152	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 129	30 0 0	" 153	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 130	30 0 0	" 154	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 131	30 0 0	" 155	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 132	30 0 0	" 156	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 133	30 0 0	" 157	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 134	30 0 0	" 158	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 135	30 0 0	" 159	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 136	30 0 0	" 160	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 137	30 0 0	" 161	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 138	30 0 0	" 162	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 139	30 0 0	" 163	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 140	30 0 0	" 164	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 141	30 0 0	" 165	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 142	30 0 0	" 166	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 143	30 0 0	" 167	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 144	30 0 0	" 168	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 145	30 0 0	" 169	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 146	30 0 0	" 170	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 147	30 0 0	" 171	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 148	30 0 0	" 172	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 149	30 0 0	" 173	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 150	30 0 0	" 174	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 151	30 0 0	" 175	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 152	30 0 0	" 176	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 153	30 0 0	" 177	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 154	30 0 0	" 178	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 155	30 0 0	" 179	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 156	30 0 0	" 180	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 157	30 0 0	" 181	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 158	30 0 0	" 182	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 159	30 0 0	" 183	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 160	30 0 0	" 184	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 161	30 0 0	" 185	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 162	30 0 0	" 186	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 163	30 0 0	" 187	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 164	30 0 0	" 188	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 165	30 0 0	" 189	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 166	30 0 0	" 190	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 167	30 0 0	" 191	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 168	30 0 0	" 192	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 169	30 0 0	" 193	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 170	30 0 0	" 194	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 171	30 0 0	" 195	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 172	30 0 0	" 196	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 173	30 0 0	" 197	0 5 0	Do	
" 24-1								

ENTABLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Ra. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Ra. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudi.	29 Chandney	Ra. As. P. 0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Ra. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 28B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Ra. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 8 "	Milk.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.			Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 4-5	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 12th February, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

As They Do It

WHY NOT VITALIZE

Municipal election campaigns by :

1. Making a proposed budget of expenditure and taxation for the following year an issue in the annual elections.

2. Conducting regular budget hearings open to all voters?

If a tentative budget were prepared by the end of November, subject to action by the new Council in January, Civic business could be made the subject of definite discussion.

It would also bring forth definite pronouncements as to what the Candidates proposed to do during the coming year with regard to budget proposals.

Then the slogan :

“VOTE AS YOU LIKE, BUT VOTE”

would have new meaning.

The above is quoted from the bulletin issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research, City of Toronto, Canada.

Civics And Politics

Replying to a civic address presented by the Council of the Corporation of Madras, last month, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the distinguished Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, stressed the need for keeping separate politics and the sphere of civic affairs.

Mr. Brelvi said that as he could not lay claim to any intimate knowledge of the working of Municipalities, it would be presumptuous on his part to say anything which might be in the nature of advice to the Council in matters municipal. But he might state that from his study of many questions relating to civic affairs, and from his talks with numerous councillors and other persons interested in such matters, he had formulated views, some of which were rather unorthodox and perhaps not popular. “I feel very strongly,” he added, “that general politics must be kept entirely separated from civic politics. I recognise fully that it is very difficult to say where general politics ends and civic politics begins or vice versa. What I submit is that general politics may be allowed to influence civic politics in an indirect rather than in a direct manner. One thing, our great political organisation should not run municipal elections; nor should the Mayoralty be a reward for service in the political field. Rather, civic service should be, in itself, an end to be attained by patient work and industry. Civic service should be the paramount consideration in formulating policies and programmes regarding municipal work and in

the formation of parties for carrying out such work and selection of candidates. I feel that work in the municipalities is so vast and complex, that if it is to be done properly and efficiently, it must be conducted by those who are able to devote full-time attention to it. Parties, of course, there must be. But these parties should be based not on differences regarding political matters but on differences regarding programmes and policies connected with civic problems alone. If parties are organised on political lines, you get candidates elected who should not be in the Municipal Corporations and who are there merely to serve as vote-registering machines or because their services in the political field have somehow to be rewarded. I do not think it is the right method of rewarding service. However, if parties in municipalities are determined, on the basis of differences in programmes for the efficient working of municipal work, I am quite sure each of these parties will have in their midst, members belonging to separate political organisations. If these members learn to work together in the municipal field, I am quite sure, such harmonious and joint work will have its repercussions on our wider public life, and we shall be able to smoothen our differences that divide us politically."

There was another subject, Mr. Brelvi added, on which he felt strongly. Appointments carrying smaller salaries should be made by the Chief Executive of the Municipality. As for higher appointments, these should not be made by the Municipal Corporation or any of its councillors. He knew this might be regarded as an infringement of the right of self-government. But the Corporation itself could appoint a committee of a few independent men of repute, standing and integrity, not more than three or four, just as a Public Services Commission, and all appointments be made by such a body. He was quite sure that, then, most of the demoralisation that resulted from the present system of making appointment would disappear. "I speak," he said, "from experience, I know that there are several municipalities where there is general demoralisation, not only among the candidates, but also among the councillors and this could be avoided if we have an independent body elected by the Municipal Corporation itself."

Few will be disposed, we think, to join issue with Mr. Brelvi in his well-considered observations.

A Bouquet For The Health Department

The *Statesman* writes:—

Adverse comment on the efficiency of the Calcutta Corporation is unfortunately frequent and often very necessary. Eulogy when justified is thus the pleasanter to offer. It seems merited in respect of the work by the Health Officer's team of vaccinators. As a rule they approach their task with civility and perform it with skill. There may be exceptions, but this is the good impression made by what we have seen. It is correspondingly disappointing to find that only a small percentage of citizens (we do not quote the figure officially given because it seems debatable) have yet consented to be vaccinated. The appeal lately issued to the Calcutta public might well be relayed to the whole of India. Small-pox is exceptionally widespread this spring, and may increase yet further. The Delhi outbreak has been notably

severe. Surely here is at least one non-controversial subject on which all may co-operate. Only the most obscure crank now-a-days doubts the efficacy of vaccination. It is a profound pity that the conviction of the educated cannot be conveyed to others, or that when that rarity, efficiency, manifests itself in civic affairs, it should be discouraged or ignored by the public. The humiliating thought recurs that effective means of speaking to the Indian masses are still dismally inadequate, despite the modern resources of science. Dangers such as Japan and small-pox continue to approach them unawares.

Royal Asiatic Society Collections

Few people even in Calcutta know the valuable and varied collections that the Royal Asiatic Society, the premier and the oldest learned body in India, has. It was, therefore, as well that in his Presidential address at the annual meeting of the Society last week, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee stressed on this wealth of the Society. The Society claims to its credit a rich and valuable library divided into four sections, namely, General, Sanskrit, Islamic and Sino-Tibetan. Apart from its value as a reference and research library in various branches of indological and scien-

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PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 5th February, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

tific studies it has a particularly rich collection of manuscripts ranging from the seventh to the nineteenth century. The total strength of manuscripts in the Sanskrit languages is about 27,000 representing a variety of subjects such as literature from the Vedic times, philosophy, law, grammar, history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, art, architecture, music, theology and religion. At least 10,000 Sanskrit manuscripts still remain uncatalogued and undeciphered.

Similarly, in the Islamic section the Society have more than 6,000 manuscripts ranging from the twelfth century to the nineteenth, covering an equal variety of subjects.

The collection of coins numbering about 20,000 and nearly 40 copper-plates constitutes important landmarks of Indian history.

The Society has been revived from the somnolent state which it had fallen in recent years, and under the vigorous stewardship of its new Honorary Secretary, Dr. Kalidas Nath, a fine scholar and an able organiser, it has already given proof of a new and useful life.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1944

The Corporation Budget For 1944-45

“Financial Condition As Embarrassing To-Day As it Was Last Year”

THE Budget Estimates for the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1944-45 were presented at the Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 9th February, 1944, by the Officiating Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, in the absence on sick leave of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji. The explanatory statement on the estimates made by the Officiating Chief Executive Officer appears as a supplement to this issue.

This fifth wartime Budget of the Calcutta Corporation reveals a deficit of Rs. 9,69,000.

The Budget shows an opening balance of Rs. 22,87,000 and an estimated closing balance of Rs. 13,18,000, the estimated Receipts and the estimated Expenditure being Rs. 2,59,17,000 and Rs. 2,68,86,000 respectively.

The estimated receipts for the year are less by 21,56,000 than the revised estimate of receipts for 1943-44 (Rs. 2,80,73,000). The decrease in expenditure as compared with the revised estimate for last year is Rs. 35,09,000, the new estimate being Rs. 2,68,86,000 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,03,95,000 for 1943-44.

The budget estimates were referred to a Special Committee for its consideration.

REVENUE

The following are the estimates of receipts under the main heads:

- Consolidated rate—Rs. 1,98,00,000.
- Markets, slaughter houses and dhobikhanas—Rs. 14,88,000.
- Exemption fees, rent of lands, buildings, etc.—Rs. 3,01,000.
- Sale of water—Rs. 7,54,000.
- Receipt from Government for hire of commandeered road rollers—Rs. 45,000.
- Fines under the Municipal Act and other Acts—Rs. 75,000.

EXPENDITURE

The main heads of estimated expenditure are as follows:—

- Establishment—Rs. 71,45,000.
- Interest and sinking fund charges—Rs. 57,14,000.
- Improvement of Primary Education—Rs. 11,78,000.
- Contribution to Calcutta Improvement Trust—Rs. 20,89,000.
- New Works—Rs. 2,80,000.
- Grants to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions—Rs. 2,95,000.
- Grants to hospitals, alms houses, etc.—Rs. 6,53,000.
- Materials—Rs. 31,68,000.
- Contribution to Free Libraries—Rs. 42,000.

The Consolidated Rate is proposed to be levied at 19½ per cent. with an additional ¾ per cent. as the Howrah Bridge tax and the dog tax at Rs. 5 per day per annum. The Licensed Warehouse fees will be levied at 10 per cent. (as in 1943-44) on the annual valuation of the Licensed Warehouses.

The Special Meeting appointed a Special Committee of 26 members to consider the Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates for 1944-45.

The personnel of the Committee are given below:—

DR. B. C. ROY.
SIR HARI SANKER PAUL.
MR. B. K. BANERJEE.
MR. MOHAMMED ISRAIL.
DR. R. AHMED.
MR. MADAN MOHAN BARMAN.
MR. PHANINDRA NATH BRAHMA.
KABIRAJ SATYABRATA SEN.
MR. S. K. MITTER.
MR. J. H. METHOLD.
MR. ABDUL MATIN.
MR. SURENDRANATH DAS.
MR. P. N. SEN.
MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE.
MR. A. REZAK.
MR. DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE.
MR. DEBENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE.
MR. MOHAMED RAFIQUE.
KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD MOHSIN KHAN.
MR. KSHITISH CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI.
MR. HAMOODUR RAHMAN.
MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI.
MR. INDRA BHUSAN BEED.
MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY.
MR. PROVANGSU KUMAR SETT.
MR. DHIRENDRA NATH GHOSH.

GOVERNMENT APATHY TOWARDS EXTENDING HELP TO THE CORPORATION

In preparing the estimates the Chief Executive Officer said he had kept in view the uncertain conditions prevailing in the province. There had been an increase in expenditure to meet the demands of the Army for filtered water supply, to provide amenities for the abnormal influx of population into the city and to pay the bills for ARP measures and war insurance. The Bengal Government had shown apathy towards extending help to the Corporation materially or opening up some new and legitimate sources of revenue suggested by the Corporation. Government should have induced the Military to pay the Corporation a reasonable amount of road cess every month because the damage caused to roads by military traffic was beyond the financial resources of the Corporation to repair and restore. Nor had any portion of the sales tax and amusement tax been spared for the Corporation.

DELIBERATE NEGLECT OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT

"I do not see how this attitude of indifference or rather deliberate neglect on the part of the Bengal Government at this critical juncture will add to the amenities which both the military and civil population require or will help the greater efforts which increase in population and high cost of prices and labour demands. We have struggled in the midst

of handicaps and we shall have to endure criticisms from friends and foes alike, owing to our obvious financial limitations. Calcutta in 1944 is nothing like what it was in 1940. The problems of the city have become complex and difficult owing to the huge concourse of endless varieties of people. Nevertheless, it will be realized that the large amount which it has been still possible for us to provide in the Budget estimates for the ensuing year is principally due to the fact that great circumspection about expenditure has been exercised by all the Departments of the Corporation and also by the Finance Committee. Great vigilance was required and I am glad to say that all the Departments co-operated in restricting expenditure without sacrificing efficiency.

IMPROVEMENT ON RECEIPT SIDE

"A glance at the budget will show that although there has been some improvement on the receipts

NO SHARE FOR CORPORATION

AMUSEMENT & ELECTRICITY TAXES

The Bengal Government have expressed their inability to make any contribution to the Calcutta Corporation from the revenues derived from the amusement and electricity taxes in the city.

It may be recalled that on the recommendation of its Budget Special Committees for two successive years, namely, 1942-43 and 1943-44, the Calcutta Corporation made a representation to the Government asking for a 'reasonable share' of the money derived from the above taxes.

In regretting their inability to agree to the Corporation's proposal, the Bengal Government in their letter dated 19th January, 1944, stated that the object of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act and the Bengal Electricity Duty Act was to provide additional revenues in order to remove part of the deficits then existing in the provincial revenues. The letter also pointed out that the financial stringency of the Government was not less acute at present and that the finances of the Corporation were being kept up with advances from the Government. Further, there was no provision in either of the enactments for payment of any share of the proceeds from the taxes to any local body.

The Government letter is likely to come up for consideration at a special meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday next. The budget estimates for 1944-45 of the Corporation are also to be laid on the table.

side, our expenditure is still bound to be heavier owing to causes explained above. Whatever measures may be adopted by the Corporation there is no possibility of any immediate improvement in our budgetary position."

Explaining the budget figures on different heads, he said that the estimated increase of Rs. 7,94,000 in the consolidated rate over the original estimate of the current year, had failed to render any appreciable relief to the overburdened finances of the Corporation. "The all-round increase in the prices of stores and other things is

ASIATIC FOLK LITERATURE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Asiatic Folk Literature Society, Rev. W. J. Culshaw, M. A., B. D., will speak on 'Sonthal Songs and Dances' with illustrations, at the Ramkrishna Mission Institute, 4, Wellington Square, Calcutta, on the 18th February, at 5 p.m. Dr. Kalidas Nag will preside.

telling heavily on our normal resources. As the Government have controlled all building materials, construction in the city has almost come to a standstill making the assessment valuation practically a stationary figure."

SUPPLEMENTING FINANCES

With a view to supplementing their finances he suggested that Government should be approached to undertake legislation empowering the Corporation to levy a duty on various goods imported into the city on the lines of Bombay and other municipalities.

In the 20 years' existence of the municipality

under its present constitution, the Chief Executive Officer observed, "the net demand of the consolidated rate (at its fixed percentage) has expanded from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1923-24 to Rs. 239 lakhs in 1941-42. Meanwhile, whole categories of new expenditure have been made on Health, Education, Publicity, etc., which were practically non-existent 20 years ago. And not only has this been done without raising the rates, but also with no corresponding increase in grants from the Government. It is an achievement for better or worse of which probably few modern cities of equal standing can boast."

The Ration Scheme In Calcutta

Corporation Suggest Measures For Successful Working

THE Corporation adopted a resolution at a special meeting on Wednesday, the 9th February, deploring *inter alia* the reduction of the percentage of private retail shops in the city and requesting Government to see that no rotten rice which was unfit for human consumption was supplied from any of the ration shops.

The resolution, which was adopted after a lengthy discussion, ran as follows:—

I. *That this Corporation regrets that the Government of Bengal has, in contravention of the directions of the Government of India, reduced the percentage of private retail shops from 55 per cent. to approximately 22 per cent. of the total ration card-holders.*

II. *That in order to ensure the successful working of the Ration Scheme in Calcutta, this Corporation suggests the following measures be adopted:—*

(a) *that in the interest of the health of the City rotten rice which is wholly unfit for human consumption should not be supplied from any of the ration shops,*

(b) *that weekly quota for rice or foodstuff should not lapse, if not taken in the course of the week,*

(c) *that the hours should be altered in order to enable the bulk of the citizens to secure the rationed articles, and the public be notified as to the vacancies in the ration shops.*

(d) *that more private shops should be opened as has been done by the Government of Bombay who have utilised about 4,000 retail merchants as against 200 Government stores in the city of Bombay,*

(e) *that rice should be graded as has been done in Bombay.*

(f) *that shops be opened for daily wage-earners and muzdoors not attached to any establishment.*

III. *That Government should exempt under Rule 20 of the Bengal Rationing Order, the Health Officer of the Corporation or any person duly authorised by him from the operation of the provisions of the said order.*

The discussion was initiated by Councillor Madan Mohan Barman and the resolution was sponsored by Councillor N. C. Chatterjee.

Among those who took part were Alderman Dr. R. Ahmed, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. J. H. Methold, Mr. P. D. Himatsingka, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mr. Bijoy Kumar Banerjee, Prof. S. N. Das, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Dr. Subodh Chandra Sarkar, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri and Mr. N. N. Dalal.

Some Changes In The Rationing Scheme Suggested

The following resolution of the Food Supply Special Committee on the motions of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman was confirmed by the Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday, the 9th February:—

(1) *That in view of the fact that as it is im-*

possible for Hindus to take cooked food in canteens, the Government be requested to increase the quota of rice and/or *atta* to 1 seer per day for certified heavy worker, that for 2nd class of workers mainly the *durwans*, *chaprasis* and household servants the quota be fixed at 5 seers per head per week for adults and half for children below 12 as envisaged in the resolution of the Calcutta Jamiadar Samiti.

(2) That to help the poor newcomers to get food the Government be requested to utilise the services of philanthropic bodies like Bengal Relief Society, Marwari Relief Society, Upper India Association, Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Muslim Relief Committee to open *Parotta shops*.

(3) That Government do arrange to fix a dietary for people to supplement the diet allotted according to rationing scheme.

(4) That in view of the fact that it would be impossible to carry on a *mudikhana* shop without the sale of rice and *atta* and as it is necessary to have shops for sale of supplementary foodstuffs, such as *jowar*, *bajra*, barley, maize, etc. the Government be requested to subsidise shops of the type in some way and one of the ways suggested is by allotting them a ration shop limited to 1,000.

(5) That Government of Bengal be requested to arrange with Railways and other provinces to allow passengers to carry free at least 10 seers per head of rationed articles.

(6) That arrangements for poor people may be made by issue of daily coupons by Government Stores for special shops to be opened.

(7) That all persons staying at a *Dharamsalla* or mess or *Musafirkhana* be issued a temporary rationing card on the certificate of managers, or a shop be allotted for *Dharamsalla*.

(8) Hindu system and custom being different in Bengal than in Bombay different arrangements have to be made for worship and other *poojah* and as such separate allotment for worship of *Thakurs*, for *Pinda* and funeral ceremonies, of *atap* rice is necessary.

PARK STREET NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

A non-official committee representative of all parties and interests to look after the working of the Rationing scheme for the Park Street Sub-area has been formed with Mr. Justice Ameer Ali as Chairman, Major P. Burdhan and Mr. M. H. Haq as Secretaries and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. D. N. Sen, M.L.A., Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Amin Ahmed, Mr. Abul Kasim, M.L.A., Mr. S. C. Mitter, Dr. S. R. Chatterjee, Dr. P. Roy, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, Mr. M. A. Jabbar and Mr. Kamrul Haq as members.

The Committee at its recent meeting has resolved that from the experience of stores already existing, the Government stores will not be able even to cope with 3000 persons per week, not to speak of a greater number, on account of both time and space factors. In these circumstances the Committee proposes, (1) immediate inclusion of other *Modi* shops in each sub-area, which may begin on a unit of 750, so that they may be able to take in further numbers of the public, who have not yet been registered; (2) that such additional *Modi* shops should be permitted to take over by transfer such numbers from Government stores which by experience, it may be found that they are not in a position to cope with.

DESTITUTES PROBLEM

A NEW BENGAL POLICY

The Bengal Government have decided that destitutes coming to Calcutta or other urban areas from the mofussil should not be repatriated to their homes where they may again be faced with difficulties, but be sent to workhouses until a larger rehabilitation scheme, now being prepared, is in operation.

This was announced by Mr. P. B. Mullick, Publicity Minister, in a recent broadcast from Calcutta. He also revealed that the Government had collected figures of mortality from all causes throughout the province during the famine. Tabulation was nearly complete and it was hoped to release them within a few days. Comparison with the average mortality statistics would give a reasonable idea of the loss of life through famine and disease.

Tours by Ministers in the interior of the province last month had shown that "fears that the drain on Bengal's rural manpower through starvation and disease might lead to a grave scarcity of harvesting labour and consequent loss of crops have not materialized." Crops had been harvested and taken to cultivators' houses.

A special committee of the Cabinet had been meeting almost daily of late to consider and enforce measures to deal with problems of rehabilitation. The only remedy was to provide well-organised homes for those who had lost or sold everything they possessed, while for those who still had homes but had lost their means of livelihood, work must be provided either in their homes or at centres nearby.

Meanwhile, the menace of disease was being gradually conquered. The problem was still serious and the fight must continue but "mortality is generally on the decrease in most places."

He concluded: "Bengal has still a long way to go before she finds her normal life again; but to the months that lie ahead she can look with hope."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND KHAKSARS

The reasons for the Bengal Government rescinding the permission given to Khaksars to remove destitutes outside Bengal are set out in a *Press Note* issued by the Bengal Government.

It says: "

"Government never agreed to allow the Khaksars to remove six lakh destitutes; on the face of it it was an absurd proposition. In the first place railway accommodation could not be allotted for the purpose for more than about 100 destitutes per day on an average and at this rate it would have taken the Khaksars nearly 16 years to remove six lakhs of destitutes. Secondly, their plan was that four Khaksars would be responsible for the maintenance of one destitute which presupposed that 24 lakhs of adult Khaksars were in a position to contribute towards the maintenance of destitutes. Government have no reason to believe that the total number of Khaksars is anywhere near that figure. Besides, during the month and half when the Khaksars had permission to collect and remove destitutes outside Bengal they were not able to collect even a thousand of them.

"Finally, the public will be interested to learn that recently a batch of 8 destitutes of Dacca who had been taken to the Punjab by the Khaksars ran away from the latter and were detained at Amritsar station as ticketless passengers. On arrival in Bengal they have made signed statements complaining of grave maltreatment by the Khaksars."

NEW BANKERS TO THE CORPORATION

The Finance Committee of the Corporation on last Monday decided to include the United Commercial Bank Ltd., and the Hind Bank Ltd., in the list of bankers whose Corporation money may be invested.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA**RATIONING CALLS FOR CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SACRIFICE****Mr. Hartley Replies To Complaints**

Regarding the quality of rice against which there have been numerous complaints, Mr. A. C. Hartley, Rationing Controller, told a press reporter that while some was admittedly not good, it was wrong to say that it was unfit for human consumption. Complaints had been investigated and every endeavour was being made to effect improvement. He expressed the hope that the next issue would be all of a higher standard.

He pointed out that while formerly people were accustomed to get good Bengal rice, now, as a result of the Government of India taking over the responsibility for feeding Calcutta, the rice available in the city was imported. Rice grown in Bengal was being generally used to feed the districts.

THINGS MALDISTRIBUTED AND SHORT OF SUPPLY ARE TO BE RATIONED

The number of cases of people possessing two ration cards had been large. Since the warning published in the Press last week that offenders were liable to prosecution about 50,000 duplicate cards had, however, been returned. About half a dozen prosecutions had been launched in selected cases and more would follow.

“BHOGS”**PROVISION TO BE MADE**

“It is announced that the Government of Bengal, which is a Muslim Government, has decided to make provision in the Calcutta rationing scheme for rations for religious purposes. The religious purposes meant are primarily Hindu. This is a concession to sentiment and tradition that will be widely appreciated, as we indicated in a recent editorial. It removes one large disappointment that might have been worked up into an important grievance. The decision may be read also as indication that the concession is not of such magnitude that it can menace the rationing plan; in other words, that Calcutta has, and can depend on having store enough for the citizens and something to spare. That is a practical inference of interest. The Bengal Minister of Civil Supplies has acted wisely, displaying commonsense and tolerance that will stand to the credit of his community and faith.”

—THE STATESMAN

Asked whether other commodities would be rationed, Mr. Hartley pointed out that it was the Government's intention to ration progressively commodities which fell into short supply and which, in Government's opinion, were maldistributed. Regarding *dal* no shortage appeared to exist, indeed supply was fairly plentiful; there was, therefore, no need to ration this yet.

“There has been a noticeable lack of appreciation by well-to-do people so far that rationing calls for a certain amount of sacrifice,” remarked Mr. Hartley. There had been hundreds of applications for extra rations from people who wished to give large parties, mostly of a social character. No special supplies had been granted, and none were likely to be. A number of people had also applied for extra rations for their pets. These had also been rejected. Owners of dogs or cats should make up their minds either to share their rations with their pets or give them some other food not affected by the rationing scheme.

SERVANT'S RATION CARDS

A Press Note says that embarrassment is being caused to the rationing authorities by many persons

AMOUNTS OF RATIONED FOOD

By the latest announcement the total weekly allowance of cereals is 4 seers for an adult. The maximum of this that can be taken out in wheat products, including bread tickets, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for rice. The maximum that can be taken out in rice is $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, leaving $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers for wheat. A quarter of a seer of wheat products is equivalent to 12 oz. of bread. Subject to these maximum the citizen may decide his own adjustment between them.

retaining their servants' ration cards after the servant has left their employ. In such cases the cards should be given to the servant in order that he may draw his ration or transfer his card to another retail shop if he shifts his residence to some other part of the rationed area.

Newly-appointed servants should be told to draw their rations on their existing cards and should only be sent to obtain new cards when the employer is satisfied that the servant had had no ration card previously.

The employer who abets his servant in securing a second ration card is technically guilty of an offence against the rationing regulations.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

INDIA TO BE MAJOR OPERATIONAL BASE

"She Is Doing Very Well, She Can Do Better"

Looking ahead to the time when Germany will have been defeated and the Allied forces ranged against her have been released, 60-year old Lieut.-Gen. Wilfred Lindsell, Principal Administrative Officer, India Command, at a Press conference described how India had to be prepared as a major base to sustain operation on 'the grand scale' against Japan.

General Lindsell, whose job is to help co-ordinate the whole of the military administrative machine and to link the work of the many military departments with civil government departments, spoke with vigorous directness of some of the deficiencies which he wanted to be removed before India could play her part in what he described as now above all "India's war."

GENERAL LINDSELL EXPLAINS WHY INDIA IS NOT FULLY AT WAR

The Allies, he said, had so far only three main bases, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Middle-East. India, he suggested, should be the fourth, she had not yet fully developed into one but was coming on rapidly, eventually she would have to sustain much larger forces than the British expeditionary force in France, where he had had experience of an undertaking similar to the one on which he was now engaged in India.

"India is doing very well," he said, "but she can do better." She was producing clothing and general goods for the Army worth some 150 crores a year, but with her labour, machinery and raw material, it was absurd to suggest that she could not produce more. India's munitions production was of the order of 50 crores a year, while buildings, camps, depots, Railways, hospitals and accommodation throughout India were being provided to the equivalent of a 100 crores a year. He mentioned that her boot-making capacity had developed so far that a sufficient quantity of foot-wear had been accumulated for her military needs and the industry could now be turned over to meet civilian needs. Similarly, a certain percentage of skilled supervisory personnel was being given back to the railways. That, he suggested, was a significant trend which should become more marked if India was to be saved from the shock and strain of immense concentration of productive power and armed personnel in certain areas.

General Lindsell emphasised the difficulties that had to be overcome before India could be said to be fully at war. Of these the major one was shortage of coal and its repercussions on transport and other aspects of war activity including cement manufacture.

The traditional orientation of India's strategy was one of defence against possibilities of invasion from the north-west. That had been altered and India had had to re-orient her military structure to one of defence against the threat from the East and soon she must pass to the offensive against her enemy from that quarter.

SLOWNESS OF OPERATIONS EXPLAINED

Commenting on the slowness of the operations in Burma the weekly journal "Great Britain and The East" says: "There is need on the part of the allies to the allies to

exercise patience. Until vastly more equipment can be got to the East—and the equipment required is mainly naval—there can be no sweeping through Burma. There are men to spare

ENEMY PLANES OVER INDIA

ORISSA COAST BOMBED

In the early hours of February 4, an enemy aircraft approached the coast of Orissa and dropped a very small number of bombs. No damage was caused and there were no casualties.

VIZAG AREA BOMBED

The following Press Note has been issued: "On the night of February 4, an enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in the Vizagapatam area. There were no casualties and no damage to property.

Further information with regard to the incident in the early hours of February 4, when an enemy aircraft approached the coast of Orissa and dropped a very small number of bombs shows that the bombs fell on open fields near an Orissa town. A small number of bomb pits were found. No damage or casualties were caused.

BOMBS FOR CEYLON

An official announcement says: An enemy aircraft approached the coast of Ceylon on the night of February 7. One bomb was dropped but there were no casualties and damage was negligible.

An official amendment to the above communique about enemy aircraft approaching the coast of Ceylon on Monday night says: "A few bombs" and not "one bomb" were dropped. As reported there were no casualties and damage was negligible.

for land operations but no area in which they can be deployed and supplied. A link between the Indian and Chinese armies is still to be forged. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has a gigantic task before him—the conquest of a country with twice the area of France and with infinitely more natural difficulties to overcome. Until operations elsewhere permit the release of very large naval forces to work through the Bay of Bengal the movement on land must be seriously restricted.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****FUTURE RELIEF WORK IN BENGAL****Mr. Satish Das-Gupta's Scheme Of Self-Sufficient Villages**

Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta has issued the following statement on relief work in Bengal after his release from jail:—

"For future relief work in Bengal I have placed before the relief committees two suggestions. The scheme is for the creation of some self-sufficient villages in which the inhabitants will find employment in the villages through agriculture, dairying, pisciculture, etc. and cottage industries. The relief organisations will stand as protectors of the villages, and ensure supply of foodstuff.

This can be successfully done by rousing the village community, in which every individual will be reckoned as being responsible for the welfare of the whole community and the representatives or the headman or the panchayet of the village will look upon every individual as the objects of their care. Strength will accrue out of the consciousness of this active and living bond of community which is bound to reflect itself in the future growth and betterment of the village.

SELF-SACRIFICING WORKERS AND FUNDS ARE REQUIRED

"This scheme includes not only the requisition of the services of experienced and sacrificing workers but also has to be backed by the provision of considerable funds for starting the various cottage industries and for the creation of a grain reserve. It is very roughly estimated that a sum of rupees ten to fifteen thousand may be necessary for a single village.

"If such villages can be shown to be progressing towards the ideal, it may be an eye-opener to the Government and induce them to rescue the other villages of Bengal in the same way by similarly investing and making other necessary provisions.

The operation of this scheme will necessarily be limited to a very few groups of villages or unions in the affected areas. Only one union of 20 villages under the scheme will be requiring the investment of Rs. 2 lacs by the relief organisations.

SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGES

"The other scheme is to attempt the creation of village communities and self-supporting villages through the services of workers alone. The duty of the workers would be to take statistics and stand

(Continued on next page).

—THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—BATTLE-FRONT

(Continued from page 858)

ALLIED ADVANCE IN ALL AREAS

In the Hukawng Valley Allied Forces continued to advance in all areas, according to a communique issued from South-East Asia Command Headquarters.

To the north and west of Taipha-ga, American-trained Chinese troops were engaged on February 3 in eliminating small groups of Japanese, some of which had been surrounded. No contact was made in the Taro area.

R. A. F. fighters in the Maungdaw area of the Arakan front intercepted a force of enemy fighters. Two of the Japanese aircraft were probably destroyed.

In the Upper Chindwin Valley on February 3 Allied Forces occupied a village 20 miles south-east of Tamu without opposition.

ENEMY INTERCEPTION

A large force of enemy fighters was intercepted near Buthidaung on February 5. Preliminary reports show that one enemy fighter and one reconnaissance plane were destroyed, and five fighters damaged. Allied loss was one fighter.

An enemy attack on a hill feature west of Sinchlewin on the Arakan front was repulsed on the morning of February 5. Allied forces consolidated in the areas east and north-east of Buthidaung. Japanese casualties in these two areas were heavy.

OCCUPATION BY ENEMY

The expected Japanese reaction to the increased pressure on the Arakan front started on February 4 when an enemy raiding column, which had escaped the observation of the Allied patrols occupied Taung Bazaar. During February 6 the Japanese continued to attack south-west of Taung Bazaar

BOMBING ON ENEMY POSITION

Allied heavy bombers of Major-General Davidson's Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, attacked Heho and Aungban airfields, 90 miles south-east of Mandalay for the second time in the 24 hours on the night February 5-6.

R. A. F. dive-bombers of the Tactical Air Forces, Eastern Air Command, on February 7 bombed and machinegunned Taung Bazaar and Badana approximately 8 miles north of north-east of Buthidaung.

ENEMY INFILTRATION

A body of Japs who are repeating their tactics of the last campaign in Arakan, have sought to threaten our communications by a right 'hook,' writes an army observer with the Fourteenth Army according to a New Delhi despatch dated February 9.

The enemy managed to infiltrate into a position on the Kalapanzin river. It is probable that they followed the route used last winter by an Allied column which penetrated eastwards to the Kaladan Valley. It is a wild path which passes through many miles of tangled jungle and over steep hills.

Another Jap force mingled with a body of locals moving north and under this cover tried to infiltrate into Allied positions east of the Kalapanzin. These typical Japanese operations were not unexpected and Allied troops moving very quickly gained contact with the enemy who after occupying a village, crossed the Kalapanzin and then turned south-west eventually with the object of threatening the rear areas east of the Maya Range.

On the Arakan front on February 9 there was normal activity west of the Maya Ridge. During the night of February 8-9 our patrols found Taung Bazaar clear of the

as watch-men intimating to the Government and the public about the condition of the villages under their care.

"The workers in this case may not do much by the way of supplying doles to the destitutes or work to the unemployed which require the expenditure of large sums of money. But they, by their very presence, may inspire the people to greater sacrifice and to combine as one unit for combating such evils that lie in their power to combat. The workers will be helpful in bringing the actual position of the villagers to the notice of the local and provincial Government officers in order that the Government might do what private individuals cannot. There has been great moral degradation on account of the famine and the presence of men of character will serve to counter-act the degrading tendencies and uplift the character of those whom the workers might be serving in one capacity or another and to change the atmosphere.

BENGAL'S HEALTH AND WEALTH

"The condition of the cattle and improvement in the productive capacity of the soil may be brought about by judicious educative work amongst the villagers. Bengal's health and wealth is and will be measured by the health and capacity of its cattle population. If the cattle go down Bengal goes down with them. Substantial educative work can be done by experienced workers in this line, which will help to create more wealth in the villages.

"Voluntary workers should employ themselves in these directions for fighting famine and doing all-round rescue work in shattered Bengal.

"I have received a donation of Rs. 5,000 from the 'Hindusthan Times' and Hindusthan Relief Funds for such work as sketched above."

50,000 DEATHS FROM STARVATION EVERY WEEK

Bengal Council Debate

A motion of Mr. Lalit Chandra Das at the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday, February 9 last, seeking to adjourn the business of the House to discuss "a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the failure of the Government of Bengal to meet, by the adoption of proper, timely, adequate and remedial measures, the very serious situation which, arising out of the preventible diseases following the famine, has taken and is taking a huge toll of human lives from all the districts of the province."

"For this state of affairs," Khan Bahadur Jelaluddin Ahmed, Minister for Public Health, said replying to the charges, "the present Government, while not wishing to evade their responsibility, is by no means to blame."

The two-hour debate resulted in the motion being talked out.

In placing the motion before the House Mr. Lalit Chandra Das said that responsible persons had variously estimated the mortality figures due to famine and pestilence in this province. Mr. Amery, for instance, had said that there were no reliable figures but on the basis of information supplied by the Government of India the total abnormal mortality due to famine and disease for the last five years of 1943 had not exceeded a million.

That was, however, an underestimate which had been challenged by Pundit H. N. Kunzru, according to whom, 50,000 deaths from starvation alone took place every week in Bengal. Dr. Syama-prasad Mookerjee would place it at two millions and a half from starvation and a million from various diseases.

BENGAL DESTITUTES ORDINANCE

Bill In The Bengal Assembly

A Bill embodying the provisions of the Bengal Destitute Persons (Repatriation and Relief) Ordinance, 1943, which is due to expire on March 18, is published in an extraordinary issue of the "Calcutta Gazette."

The statement of objects and reasons says that it is necessary to continue the arrangements made under the Ordinance for repatriating and rendering relief to the destitutes wandering about Calcutta and other urban areas, for some time to come, as the economic situation has not yet returned to normal.

The measure was introduced by Government in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Friday last.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Rs. 15,000 FOR FAMILIES OF SECURITY PRISONERS

The Mayor's Relief Fund Committee have, it is learnt, decided to distribute Rs. 15,000, out of the fund, among the distressed families of security prisoners in the province, giving Rs. 100 to each family.

Applications for such relief will be invited from deserving families by the Committee, which may sanction more money for this purpose if the number of applications exceed 150.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL RELIEF

Nearly a crore of rupees—by far the largest amount spent in many years—is estimated to be the expenditure of the Bengal Government in the current financial year on medical relief in connection with the famine and its aftermath.

This expenditure includes the cost of additional hospital beds in existing hospitals, the starting of a large number of emergency hospitals, purchase of medical and non-medical equipment, increase in the preventive staff, the creation of mobile medical units, establishment of satellite treatment centres attached to every dispensary in the province, free distribution of quinine, and other arrangements.

ALL AIDS TO THE FAMINE-STRICKEN

"No rice or wheat is being imported into Ceylon at present from India," said Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Representative of the Government of Ceylon in India, in a Press interview in Calcutta. "The Government of India are now giving us 2,000 tons of pulses every month.

"We had been getting 15,000 tons of rice from India through the Government of India since March, 1943, but this supply was stopped towards the end of last year in view of famine conditions in various parts of India.

Ceylon has great sympathy with Bengal in her present distress. As a practical demonstration of this sympathy, she (Ceylon) has so far contributed by means of various funds about Rs. 5,00,000 half of which is the contribution of the Government of the country."

*Special Article***Between The Corporation And The Government
Then And Now**

[BY SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M. A.]

TO-DAY there is a keen controversy going on between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Government of Bengal in respect of the re-appointment of the Chief Engineer, and of the Chief Executive Officer. It is, however, needless to recapitulate the fairly long story of the events, of the discussions, and of the correspondences. This story is quite fresh in the minds of the city-fathers and the constituents whom they represent, and the whole matter has not as yet been called to a happy and harmonious close.

In a situation as this, it will surely be interesting to recall an incident of about forty-seven years ago, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, proposed to alter the constitution of the Corporation with a view to strengthening the Executive and to diminishing the authority of the Commissioners. At that time the Calcutta Municipal Corporation consisted of a Chairman and 75 Commissioners, of whom 15 were nominated by the Government, 10 elected by the various public bodies and the remaining 50 elected by the resident ratepayers of the town.

The Government proposal was to withdraw from the Commissioners in meeting the right to appoint the higher officials of the Municipality, and—a matter of still greater importance—to abolish the supervision then exercised by the Commissioners over the proceedings of the Executive. But, it should be pointed out, no complaint had ever been made that the Executive was interfered with and what is still more remarkable is that, when the amending Act of 1888 came up, the member in charge of the Bill, the late Sir Henry Harrison, who had been for a number of years the Chairman of the Corporation, (*i.e.*, the Head of the Executive of the Corporation) and who had the largest experience as its head, did not think it necessary to alter the Act upon the lines later suggested.

Under the new scheme it was proposed that the control, which was exercised by a representative body, mainly elected by the ratepayers, would pass into the hands of an "irresponsible" nominee of the Government as pointed out by Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., and Chairman, Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1897. It was proposed to assimilate the Calcutta Municipal Act to the Bombay Municipal Act. Under the Bombay Municipal Act, the head of the Executive, or Municipal Commissioner, as he is called, appointed all the officers of the Corporation except the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer, the Engineer, and the Municipal Secretary. The Municipal Commissioner in Bombay was, and is, appointed by the Local Government, and cannot be removed by the Municipal Corporation except under special circumstances. "This Commissioner being usually a member of the Indian Civil

Service," writes Miss Bahadurji, "his allegiance to the Municipal authority is more nominal than real." With the exception of the Municipal Secretary, who was appointed by a Standing Committee, the other Executive Officers were appointed by the Corporation. But under the Calcutta Municipal Act during the period in question all officers drawing a salary of over Rs. 200 a month and under were appointed by the Chairman or the head of the Executive. In respect of appointments carrying a salary of over Rs. 200 a month and below Rs. 500 a month, the Chairman nominated three persons and the Commissioners appointed one of them; the Commissioners could appoint any one except from among the persons nominated by the Chairman. All appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and upwards were made by the Commissioners in meeting. The Calcutta Commissioners as a body had thus, in regard to appointments, much more authority than that which the Bombay Corporation possessed. The result was that a large number of Indians held the responsible offices of the Corporation of Calcutta. The Bombay Act, however, did not provide for the general power of supervision. The head of the Executive was independent (this independence he has lost to a great degree by now) of the Corporation in various respects.

When the Mackenzie proposals were admired, a Memorandum was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India by the Indian Parliamentary Committee on July 15, 1897. This Memorandum contained *inter alia* the following observations in favour of the popular element in the Corporation and against the proposed amendment by the Government:—

"It may possibly be argued that without denying that the existing system has worked well, and that much improvement has taken place in Calcutta and its suburbs since popular control has been introduced, still admittedly a good deal remains to be done—perfection has by no means been attained; and the Government may be right in asserting that the weakness of the Executive of which they complain is chiefly responsible for this, and that the strengthening of the Executive, which they now contemplate, may very probably expedite those further improvements which are admittedly desiderata. What, however, are the facts? For nearly a hundred years the entire control of the administration of Calcutta rested with the Executive yet Sir J. Strachey declared Calcutta to be the filthiest and most insanitary city in the world, a permanent source of danger to the Province, and a disgrace to any civilised Government. It was then gradually realised that some popular element must be introduced into the administration of the city—that the people,—who with their families had to live, and most of them sooner or later to die,—must have a really potential voice in the management of affairs in which their interests were paramount; and in view to carry out this reform, the Municipal Acts, which have worked so well, were

passed. It is to give greater powers to the Executive that the Bengal Government now propose to modify these Acts. And why? Because, despite the constant efforts of the Commissioners, they have not in twenty years been able entirely to repair the errors of omission and commission with which the former unchecked Executive had afflicted the city and converted it into a pest-house.

"In other words, instead of moving forward and increasing the strength of the popular element to which all progress has been due, it is proposed to diminish this and revive to a certain extent the autocratic power of the Executive. Properly understood, the argument is too absurd to be seriously considered; and all, who wish the people of Calcutta well, and all who have any care for the credit of British rule, will strenuously oppose this retrograde proposal."

The reply received to the above Memorandum by the Chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., stated:—"No report on these proposals, and no copy of a Bill for amending the Calcutta Municipality Act has as yet reached the Secretary of State for India. He will, however, make enquiry, and when such report or Bill reaches him, Lord George Hamilton (the then Secretary of State for India) will give due weight to the remarks contained in your letter and its enclosure (that is, the Memorandum)." This reply was dated July 26, 1897. The subsequent history is too well-known and need not be repeated here. "The Municipal Bill Special Number" of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* had given in 1889 the entire history of the controversy and its sequel.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation is, perhaps, the most important representative body in this country, and probably the earliest, entrusted with the management of local affairs. This institution received its elective constitution under the Act IV of the Local Self-Government Act of 1876. This Act was amended by the Act II of 1888. Both under the Act of 1876 and the Act of 1888, two-thirds of the members of the Calcutta Municipality were elected by the rate-payers. Under the first Act the remaining one-third of the members were nominated by the Government, but the amended Act provided that the Government should nominate only one-fifth of the members and the rest were to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Port Commissioners. The respective numbers of the members, representing various important bodies of the city at the City Corporation were: Elected by rate-payers 50; Nominated by the Government 15; Elected by the Chamber of Commerce 4; Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association 4; Elected by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta 2; Total 75.

However, under both the Acts of 1876 and 1888, the Government reserved to itself the power of appointing a proper person to be the Chairman (or the Executive head of the Corporation). The Chairman was always a member of the Civil Service. A stupendous change to-day attends the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta: it is a democratic institution, and self-governing, too, within certain limitations, the Provincial Government reserving, under the amendments subsequent to the Act of 1923, large powers of control. And upon the ways of

using this control depend the ultimate ideals of self-government and democracy.

This control was, however, exercised a little differently before the reactionary Mackenzie Act came into operation. It was more or less paternal. A Commission, appointed in 1885 by the Government to report upon the sanitary condition of the city, observed: "Whether the sanitary improvement has been as great and as rapid it might have been, whether the Corporation have done all that they might have done with the means at their disposal, and whether they have carried out their improvements as expeditiously as possible, are, of course, large questions, upon which room may exist for a difference of opinion. We think it sufficient to say that we are agreed that there has been great and solid improvement."

Then, the Hon'ble Mr. Colman Macaulay, the late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, thus remarked from his place in the Bengal Legislative Council, in 1885, when the Bill amending the Act of 1876 was being considered: "The elective system has brought forward men like my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Kally Nath Mitter, men of ability and business habits, who have done excellent service to the community, and I think that all friends of self-government must rejoice that these men owe their positions, not to the voice of nomination, but to the suffrages of their fellow-townsmen."

Let me quote from what Sir Henry Harrison, the author of the amending Act of 1888 and Chairman of the Corporation for many years, said: "By elective system we have attracted to the Corporation a number of Commissioners. They feel that they depend for their position on those who have returned them, and who naturally look to them to represent their views, and therefore, they bring with them the light of real public opinion of a certain class."

All this, however, had very little effect on the "Prancing Proconsul," Earl George Nathaniel Curzon bent upon curbing the powers of popular representatives on the civic body of Calcutta. In spite of strong and universal protests, the reactionary proposals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie were incorporated in the Statute Book as the Bengal Act III of 1899.

Much water has since run down the Howrah Bridge. Surendranath Banerjee, who had left his seat as an elected Commissioner of the Corporation, along with twenty-seven others, as a protest against the retrograde Mackenzie Act, had, in 1923, robed the city of his birth in the mantle of freedom. He had given a new and democratic constitution to Calcutta and Chittaranjan Das had clothed it in flesh and blood. But a change had come upon the spirit of things. And there is difference between then and now. Now, there is the Provincial autonomy, government by the people: then, the Government was absolute.

It was expected that the Local Self-Government units would be further strengthened with the introduction of autonomy in the provinces. But alas to-day, the number of superseded Local Self-Government units is much larger than before, and there is less chance for a superseded Self-Government unit being recalled to its normal status. Woe this day!

POST-WAR PLANNING

A People's Institute For Post-War Planning Problems Facing The United States

[By MERRILL E. BUSH, Teachers College, Temple University.]

Three enormously complex problems confronting postwar United States challenge the most searching and painstaking thought of which the American public is capable. Simply stated, they are: (1) What shall be America's relation to the postwar world order? (2) What shall be America's postwar educational policy? and (3) What shall be America's postwar economic organization?

On February 18, 19 and 20, 1948 a section of the American public residing in the Philadelphia area wrested with these problems under the guidance of experienced discussion leaders. Competent guest speakers contributed the results of their thinking to clarify the issues involved, but the keynote of the Institute for Postwar Planning, sponsored by Temple University, was the co-operative exchange of ideas among the people themselves in a series of small discussion groups continuing throughout the three days.

No blue print was formulated, no final conclusions were reached; this was not our purpose. We feel that it is not the function of the people to work out detailed plans; that is the task of the experts. But it is the prerogative of the people to determine what they want, to lay an injunction upon the planners which stipulates: "These things we demand; those we will not tolerate."

The purpose of the project was threefold: (1) to acquaint a section of the public with certain basic postwar problems and with current proposals for their solution; (2) to work out areas of agreement in terms of fundamental principles for evaluating such plans; and (3) to illustrate the democratic method of group thinking in its application to important issues which challenge the American way of life.

A continuing nucleus of some three hundred men and women representing various groups within the community was present for nearly all sessions. Over six hundred invited guests were present for one of the evening meetings. Twelve groups, four for each of the three topics, held four two-hour discussions. Each participant who agreed to attend all scheduled meetings of a discussion group was assigned to one of those discussing the topic of his choice. Since the groups met simultaneously, it was possible to maintain a fairly constant membership throughout the sessions and also to insure a reasonable typical representation of varied interests and backgrounds in each. This plan of organization enabled discussion to develop through the stages implicit in the purpose of the Institute.

AGENDA PREPARED

After considerable deliberation and in the light of the purposes of the conference, the themes were stated as follows:—

1. What will be the major issues in the post-war world and out of what situations will they arise?

2. What policies are proposed to meet these issues and on what grounds are they supported?

3. Upon what elements in these proposals do we agree, and why? Upon what elements do we disagree, and why?

4. What shall be done about our disagreements? How can we forward and implement those policies upon which we agree?

Each of these central themes was somewhat reworded to adapt it to the topic under discussion by a particular group. In addition each discussion leader was asked to work out five or six discussion-provoking questions under each theme for his own use. A brief description of the Institute purposes and procedures as well as a statement of the four themes for discussion under each of the three topics was mimeographed and placed in the hands of the participants.

The planning, organization, and administration of the Institute were done by a volunteer planning committee of some fifty faculty members and students from Temple University. An Executive Committee of eleven faculty members, with the author of this article as chairman, took the initiative in formulating policies and carrying out the details of organization. The administrative officers of the University gave generously of their time, energy, and enthusiasm to insuring the success of the project. President Robert L. Johnson, Vice-President Millard E. Gladfelter, and University Secretary William W. Tomlinson spent many hours in consultation with members of the Executive Committee. The President presided at the two luncheon and two dinner meetings to which the Institute audience was invited as guests of the University.

Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, of Columbia University, gave invaluable assistance in formulating the original plan of the Institute, directing faculty thinking in a series of planning meetings, suggesting speakers and discussion leaders, and contributing generously of his experience with conferences concerned with similar problems. Officially Director of the Institute, Dr. Lindeman was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending the actual sessions.

It should be pointed out that, ideally, such a project would result from the joint planning of the organization sponsoring the conference and representatives of the groups invited to attend. We believe that nowhere does the American genius show itself more effectively than in the voluntary organization of co-operating groups for joint planning and action on common problems. We also believe that no attack upon community problems can be truly democratic which does not bring together representatives of all the groups affected. Unquestionably, a People's Institute should be planned by the people.

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In the present case, however, the exigencies of the war effort seemed to preclude the actual calling together of such a representative committee to work through the details of policy, much less of organization.

CIVIC GROUPS ASSIST

The reader must not suppose, however, that representatives of interested groups were not consulted. An essential part of the audience-building programme, preceding the Institute, was the discussion of plans with innumerable citizens who were in a position to make recommendations and to suggest participants. Business and trade organizations, organized labour, representatives of the churches, women's clubs, community organizations, service agencies, group workers, public and private educational groups, members of racial and national groups, professional associations, governmental and political personnel, all were informed in advance of the project and asked to contribute suggestions and lists of possible participants. They were approached both in personal interviews and through letters. More than 1850 names were recommended by leaders in these various groups and invitations to participate were sent to all.

Mrs. Stella Fisher Burgess, wife of a member of the faculty and well acquainted with numerous organizations in the community, performed yeoman's service in the audience-building task. Several members of the Executive Committee also took part. As a result, acceptance of invitations far exceeded our fondest expectations. In view of the large block of time consumed by the meetings—three afternoons, three evenings, and a Saturday morning—the facts that all the groups mentioned were represented and that the audience was about equally divided between men and women give eloquent evidence both of the timeliness of the project and of the far-reaching public interest in the problems discussed.

Vigorous requests for continuation of the discussions were made in each of the twelve discussion groups and subsequently in numerous letters. Two of the groups voted to continue their meetings whether the University decided to sponsor a follow-up programme or not. Several suggestions have been received for some sort of a community council to coordinate studies of various problems involved in postwar planning for the Philadelphia area.

In view of these persistent appeals, the University decided to hold another meeting of the discussion groups on March 26. It is our hope that interested participants will initiate similar groups in their own local communities and that a genuine people's movement leading to the clarification of postwar policies in the public mind may result. Plans also are being made to call together representative community leaders to consider the feasibility of long-range planning under the three headings selected for study at the Institute.

Publication of the Institute Proceedings is contemplated as an important part of the follow-up programme. This will include the addresses by guest speakers, a description of the organization and procedure of the Institute, an indication of the types of questions which arose in the discussion groups and the attitudes expressed, and the summaries of those discussions by President Nason representing the groups on world organization, Professor Peterson on postwar education, and Dr. Ordway Tead on economic organisation.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS ACTIVE

A word should be inserted here to clarify the part played by the Temple faculty and students in assuring the smooth operation of the conference. Not only did the Planning Committee hold a number of meetings to formulate the general plan, but it also divided into three subcommittees to prepare outlines for the guidance of discussion leaders, to familiarize themselves with the problems involved in the three Institute topics, to work out lists of available materials for study by Institute participants, and to prepare bibliographies and summaries of factual information for the use of the discussion groups.

An official faculty representative was present in each of the discussion groups, each speaker and leader was provided with an official host, and several of the faculty served as recorders to assist the leaders in keeping track of the group discussion. When one of the discussion leaders was unexpectedly detained and unable to attend the opening meeting of his group, the faculty representative took charge of the discussion. Student volunteers contributed splendid service in the capacities of registrars, ushers, runners, secretaries, and reporters. It was possible, for example, to give each discussion leader a list of persons assigned to his group in advance and later to present each member of the discussion groups with a list of the members who attended his group.

The ready acceptance of invitations to the Institute and the many enthusiastic letters received from participants suggest that similar projects might well be organized by interested groups throughout the United States. Many there are who realize all too keenly how easily we may win the war only to lose the peace. Our experience following World War No. I made painfully apparent the fact that our greatest enemy is public apathy.

If we can work, and think, and plan fast enough and wisely enough, we shall enter the most exciting, challenging, and inspiring era the world has ever known. Almost within our grasp lie a standard of living and a mutual understanding for the peoples of the world hitherto impossible. The United States is peculiarly fitted—by fate, by circumstance, by temperament, by ideals—for this feat of human engineering.

If we fail we may never have another such opportunity. Already our leadership is gravely challenged. Was it H. G. Wells who cried out that we are witnessing a tragic race between the forces of education and the forces of destruction? Let us acquaint the people with the opportunity; let us face them with the supreme challenge. Once before the people forced their planners to incorporate a Bill of Rights in the foundation of the state they were building. Shall the people prepare a new Magna Charta for the world?

ADMISSION TO RIVER MOORINGS

The Government of Bengal have, under the Defence of India Rules, issued an order controlling and regulating the admission of persons to all river moorings in the river Hooghly within the Port of Calcutta between the Howrah Bridge and Budge Budge where any sea-going vessels may be lying for the time being.

Health & Hygiene**Mosquito Problems In Static Water Tanks—I**

[By P. G. SHUTE, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.]

Mosquitoes, of whatever species and in which ever part of the world they occur, can breed only in water.

The life-history of mosquitoes is divided into four separate stages: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult insect. The female adult lays her eggs on water, and these hatch out in about three days. When the young larva emerges it is only just visible to the naked eye. During the next eight days the larva sheds its skin four times, about once every two days. Whilst the insect is in the larval stage it feeds almost continuously, its food consisting chiefly of micro-organisms, protozoa and bacteria which infest the water.

After the larva has shed its skin for the fourth time it becomes a pupa. The pupa is quite unlike a larva, and in this stage it does not feed. The pupa stage lasts about three days, and during this period the adult insect is developing inside the pupa case. When the insect is ready to hatch out, the pupa comes to rest on the surface of the water, its skin splits along the back, and the adult insect slowly emerges, often resting for a few minutes on the cast-off skin before flying away.

This completes the life-cycle in the water stage. Both the larva and the pupa must have freedom of movement in water, and that is why mosquitoes cannot breed in mud, slush, manure heaps and refuse dumps. Both larvae and pupae breathe air, and nature has equipped them with the necessary apparatus to enable them to rise to the top of the water, break the surface and breathe air.

The adult insect varies in its behaviour according to species. There are about three thousand known species, and while it is true that all of them must have water in which to breed, the type and chemical composition of the water, its locality, light and shade, and kind of food present in the water will, to a very marked extent, determine the species of mosquito infesting a particular lake, pond, ditch or artificial collections of water.

Generally speaking, the adults can be divided into two main groups: (1) those which live in close association with man, which we call domestic species; and (2) those which seldom or never enter houses, which we refer to as wild species. Some types of mosquitoes are so domestic in their habits that as soon as they emerge from the pupae stage, the female adults seek inhabited shelters, where they are protected from the elements and where a blood meal is always available.

Those species which do not enter man's habitations feed on the blood of animals, including man, but they usually feed on the wild creatures indigenous to the locality.

Nearly all mosquitoes require a blood meal in order to mature their eggs. When a mosquito is fertilized, which usually happens within a few hours of emergence, it remains fertilized for the rest of its life. Just inside the tail of the mosquito there is a little sac called a spermatheca; this holds the spermatozoa, and each egg as it is being laid takes in one or more of these spermatozoa which fertilizes the egg.

It is only the female mosquito which feeds on blood, and in favourable conditions a blood meal is taken about once every two days. The male is a short-lived insect—it has a life of a week or ten days at most—and its food intake, if any, consists of water or the juices of plants. Females, on the other hand, may live for many months.

It is often asked whether mosquitoes from other parts of the world could establish themselves permanently in this country if they were introduced.

This, to a great extent, depends on the natural home of the species involved. The haunts of mosquitoes, like many other creatures, have sharply-defined frontiers. Hence there are some species which are indigenous to India, others to Africa, Europe, etc. When there is a plague of mosquitoes in a district, it is often attributed to the introduction of foreign species which have arrived on ships or in cargoes brought over from tropical countries.

Such increases of mosquitoes should be regarded as seasonal to the species which are indigenous to the locality involved. A plague of a particular type of mosquito may be due to an exceptionally rainy period in early spring; for other types to a dry spring but very wet summer and autumn; and for others it may be due to an increase in the number of breeding grounds, usually man-made, which are particularly suited to the local species of mosquitoes.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING PLACES

Here may be worth mentioning some of the artificial mosquito breeding grounds so frequently seen in various parts of Great Britain.

For example, when new golf courses are made, the earth for bunkers and levelling purposes is often taken from nearby woods and commons, thus leaving deep holes which, if not filled in, will eventually fill with rain water and later become mosquito breeding grounds.

Gravel pits which have ceased to be profitable to work.

The erection of water containers in any given locality.

All three examples can be seen in most parts of the country, but perhaps the chief point of interest is that although many species of mosquito may be present, the increase in actual numbers may be due to only one species, depending on the type of breeding ground which has been created.

Another type of man-made breeding ground will have to be taken into consideration. I refer to bomb craters on heaths, commons and marshes. Many are already breeding mosquitoes. It is important that bomb craters should be filled in whenever they are found to be holding water.

A few years before the present war, a local authority asked for help in solving a major mosquito problem. After much searching a "salting" was found which had numerous large spherical cavities full of water; most of them were swarming with mosquito larvae. On investigation it was found that during the last war this "salting"

had been used for target practice by the Air Force. The point of interest here is that it took several years before these breeding grounds became infested with mosquito larvae.

The habits of mosquitoes vary so greatly from species to species that measures against one kind may be quite useless when dealing with others. That is why the phrase, "Species Sanitation," so often features prominently in textbooks on mosquito control.

In England thirty species of mosquitoes have been found. Of these, six are very rare and in some cases the breeding grounds are unknown. Three breed only in water found in tree cavities. Five breed almost exclusively in brackish water and twelve breed in ponds, ditches and marshes in and around woods and commons; these are usually referred to as sylvan species.

In one species the larvae have the peculiar habit of attaching themselves to the roots of water plants, especially bulrushes. They absorb oxygen from the plants and do not come to the surface of the water for air. Four species are highly domestic in their habits, the larvae infest almost any kind of water container, and the adult insects live in close association with man.

This is a very brief resume of the life-history of British mosquitoes.

(To be continued)

RATIONS FOR CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

Association's Demand

The Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association at a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed on Monday passed a resolution expressing discontentment at the withdrawal of the facilities that were being granted to the labour staff regarding supply of rations.

The meeting urged that the previous system of deducting the dues for ration from pay bills should continue.

It further demanded that the labour staff with all their dependants should be supplied with ration at concession and subsidised rates, the price of rice for them being fixed at Rs. 8 per maund.

The meeting requested the Corporation to arrange one meal a day free of cost at the Corporation Free Canteen.

The meeting considered that owing to abnormal rise in price the stoppage of increment within the grade in these hard days as recommended by the Special Committee on Gurner's Report would hard hit the employees and requested the Corporation in the emergent situation not to give effect to the proposal of the Committee.

Deputation To C. E. O.

A large number of employees, workers and labourers of the Calcutta Corporation waited upon the Officiating Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, on a deputation under the auspices of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Federation. The deputationists placed before him their various grievances which related to the following:—

Food supply to the employees; suspension of annual increment of employees, dearness allowance; question of permanency of employees of the repairing workshops of the Motor Vehicles department; proper defence of drivers involved in accident cases; and settlement of Tallah Pumping Station affairs.

The Chief Executive Officer, after hearing the deputationists, assured them that the matters raised by them would be placed before the Corporation for due consideration.

Calcutta News & Views

36,000 CANDIDATES FOR MATRIC EXAMINATION

The number of candidates registered for the ensuing Matriculation Examination of Calcutta University is nearly 36,000 against 39,000 last year.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FACULTIES

The following have been elected Deans of various Faculties of Calcutta University for the current year:—

Faculty of Arts—Dr. S. P. Mookerjee; Faculty of Law—Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas; and Faculty of Science—Prof. M. N. Saha.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs Sarojini Naidu left Calcutta for Bombay on Monday. Mrs. Naidu inspected the Children's Home run by the A. I. W. C. at Entally on Monday morning.

Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, paid a visit to the Bahir Sura Road Destitute Camp conducted by the Calcutta Relief Committee. The visitors expressed great satisfaction at the way in which the helpless destitutes are being taken care of by the Committee. There are at present nearly 2,000 destitutes at this camp. Every effort is being made by the Calcutta Relief Committee to mitigate the sufferings of the inmates and to rehabilitate them on a permanent basis.

DEATHS GO UP

Deaths from all causes in Calcutta recorded an increase again during the week ending February 5, there being 1257 deaths against 1151 of the preceding week, an average of 518 of the corresponding weeks of last year and 658 of the corresponding weeks of the last 5 years.

Total pauper deaths during the week numbered 252 against 248 of the preceding week; small-pox caused 163 attacks and 230 deaths against 103 attacks and 157 deaths; while cholera claimed 44 attacks and 23 deaths against 32 attacks and 26 deaths in the previous week. Deaths due to malaria in the 2 weeks were 78 and 70, respectively.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS TO RETIRE AT 55?

The 'United Press' understands Government of Bengal have made certain suggestions to Calcutta University in connection with the annual grant to the University. One of the suggestions, it is learnt, is that the University should fix an age limit of 55 years for retirement of Professors and other officers. The leave rule for the University employees should also accord to the leave rule in the Government offices.

The suggestions of the Government are being considered by the University.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The important part played by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in the development of India's intellectual and cultural life was stressed at the annual meeting of the Society in Calcutta. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

Prof. A. V. Hill and Dr. Li Fang Kwei were among the guests present.

Dr. Mookerjee, referring to the activities of the Society, said that it afforded a meeting ground for scholarly men, old and young, engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and following diverse branches of study in different organizations. It also brought them into contact with others who while following administrative or business careers or belonging to some other learned professions, sought opportunity not only to imbibe new ideas and knowledge but also to make their own contributions in some departments or other.

By its scheme of publications and public lectures the Society played an important part in bringing home to the people at large the fruits of investigations of scholars and savants.

The future of the Society depended on the zeal and devotion that its members and well-wishers might bring to bear on its affairs consistent with the great ideals of its founder.

It was announced that the Barclay memorial medal had been awarded to Sir U. N. Brahmachari for important contributions to medical or biological science with special reference to India; the Sir William Jones Memorial medal to Sir S. Radhakrishnan for his conspicuously important researches with reference to Indian philosophy; and the Indian Science Congress medal to Dr. S. P. Agharkar for his services to the Indian Science Congress Association as its general secretary from 1924-35.

The P. N. Bose Memorial medal was awarded to Sir Lewis Fermor, formerly Director of the Geological Survey of India for his conspicuously important researches on the Archaean rocks of India.

The Dr. Bimala Churn Law Gold Medal for Indology was awarded to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji of Calcutta University for his conspicuously important contributions to the Bengali language, literature and philosophy.

Dr. Kalidas Nag was re-elected as Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year.

Dr. Girindra Sekhar Bose was elected an Ordinary Fellow of the Society.

The following distinguished scholars have been made special anniversary centenary members of the Society:—

Prof. A. V. Hill, M. P., Secretary, Royal Society, London, the Hon'ble Dr. Sir Baron Jayatilaka, representative of the Government of Ceylon in India, Dr. F. K. Li, of the Academy of Sinica, Chungking, China.

GIRISH GHOSH CENTENARY

In commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Girish Chandra Ghose, poet and dramatist, a public meeting was held at the Senate Hall on Sunday last.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, inaugurating the function, said, Girish Chandra Ghose was one of those great Bengalees who had enriched the language, literature and the culture of the nation. He was not a product of the University education but his deep erudition was amply reflected in his numerous works. He had flourished at a time when the impact of western civilisation was making itself felt in the life of the nation.

His ardent patriotism was mirrored in many of the characters he had portrayed in his dramas. But that love for the motherland did not make him overlook the weaknesses, defects and foibles that usually lurked in the character of a subject nation. He had pointed out in unmistakable language that the subjection of the people of this country was almost entirely due to the fact that they failed to sink their differences in the face of the common enemy. His name would occupy a remarkable place in the list of the patriots who had served the country selflessly and sincerely.

Maharaja Sris Chandra Nundy of Cossimbazar who presided hoped that the Centenary Committee would take steps so that the productions of the great poet and dramatist were more widely read and discussed.

It was announced that Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, who was one of the speakers of the evening, had promised to donate Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of setting up a memorial of Girish Chandra by Calcutta University.

The meeting which opened with "Mangalacharanam" by Pandit Asokenath Sastri was addressed among others by Dr. Kalidas Nag and Prof. Manmatha Mohan Bose.

SANSKRIT STUDIES

The importance of State aid and protection to classical studies was stressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjee delivering the Convocation address of the Bengal Sanskrit Association at the Senate Hall on Saturday last.

During the last 120 years from 1824, when the Sanskrit College was started as an organised "tol" to 1944, Mr. Justice Mukherjee observed, there had been changes in personnel and personalities, even in temporal values, social and ethical, but the eternal verities had endured. The indigenous culture of the country and the Sanskrit learning still lived and the Sanskrit College continued to maintain the dignity of "tols".

But Mr. Justice Mukherjee would sound a note of warning in this connection. Nowhere in the world, he said, could classical studies compete in the market place. They could survive only with state aid and grow in the security of State protection.

Concluding Mr. Justice Mukherjee exhorted the scholars to hold fast to their ancient heritage as a sacred trust and to keep alive in their countrymen faith in and reverence for their religion and culture.

Dr. Ananta Prasad Banerjee Sastri, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Secretary to the Bengal Sanskrit Association, in course of his annual report dwelt on the subject of planning the whole course of Sanskrit education. On the one hand, he said, they had to safeguard that depth of learning which characterised true scholarship, on the other, they had to train the average student in the "Pathshalas" and "tols" to be able to earn his livelihood by taking part in the general educative and administrative work of the country.

BROTHELS

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Chief Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, stated that the number of brothels in Calcutta had considerably decreased. 481 brothels had been closed down in the five years 1938-42. The number had, however, been increasing from the year 1942.

BENGALEE MILITARY AND SEMI-MILITARY UNITS

THEIR WELFARE IN POST WAR PERIOD

To discuss the question of Welfare Education of Bengalee Military and Semi-Military Units in the Post-War Reconstruction and Settlement a conference was held in the Cabinet Room in Writers' Buildings on January 28. The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja Shahabuddin, C.B.E., Minister, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, presided. Heads of Departments were present including a few representatives of the Military Units in Calcutta. General discussion took place as to what forms of Post-War Reconstruction and training were practical for Bengalee militarised and semi-militarised units serving within the province and what agencies should be employed for giving this training.

The Hon'ble Minister suggested that a practical scheme might be submitted by the military authorities so that the Provincial Government might give effect to it on an early date.

PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA

TENDER NOTICE

1. Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of the following Dietary and other Miscellaneous stores to the hospital for 6 months commencing from 1st April, 1944.

2. Separate Tenders are invited from actual traders for the supply of the following items to be delivered at the hospital.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Milk. | 13. Coke, Coal and Charcoal. |
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| 4. Eggs. | 16. Miscellaneous. |
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3. The Surgeon Superintendent reserves the right to accept any part or parts of a Tender and to reject any other part or parts or to accept the Tender wholly as he may think fit and any person making such tender shall be bound by such acceptance of the Surgeon Superintendent.

4. Tender forms may be obtained from the Assistant to Surgeon Superintendent, P. G. Hospital, on payment of Re. 1 each.

5. Tenders will be received up to 29th February, 1944.

6. No Tenders will be considered except from actual traders in the above goods or articles. A certificate will be required to this effect and that they maintain a place of business devoted to the sale or supply of such goods or articles to the general public or to retail traders therein.

7. Milk will be brought in separate locked cans for each Ward twice a day at the appointed hours by the Milk Contractor to the hospital. The delivery of milk by the Contractor or his representative will be made to each Ward where the milk will be tested before being taken over and unless of the required standard the milk will be immediately rejected.

8. Before any Tender is accepted the cattle will be inspected by the Surgeon Superintendent or his representative. The conditions under which they are kept and milked and the dairy arrangements will also be inspected and must be such as to satisfy the hospital requirements.

9. Each Tenderer is required to furnish separately earnest money of Rs. 100 in Reserve Bank of India receipt and in the case of accepted Tender 10% of the annual value of the same will be taken in G. P. Notes from the Contractors.

10. Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent (not by name) and to be delivered at the hospital office not later than 29th February, 1944 during the official hours.

J. C. DRUMMOND, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Surgeon Superintendent,

Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

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Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 300
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

P7, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.

12, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AND BRANCHES.

for all of your banking requirements.

Post Box: 104

Phone: Cal. 1359

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bengal:—Malda, Chapai-Nawabgunj, Khulna, Daulatpur, Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Uluberia, Amta, Navadwip, & Barabazar (Cal.)
Behar:—Purulia, Purnea, Forbesgunj, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jangal.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of miscellaneous stores during 1944-45.
2. Providing drainage arrangements made boiler house at the Pulta Pumping Station.
3. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas for the year 1944-45.
4. Supply of cow-milk (fresh) to different Maternity Homes during 1944-45.
5. Supply of milk and barley water to different Milk Kitchens during 1944-45.
6. Supply of hard coke No 1 and Smithy coal at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.
7. Supply of electrodes for Welding Plant at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.
8. Construction of 9 ft dia brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in dia reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 15th February, for 2 on 16th February, for 3 on 17th February, for 4 and 5 on 24th February, for 6 and 7 on 25th February and for 8 on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and

be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th February, 1944

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineers Department
(Cossipore)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 18th February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

23. Construction of platform with approach roads for drawing water by Filter Water Lories Rs 864, dated the 19th January, 1944 (1 month)

24. Repairs to the leaky roofs of the New Station Turbine Room and Boiler House at Tallah Pumping Station Rs 951 dated the 29th January, 1944 (1 month)

25. Repairs to the Stone Sett Pavement in Cossipore Road Overbridge Ward No. 32—Rs 847, dated the 29th November 1943 (1½ months)

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g Office
The 5th February, 1944

District No. II Engineers Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 15th February, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

78. Improving the footpath of Hospital Street and Temple Street (portion) in Ward No. 10—Rs. 895, dated the 8th February, 1944 (one month).

79. Improving the footpath of Madan Street (portion) in Ward No 10—Rs. 666, dated the 8 February, 1944 (one month)

80. Improving the footpath pavement at Dharamtala Street (portion) in Ward No 10, Rs. 951, dated the 8th February, 1944 (one month)

81. Improvement of Ward Office, Ward Nos. 7 and 8 Rs 571, dated the 8th February, 1944 (three weeks)

82. Improving the footpath (portion) Nawab Badruddin Street Rs 745, dated the 8th February, 1944 (three weeks).

N.B. Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "5 days' notice".

S. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 8th February, 1944

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 16th February, 1944 at 2 p.m.

175. Improving footpath (portion) in Wellesley Street near the junction of Dharamtala Street and Wellesley Street with 1½ in artificial stone, Ward No 13—Rs 549, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1 month)

176. Improving, Cantopher Lane, along premises Nos. 19 to 21 in Ward No 18—Rs 844 dated the 8th February 1944 (1½ months)

177. Paving footpath with 1½ in artificial stone at 4 Nawab Abdul Latiff Street in ward No 14 Rs 441, dated the 8th February 1944 (5 weeks)

178. Paving footpath with 1½ in artificial stone at 32 and 33, Doctor Lane in Ward No. 14—Rs 441, dated the 8th February, 1944 (5 weeks)

179. Paving footpath with 1½ in artificial stone at 46/35, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Ward No 14—Rs 451, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1 month).

180. Paving footpath of Robinson Street (portion) in Ward No 15—Rs. 718, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1 month)

N.B. Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "5 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 9th February, 1944

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO LTD
PHONE B B 1397

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS.
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re:—Whitewashing, colourwashing etc., with petty repairs to the Ballygunge Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 21st February, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

*Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage.*

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.

Notice To Contractors

*Quotation for Bulbs of different watts—
1,000 pieces.*

*To be opened on 14th February, 1944
at 4 p.m.*

Dear Sirs,

Please quote your lowest rate for the articles noted below including delivery at Lighting Section Stores (149, Lower Circular Road).

Quantity—100 pieces. Articles—Bulbs
100 watt $\frac{1}{2}$ watt 230 volts B. cap clear gas filled.

Quantity—100 pieces. Articles—Bulbs
200 watt $\frac{1}{2}$ watt 230 volts B. cap clear gas filled.

Quantity—800 pieces. Articles—Bulbs 40
watt $\frac{1}{2}$ watt 230 volts B. cap clear gas filled.

Immediate delivery.

Sales tax if payable should be included in the rate.

Please mention rebate you can allow for the caps which will be supplied from the Lighting Stores.

Yours faithfully,

D. N. DUTT,

Actg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores Office,
The 1st February, 1944.

Tender Notice

Quotations are invited for the following works and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 14th February, 1944.

Name of work—Supplying good building rubbish (unscreened) and stacking the same at any site within (1) District I, (2) District II; (3) District III; (4) District IV; (5) Cossipore Area and (6) Manik-tola area.

Rates to be quoted per 100 c.ft. for each area separately.

B. N. DEY,

*Special Officer and Engineering
Adviser.*

Special Officer & Eng'g
Adviser's Department,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Registration For Contractors

Applications are invited in duplicate for Registration of names as Contractors for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each. Each application in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Application for Registration of Names as Contractor for.....". Application forms in duplicate may be obtained during office hours from the Central Record Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water Works Department and Dhappa—1st March, 1944

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV and Dhappa—2nd March, 1944.

Every applicant will have to deposit in the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400 for (1) and Rs. 500 for (2) either in cash or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures as earnest money.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Hajee Osman Mullick, recorded occupier of Stall No. 7 in the Stick Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Md. Moosa and A. Rahaman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Abdur Rahim Chowdhury for the registration of his name in place of Abdul Majid Chowdhury in respect of Stall No. 77 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

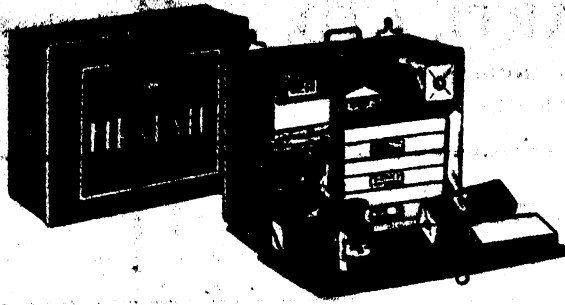
COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khadkar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 266	0 12 0	Butter.	" 85-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 270-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 12 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudkhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 161-163	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 12 3	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0	Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pons per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 3	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	1 0 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Orab each			Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score			Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasree	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Bael each	0 16 0	0 20 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	3 0 0	6 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		(Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 9	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras			Do.		
Pears (Dumplings)			Ghee Lakhee			Barley Peas		
Do.			Do. Bhadwa	4 0 0		Do.		
			Do. Bree			Corn Flower		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	Edman's Barley		
			Alma			Golden Bakt-Polish	0 12 0	1 2 0
			FLOUR.			Salt		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0				
			Atta (White) per seer	0 5 0				
			Atta (Brown) per seer	0 5 0				

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
ensures health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
St loin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Curry Mutton per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Kidney per dozen	3 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue "	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping	1 4 0	1 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	2 12 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		0 14 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 4 0				Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetkes "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0		1 10 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.			1 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Roasted Pork	2 0 0				Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		4 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Corned Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUNY CLAY
WORKS LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere "	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	12 0 0	14 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi "	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
			Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
						Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
						Country Apples		
						Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
						Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Nask 1 lb.		
						Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
						Do. Black per lb.		
						Do. Spain per lb.		
						Do. S. African per lb.		
						Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
						JoRa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 2 0	1 4 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
						Khurbane "	1 8 0	
						Do. (large) per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
						Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
						Do. (Country)		
						Locket per score		
						Monkey Lichees per 100		
						M. Melon Jaunpur		
						Mask Melon per seer		
						Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
						Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
						Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
						Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
						Do. Langra per doz.		
						Do. Sipia "		
						Do. Fazle 1 "		
						Do. Kissen Bhog "		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Golapkhosh "		
						Do. Himsagore "		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Kanchan "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Madras 6-8 "		
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangoes per doz.		
						Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Moosomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona "	2 12 0	2 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay 8-10 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-18 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 8-10 "	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

B
N
D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-35 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Mariaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritsagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S.W. per tin (8 lb.)	22 0 0		Almond " Salted (large)			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large)			per lb. ...		2 8 0
Galasia do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-6 ...			per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...			per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	...	Do.	" 6	3 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 383)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Langos Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Algarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer			50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Manipur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	8 4 0	8 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Wheat „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0						to
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Rice (retail) ...				to	0 7 0
			Rice per seer (retail) ...					
Butta per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Choti per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Madhook (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Langos fish with roe 6-8			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8-10			Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			packet ...		
seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kamini rice „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palma (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Tomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR			lb. ...	4 0 0	
Lawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Crystal (best) ...			per lb. ...		
Jobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			„ 2		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Bengal ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Jackrel ...			Kalat per seer ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arahar „ ...			Glaxo „ ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
1 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khari Masoor „ ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khasari „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Miner Roll „ ...	0 1 0					per lb. ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0				Assorted Patties per doz.		
						Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0				per tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0				HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Overland „ ...						Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0					Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0				BRITANNIA		
						Cheese „ ...		
						Gem „ ...		
						Gem Iced „ ...		
						Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
						Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ ...		
						Marie „ ...		
						Milk „ ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) „ ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup per tin		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 8 0		Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		Tart Fruits, Bott.		
School						Isinglass per pkt.		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			White Sugar, 5 seers per bag		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin		
Zoological			Red do. do.			O. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 14 0	
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.			Orange do. do.			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Pyramid do. do.			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	2 8 0	8 6 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			Broken			King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot- tle		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk—			Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.		
per Tin			Yellow Label Orange Pe- rce 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba- con per lb.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow- der 1 lb. loose			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n) 2 lb. tin		
Skimmed Milk			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Indian Oats per tin.		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2 Do.	8 6 0		Broken	1 0 0		Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin		
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot...			ISPAHANI'S TEA—					
Morton's Peppermints per lb.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 14 0		Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos. 3 & 4		0 14 0
OIGARS & CIGARETTES			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Chamois Leather large		
Dorazke per packet	0 2 6		Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box	1 0 0	
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 6	Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt		
Capstan Navyout per Pk. " (magnum)	0 4 0		LOOSE TEA			Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Elberman's Embrocation...		
Green	0 8 0		O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.			Zam-Buk		
Oavender per packet	0 4 0		DUST TEA			Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Dust per lb.			Sloan's Liniment		
Do. "Planters" per 50		2 8 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Kruschen Salt		
State Express 555 Ciga- rettes per tin		6 0 0	Cococa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0				
Passing Show Cigarettes per packet		0 2 6	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0		PAINTS.		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	8 0 0		Enamel Paint English per doz.		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Ohutneys 1 "	0 12 0				
			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0				
			Mustard Colman per tin					
			Do. 1 lb.					
			Mustard (India) per bottle					
			Pepper	1 12 0				
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0			
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0			
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0				
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3901) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	-Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Botal 7	0 2 0 each.	Botal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	8 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	...	...
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Allgarh " ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0
Golap Khag (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other	...	...
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	...	0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kalal Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 8 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer		0 10 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalal Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8-16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pasta "		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona "		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 6 0			
			Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sechindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 A. M. to 11 A. M. again from 2-30 to 5 P. M. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Safata 10-15	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer	1 12 0		Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
			Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
			Do. Nilambari			per maund		
			Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
			Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
			Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
			Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
			Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
			Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata "		
			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse "		
			Peara 8-25	1 0 0		Medium "		
			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 4 0			
			Do. Assam			SUGAR, ETC.		
			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer		
			Peaches	0 8 0	0 8 0	Java		
			Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut Oil		
			Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil	1 6 0	
			Musket per seer			Salt per seer	0 4 0	
			Pomegranate per seer					
			Do. Multan per seer			Flour		
			Do. Kandahar			Atta		
			Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 6 0	Sujeer		
			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
			Do. Sultana	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. without shell	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large	8 0 0				
			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
			Water melon Goolando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari	0 10 0	
			Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
			8-12	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator		0 10 0
			Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Nut Ground					
			Sharifa			TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Bombay " "	1 12 0		Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Aligarh " "		1 12 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Dinapur " "			Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling		
			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		Special per lb. Autumn	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bagda per seer	2 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 2 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi			Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone :—Calcutta 3632. Telegram :—'REWARD' Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Sujee " Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown " Do.		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	score		0 1 6	RICE.		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	" (Kora) per seer		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chinlsakkar (Attap) md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0				Deshi (Boiled)		
Parasay	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Katari Bhog (Attap)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		per md.		
			Grapes		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer			SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 3	
			Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
			Dates per seer	1 12 0		Gur per seer		0 14 0
			Almond "	0 1 6	0 2 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 0				
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32			DAL.		
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer		
			score			Chana "		
			Do. (Martaban) per		0 14 0	Masoor "		
			doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each			Khasaree "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai "		
Brinjal "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pears			" (Fried) per seer		
Tomato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Mattor "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt "	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Madras "			COKE & COAL.		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee			Soft Coke per md.		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Do. Bhadwa			Coal "	1 8 0	
Onion "		0 12 0	Do. Sree			Fuel "	2 0 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Potato (Nainital)		0 2 0	Milk		0 8 0	Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sujee		
Bagda			Do. (Ranchi)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 7 0	Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New)	0 3 0	0 5 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " "		
Parasay	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash			Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Suet	1 8 0					md.		
			FRUITS			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Golap Soru		
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	
Fowl	1 0 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)		
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Gur per seer		
			Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocconut oil "		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer		
Fowl's eggs	1 12 0		Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana "		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "		
			Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
			Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai "		
			Pomegranates per seer			Biuli "		
			Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
			Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Sona) "		
			Oranges per score			Mattor "		
VEGETABLES.						Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
Bean (French) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER			Barley 1 lb tin.		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 3 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee			Robinson's Barley		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 6 0		Do. Sree			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Brand per bottle.		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Milk			Coal per md.	1 8 0	
Ginger per seer		0 10 0						

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 6 0	—	Fasli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	—	0 5 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	3 8 0	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	1 12 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer	1 8 0	—	Figs per seer	8 8 0	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces)	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Atta	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond "	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. (Kora) "	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 8 0	8 0 0	Grape "	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar	—	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbura "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	DAL,		
Brinjal "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lokote "	—	—	Arabar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Chana "	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	8 8 0	4 0 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga "	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) "	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mattor "	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt "	—	0 2 0
Garlio	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut "	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—20	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Fulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
86A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
84 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		85-86	0 8 0 "	
82 "	0 5 0 "		86	0 8 0 "	
87 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,
Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 376)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H. 8	Rs. A. P.	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.	Rs. A. P.	Plantain.	Egg 2	Rs. A. P.	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 4 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent	" 36	0 4 0	Do	
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers	
New Bldg.			" 38	25 0 0	" 5	1 0 0	Do	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	25 0 0	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.	
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 41	25 0 0	"		Do	
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 42	25 0 0	"		Do	
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	25 0 0	" 56	0 5 0	Do	
" 28	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	" 57	0 5 0	Do	
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	"		Do	
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 46	28 0 0	"		Do	
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 48	33 0 0	"		Do	
"			" 49	33 0 0	"		Do	
"			" 50	56 4 0	" 67	0 5 0	Do	
"			" 51	30 0 0	" 72	0 5 0	Do	
" 89C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 52	30 0 0	" 73	0 5 0	Do	
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 53	30 0 0	" 75	0 5 0	Do	
"			" 54	30 0 0	" 83	0 5 0	Do	
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	Poultry.		"		Do	
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk	
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do	
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	" 11	1 8 0	Do	
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	" 12	2 8 0	Do	
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do	
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	"		Do	
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet	
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do	
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do	
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do	
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do	
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	" & 20	0 5 0	Do	
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	" 22	0 4 0	Do	
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do	
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	2 1 0	North Range			
"			" 83-88	1 6 0	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Betel	
"			" 89-108	0 4 0	" & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee	
"			" 109-110	0 10 0	" 11-12			
"			" 111-114	0 8 0	"			
"			" 115-134	0 8 0	"			
"			" 135-138	0 4 0	"			
"			" 139-140	0 4 0	"			
"			" 141-142	0 4 0	"			
"			" 143-146	0 6 0	" 7	0 8 0	Betel	
"			" 147-150	0 10 0	" 8	0 8 0	"	
"			" 151-154	0 8 0	"			
"			" 155-156	0 4 0	"			
"			" 157-162	0 14 0	" 13-14	2 0 0	Do	
"			" 163-164	0 6 0	" 20-30	2 0 0	Cloth	
"			" 165-166	0 4 0	" 31	1 0 0	Hosiery	
"			" 167-170	0 8 0	" 34	1 0 0	Do	
"			"		" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee	
"			" 171-174	0 8 0	"			
"			" 175-176	0 4 0	"			
"			" 177-178	0 6 0	"			
"			" 179-182	0 10 0	" 86-87	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods	
"			" 183-186	0 8 0	" 90	0 12 0	Do	
"			" 187-188	0 8 0	" 148-149	1 8 0	Do	
"			" 189-190	0 6 0	" 151	1 0 0	Do	
"			" 191-194	0 8 0	"			
"			" 195-198	0 8 0	"			
"			" 199-202	0 10 0	"			
"			" 203-206	0 10 0	"			
"			" 207-208	0 4 0	"			
"			" 209-210	0 4 0	"			
"			" 211-214	0 10 0	"			
Potatoe Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
" 18	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
" 14	—	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
"			" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
"			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
"			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
"			" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			
"			"		" 6-7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee	
"			"		" 82-83	2 0 0	Do	

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in this market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0			0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 8, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	Potato
C. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	per day each. 0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-6 Onion-2-3	per day each. 0 5 0 " 0 3 0 " 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1944

Supply Of Lymph To The Public

As the House assembled at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 16th February, Mr. Methold rose to mention a matter of public importance. He said that small-pox was now raging in the city in epidemic form, judging by the daily mortality figures published in the papers. And the Health Officer had rightly uttered a warning that the people should get themselves re-vaccinated as quickly as possible. Now then, he wished to relate the experience of one or two people who tried to get themselves and their family re-vaccinated. A certain Bengali doctor went to the Wellington Square Vaccination Station and asked for a Vaccinator to be sent round. A fortnight elapsed and yet no one turned up. Eventually he wrote to the Health Officer, who fortunately moved in the matter, and within 48 hours, a Vaccinator turned up and re-vaccinated the family. He (Mr. Methold) did not quite understand the reluctance on the part of ordinary people to get themselves vaccinated by the average Corporation Vaccinator. Presumably, he did not give the impression of being

100 per cent. hygienic. Besides, nowadays people experienced considerable difficulty in securing lymph, whereas formerly it was possible for the public at large to purchase lymph from the Corporation. It was the duty of the Corporation to see that small-pox abated and, therefore, it was incumbent upon them to make it possible for the general public to obtain lymph easily. It was, to his mind, entirely wrong that members of this House should be able to get it for the asking, whereas the public should have to encounter formidable difficulties in procuring it. He thought it was a very serious matter, and he wished the Chief Executive Officer would look into it and see that in future the lymph was made available to the public on payment of a fee of Rs. 8 per tube.

The Chief Executive Officer: One difficulty in the way of the selling of those tubes is that our Vaccine Depot has been removed to Krishnagar as an emergency measure and every day a certain quantity just sufficient for our requirements is sent down. I shall, however, take note of Mr. Methold's suggestion and see what can be done.

Overcrowding In Tram Cars

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen drew attention to the overcrowding and congestion in tram cars. He said that although the Calcutta Tramways Company had opened out two new extensions and enhanced the rates of monthly tickets yet they had not thought fit to increase the number of tram cars. The result was reflected in the terrific rush and congestion in the tram cars in almost all the sections and the progressive rise in the number of accidents to passengers. The police authorities instituted prosecutions against bus-drivers and *ticca gurrywallas*; but they turned a blind eye towards the frightful congestion in the tram cars. He was yet to learn that the Commissioner of Police had ever remonstrated with or taken action against the Tramways Company for carrying in their cars more passengers than there was accommodation for. He hoped the Chief Executive Officer would take the matter up with the Tramways Company and see that something was done at once with a view to relieving the present congestion in the tram cars.

The Deputy Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer would address the Tramways Company on the subject.

Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar drew attention to the condition of Harrison Road where the Tramways Company were relaying the tram-track. Quite three-fourths of the roadway had been taken up and the passage left was hardly enough for one carriage to pass. It had become a death-trap and it was lucky that serious accidents were not occurring daily at this place.

The Deputy Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer would do the needful in the matter.

Condolences

References to the deaths of Dr. Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharya, "a great philanthropist and

medicine merchant of Calcutta" and Mr. Manmatha Nath Chatterji, a well-known citizen of Calcutta (of 24, Jagannath Datta Lane), were made by the Mayor from the chair at the instance of Sir Hari Sanker Paul and Mr. A. C. Mitter respectively and the condolences of the Corporation were directed to be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families.

No Postponement Of Election

The following motion tabled and moved by Mr. K. C. Chakravarty at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 16th February and seconded by Mr. K. C. Ghose was put to the vote and lost:

"That it be recommended to the Governor-General-in-Council for issuing a notification under emergency powers to postpone the Seventh Municipal General Election under Act III (B. C.) of 1923 till one year after the termination of the War on the following amongst other grounds—

(a) That no permit for the quantity of petrol required for travelling by the candidate or his election agent is obtainable.

(b) That the quantity of paper required for printing and advertising could not be had.

(c) That the conveyances required are not available.

(d) That the War efforts will be hampered by the election meetings, etc., specially amongst the electors of the labour constituencies, and

(e) That the electoral roll is not being correctly and properly prepared according to law."

The Financial Condition Of The Corporation

Mr. Gurner's Report Under Consideration

THE Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday took up the consideration of the recommendation of the special committee on the report submitted by Mr. C. W. Gurner in regard to the financial condition of the Corporation. The discussion on the report had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Mr. Gurner, it might be remembered, was appointed Special Officer by the Government of Bengal to examine the financial position of the Corporation and suggest ways and means for its improvement.

The Corporation at their meeting held on the 8th November, 1943, appointed a Special Committee consisting of the members noted below to consider the communications received from the Government of Bengal with regard to the Report of the Special Officer, Mr. C. W. Gurner and to deal with the subjects indicated therein and to make recommendations of the Corporation within a month as to the action which should be taken on the subjects specified by Government:—

1. Dr. B. C. Roy. 2. Dr. R. Ahmed.
3. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee. 4. Mr. Bidhu

Bhusan Sarcar. 5. Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
6. Mr. B. K. Banerji. 7. Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee. 8. Mr. M. Barman. 9. Mr. J. H. Methold. 10. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen. 11. Mr. Md. Rafique and 12. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.

In placing the recommendations before the House the Chairman of the Special Committee expressed his appreciation of the judicious manner in which Mr. Gurner had approached the problem. The whole report, Dr. Roy said, had been drawn up in a very impartial way.

It was not for them to decide at the meeting. Dr. Roy added, whether the financial equilibrium would be achieved by increasing the rates or turning out in the street a large number of employees. He did not think either of the courses indicative of honest effort that would enable them to reach a solution. They were reasonings of men bankrupt of financial outlook. Dr. Roy would, therefore, suggest that a Special Committee be appointed and the date of submission of their report be fixed in such a manner so that their findings might be available to the members of the Budget Committee.

Among the many recommendations that the debate concentrated on was the question of stopping Corporation grants, with certain exceptions, to institutions situated within a quarter of a mile of a Corporation school and to tols, maktabas and night schools catering for non-domiciles in the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I (1) (i) That the pay of teachers employed otherwise than on educational work be debited to the departments or organisations employing them.

(ii) (a) That no grants be paid to institutions situated within a radius of a quarter of a mile of a Corporation Free Primary or Model School, exceptions being made in the cases of Industrial Schools, Girls' Schools and primary sections of Secondary Schools and those mentioned in (b) below:

(b) That all grants to Tols, Maktabas, Night Schools etc., catering for non-domiciles of Calcutta, unless they are catering for the labour staff of the Corporation only, be stopped;

(c) That, as the general situation has changed considerably since the time Mr. Gurner submitted his report and as almost all the Corporation Schools have now started to function again, the Corporation is of opinion that the number of teachers now in employment is not excessive for the present conditions and none of them need therefore be discharged.

(2) That permanent and leave vacancies in the Building Department which have not yet been filled up, be kept in abeyance until building activities in the city are resumed; and that previous sanction of the Corporation must be obtained before filling up these vacancies.

C. E. O. REJOINS

We are glad to be able to announce that the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji has rejoined his duties after his recent illness and complete recovery. He took over charge on Saturday last.

ities in the city are resumed; and that previous sanction of the Corporation must be obtained before filling up these vacancies.

(3) (a) That it be recorded that the practice of supplying water by private lorries has already been discontinued.

(b) That whenever practicable, the repairs of pumps of Water Works and Drainage Departments should be done at the Corporation Workshops.

(c) That, in view of the higher costs involved in providing suitable water in sufficient quantities, the Water Supply Committee be directed to revise the scale of charges for supplying water to

(i) Shipping, and

(ii) Garden Reach Municipality.

(d) That the Water Supply Committee be also directed to take early steps to levy charges for supply of water to various parties for non-domestic purposes, such as, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., the Oriental Gas Company Ltd., the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta; the Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd., the Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd., Bus and Lorry Owners, etc.

(4) (a) That all new works in the Lighting Department be discontinued for the present.

Mr. J. H. Methold who seconded Dr. Roy, commented that it would be a crime to cut down unduly expenditure on education.

The Committee scrutinised the report very carefully, and while adopting it with certain modifications, recommended as follows:—

(b) That no gas mantles or burners be purchased during the remaining period of this year and the whole of the next year, except those of special types which may be found essential

(c) That the Public Utilities and Markets Committee be directed to consider the desirability of altogether dispensing with the use of gas for street lighting purposes so long as the black-out restrictions are in force, if the police authorities permit it, and to induce the Gas Company to waive their claims for minimum consumption and not to charge higher cost or rate for this reduced consumption

(5) That the Heads of Departments be directed to take steps to minimise chances of malpractices while making payments to their labour staff; that in doing so they and the Chief Executive Officer should consider the steps suggested by Mr. Gurner for the purpose, that the Chief Executive Officer be directed further to report to the appropriate Committee, at the end of every quarter, of the steps that have been taken to ensure stoppage of malpractices mentioned in Mr. Gurner's report and how far such steps have been successful.

(6) (a) That, while the Incinerator is not work-

CORPORATION ELECTION

NOMINATION TO BE MADE BY FEBRUARY 28

Regarding ensuing Calcutta Corporation elections, Monday, February 28, 1944, has been fixed as the date by which nominations of candidates shall be made for all constituencies of the Corporation of Calcutta and Friday, March 3, as the date on which scrutiny shall be held.

ing, the maintenance work of the plant and machinery be entrusted to the Manager, Entally Workshops, and just sufficient staff be retained under Budget Item No. 55 to guard and keep watch on Corporation property in the Incinerator area.

(b) That Mr. Purendranarayan Bagchi, Manager of the New Incinerator, being a specially trained man be retained in Corporation employment, in some other department, so that his services may be available when the Incinerator is again in working order.

(c) That the rest of the staff of this Department should be utilised in other departments with the previous sanction and knowledge of the Chief Executive Officer and the appropriate Committees or the Corporation, as the case may be.

(7) (a) That the Bustee Department be amalgamated with the Chief Valuer and Surveyor's Department.

(b) That the Bustee Surveyor's post be abolished.

(8) (a) That all expenditure of a Capital nature in the Entally Workshops be met out of the Loan Fund for which there will be corresponding Sinking Funds.

(b) That a Depreciation Fund for the Workshop be started; that a nucleus of this Fund be provided immediately by transferring the profits made on War Works by the Entally Workshops during this year and in future contributions to this Fund be made by transferring profits earned on works done by the Entally Workshops for outside parties.

(9) (a) That the resolutions passed by the Corporation on the 15th February, 1939 and 17th March, 1948, about Service Rules and for filling up of vacancies, be strictly enforced.

(b) That any appointment made or transfer effected by the Departments or by the Committees, in violation of the above rules and resolutions be considered null and void and the Chief Executive Officer be directed not to pass any bill for expenditure or incur any expenditure in such instances and these should be placed before the Corporation at the earliest opportunity.

(c) That, as far as possible, vacancies should be filled up by transfer of persons from other departments where owing to diminution or stoppage of work, their services are not required.

(d) That no further case of extension or continuation of service of an ordinary or usual appointment, after an employee has completed 55 years of age, be sanctioned, exception being permissible only in cases of appointment of Special Officers for specific purposes.

(e) That all grade increments be held in abeyance in 1944-45 and that the question of restoring them with retrospective effect be considered when the budget of 1945-46 is prepared.

(f) That, if the service rules permit, any Corporation employee who will apply and whom the Chief Executive Officer can spare, be granted option to retire on receipt of half-pay for the period of his service still due (if such period does not exceed two years), provided the total amount of this half-pay does not exceed one year's full salary.

(10) (a) That the Controller of Stores be directed not to make any purchases in excess of the quantities specifically sanctioned by the appropriate Committee, or the Corporation, except in cases of emergency with the permission of the Chief Executive Officer; and in such an event the matter should be reported to the appropriate Committee or the Corporation at the earliest stage.

(b) That the relevant Committee should exercise control over each branch of stores consumption.

METROPOLITAN ON LOTTERY LOAN

The Metropolitan writes in the Calcutta Diocesan Magazine :—

"I have learnt with great regret of the proposed issue by the Government of a lottery loan. I believe that Reuter's city editor in London said that the luck element makes a wide appeal to the Indian temperament. That is a serious statement and if it is true, it surely is a matter of great regret that the Government should trade on this propensity and thereby promote gambling. We look to our Government to seek to raise the moral tone of the population and not the reverse. We are always talking about the new world that is to be. It will certainly not be a better world if the principles encouraged by the Government are of this character. The British Government has consistently refused to adopt this method of taxation. Is it, when preparing to hand over the reins of government to the Indian people themselves, suggesting this method of raising capital as a legitimate one?"

by obtaining periodical reports from the Head of each indenting department, such reports giving the details of utilisation of stores issued month by month.

(c) That if a motion for rescinding the resolution of a Committee regarding stores and tenders which requires confirmation by the Corporation, is tabled within a week of the passing of the resolution, it must go direct to the Corporation with the recommendation already made by the Committee, and must be considered by the Corporation within 4 weeks of its first appearance on the Corporation agenda and in the case of a resolution in regard to which the powers of the Committee are final, such rescission motion, if tabled within three days of the passing of the resolution, must be considered by the Committee within two weeks of the date of the first appearance of the motion on the agenda; in the former case, if the rescission motion is not tabled within a week of the passing of the resolution by the Committee, such motion shall not be considered either by the Committee or the Corporation, or if such motion is not disposed of by the Corporation within 4 weeks of its first appearance on the Corporation agenda, the motion should be considered to have been rejected by the Corporation; in a case in which the sanctioning powers of the Committee are final, if the motion is not tabled within three days of the passing of the resolution by the Committee, such motion shall not be considered by the Committee, or if such motion is not disposed of by the Committee within two weeks of the date of its first appearance on the agenda, such motion should be considered to have been rejected by the Committee.

(d) That, even if Government agree to meet the extra cost for Alum and Chlorine, it is not likely there will be any saving in the Budget provision for stores as the quantities for consumption as well as the prices for Alum, Chlorine, Coal etc., have gone up very high during the year.

(11) That the steps taken and recommendations made by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee for increasing revenue from the Markets be approved by the Corporation.

(12) (a) That the recommendations of the Public Health Committee regarding enhancement of income from Slaughter Houses, sanctioned by the Corporation on 15th December, 1943, be put into effect at once.

(b) That the Estates and General Purposes Committee, while considering the recommendations of the Public Health Committee regarding Dhobikhana, referred to the Estates and General Purposes Committee by the Corporation on 15th December, 1943, should also compare the desirability of selling off the lands immediately and, alternatively of waiting till the cessation of the War when the lands may be developed and sold at much higher prices.

(13) (a) That the Buildings Committees be directed to take early steps to give effect to the following proposals and also consider the suggestions made by Mr. Gurner in connection thereof :—

(i) Increasing the fees for sanction of plans, especially in the upper grades of the schedule.

(ii) Increasing the encroachment fees.

(iii) Increasing the charges for unauthorised construction.

(iv) Issuing licenses to Licensed Building Surveyors for an annual fee.

(b) That the Estates and General Purposes Committee be directed to take early steps for increasing the fees on sky-signs.

(14) (a) That in any transaction in the way of a gift or sale or lease of land for charitable or philanthropic purposes at less than its true monetary value, the full value and proper rent should be distinctly stated and the difference explicitly indicated as grant in relief.

(b) That wherever possible lands belonging to the Corporation should be utilised for raising structures for locating Corporation Schools, Ward Offices, Dispensaries, Milk Kitchens, Maternity Homes, etc., for which the Corporation pays a large amount of rent every year.

(c) That the lands adjacent to the Kulti Outfall Scheme should not be sold at present, but they may be leased out for short periods on terms which will not create any tenancy rights in favour of the lessees.

(15) That the Chief Valuer and Surveyor, working under direction of the Estates and General Purposes Committee, be placed in charge of dealing with cases of sky-signs and also other forms of advertisement on Municipal properties and public places and devise methods for increasing the revenue of the Corporation from this source.

(16) That the Government of India be requested to arrange early for the appointment of a Judicial Officer, as contemplated in the Railway (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941, to settle assessment disputes under this Act.

(17) (a) That Motor Vehicles be purchased out of Loan Fund.

(b) That all costs of construction and/or purchase of Plant and Machinery in the Motor Vehicles Department be met out of Loan Fund.

(18) That the above suggestions made by this Committee be given effect to at once.

II. That a Special Committee be appointed to consider the further recommendations contained in

Mr. Gurner's Report as well as other methods of improving the financial position of the Corporation with a view to bring about a financial equilibrium. That the other communications received from Government relating to matters arising out of Mr. Gurner's Report (such as Assessment, Motor Vehicles, etc.) which were referred to this Committee but not considered in the present Report be referred to the new Committee and they be requested to place their recommendations before the Corporation by the 15th February, 1944, so that the recommendations, if approved by the Corporation, may be incorporated in the Budget for 1944-45.

III. That subject to the foregoing recommendations the Report be adopted and placed before the Corporation for their consideration.

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved the following amendments :—

(a) That the following be added after Resolution (15)—“and that the Estates and General Purposes Committee be directed to dispose of Corporation properties for display of advertisements after inviting tenders publicly.”

(b) That as regards Resolution II, instead of a new Special Committee being appointed to consider the further recommendations contained in Mr. Gurner's Report, the existing Special Committee do deliberate upon those recommendations and submit a report to the Corporation.

(c) That in deliberating upon the further recommendations of Mr. Gurner, the Committee do consider the advisability of imposing a small cut in salaries up to a certain specified limit.

Mr. S. K. Mitter seconded.

With regard to Resolution I (ii)(a), Mr. P. N. Brahma moved as an amendment that Free Primary Schools, both for boys and girls, be included in the exceptions specified in the resolution.

Mr. Brahma was speaking when, it being time, the meeting was adjourned to Monday next at 5 p.m.

Mr. Brahma was left in possession of the House.

MACHINE TABULATING PROCESS

NEW METHOD TO COUNT CITY'S MORTALITY FIGURES

The 40-year-old method of sorting out by hand the city's mortality figures has failed to cope with the present emergency, and has now given place to the machine system. The new system will, it is expected, be able to deal with no less than 42 causes of death, 14 age groups and 5 communities.

Cards recording deaths and their causes were so long sorted by hand in the Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation. This system, it is stated, could not give a correct and prompt idea of the actual state of health of Calcutta in respect of various diseases, specially in view of the numerous factors cropping up, due to the present condition. To overcome this difficulty, the Corporation has of late had recourse to machine sorting by utilising the services of a local tabulating firm.

This machine tabulating process will enable the Corporation to gather more accurate information regarding the number of destitutes dying in Calcutta, as under this, deaths of the homeless will be separately classified. Deaths of persons brought from outside for better treatment will also be put under a different head, namely, “imported.” To get an accurate idea about the health situation of the city, these imported cases will be eliminated from the total deaths recorded in a week.

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Syed Badrudduja, Mayor, arrived on Wednesday in Calcutta by Punjab Mail from Sialkot where he had gone to preside over the Ahrar Conference.

MR. SARAT C. BOSE

QUESTIONS IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Several questions were put by Mr. C. C. Roy (non-official Congress) about Mr. Sarat C. Bose, now under detention. Mr. Roy asked whether the Bengal Government had approached the Central Government between May and August, 1943, for Mr. Bose's release or transfer to Bengal, the condition of his health and the adequacy of allowances granted to his family.

Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin, Premier and Home Minister, said that officially the Provincial Government had no “locus standi” in the matter, but in their individual capacity some Ministers might have taken certain steps.

To the question whether the Home Minister was aware that the allowance to Mr. Bose's family was so inadequate as not even to cover his insurance dues, Sir Nazimuddin said he had some official knowledge on the subject but was not prepared to disclose it as the matter was under correspondence with the India Government. He had no official information of Mr. Bose's present state of health.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

A LIMITED ADVANCE IN ARAKAN, CHINDWIN AND HUKAWNG VALLEYS

The War Secretary Reviews The Situation

MR. C. M. TRIVEDI, Secretary for War, in the course of a recent statement on the war situation in reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's question in the Central Assembly said: "There has been a limited advance made by the 14th Army in the Arakan, in the Chindwin Valley, and by American trained Chinese troops in the Hukawng Valley. Recently our land forces on the Burma front have been engaged in active offensive patrolling and persistent pressure on the enemy's forward positions. Our troops have shown their ability to strike hard at the Japanese whose casualties have been substantially greater than our own. At the moment, however, the Japanese are making a counter-effort on the Arakan front to try and relieve the pressure being put on them."

INCREASING AIR BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY ALL OVER BURMA

"The Allied air forces based on India and Ceylon and China have been maintaining and increasing their blows against the enemy in the whole of Burma and beyond. The effort of our air power is broadly speaking directed towards two main tasks, namely, to strike at the enemy in his air bases and the field of battle and to strike at his lines of communications and supply bases, thus further hampering the already difficult task of maintaining his forces in the field. To the weight of this regular air attack can be attributed what has been compared with other theatres of war: the remarkable degree of immunity from concentrated air attack which India's own soil has had despite the proximity of our enemy."

"From our own point of view, India is actively concerned in preparing for the day when major offensive operations will be launched by sea, land and air against our Japanese enemy. To that end immense work, not only in the training of our sea,

land and air forces, but also in the development of our ports and transportation facilities, of our depots and large scale maintenance plants, is proceeding apace against the day when the full

TEN AIR RAIDS SINCE NOVEMBER LAST

"There have been ten air raids in all on places in British India and one on an Indian State between November 20, 1943 and February 5, 1944. The total civilian casualties in British India were 884 and the material damage in all cases was slight", said the Defence Secretary, Ogilvie in a written answer to a question by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, in the Central Assembly, sitting on February 14 last.

military power of the United Nations will be developed for the ultimate, inevitable and complete defeat of Japan."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S WAR REVIEW IN STATE COUNCIL

A statement on the war situation and the part played by Indian troops in different theatres of war was made on February 16 last in the Council of State by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck in answer to a question by Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh.

Turning to the war against Japan, the Commander-in-Chief said, "On our own immediate front, the Allied air forces of Lord Louis Mountbatten's Command have, since I last spoke to you, greatly increased their co-ordinated offensive action in depth, weight and frequency." He mentioned that the Indian Air Force in addition to continuing its hazardous and important reconnaissance work, is also in offensive action on the Arakan front with Vengeance dive bombers in support of the 14th Army. He said, that the bulk of the 14th Army which he had no doubt would become as famous in its turn as the Commonwealth's Eighth Army, was drawn from the Indian Army and was under the command of General Slim, himself belonging to a Gurkha regiment.

Coming to the position on the Arakan front, Sir Claude revealed that it was the Seventh Indian Division, commanded by Major General Messervy which

was responsible for holding the recent Japanese counter-attack in the Buthidaung area and standing fast on the positions they had won. "We have direct evidence," he added, "that this tenacity on the part of our troops was not in the least according to the Japanese plan and that the refusal of the Seventh Indian Division to retreat in confusion at the first display of initiative on the part of the enemy is proving most disconcerting to an overconfident foe."

The Commander-in-Chief also referred to the part played by the Royal Indian Navy both in patrolling and convoy work and also recently off the Arakan coast.

AIR RAIDS ON INDIA

Referring to the very occasional and widely separated air attacks on India, Sir Claude said that they were aimed at creating a diversion in order to relieve pressure against the Japanese on the Burma front. The limited nature of their air effort bore witness of the dominance of our forces. He uttered a warning that the Japanese might very well make further efforts of the kind but he concluded: "Nothing they can do will divert us from our purpose."

FILM COMEDIAN JOE BROWN'S IMPRESSIONS

The film comedian, Joe E. Brown, has recently returned to the United States from his third overseas tour of 47,000 miles in which he entertained at army camps and hospitals on many fronts, including China, India, Middle East, South Pacific and Italy. He flew over the Japanese lines in China for 300 miles as well as making flights over the Ledo Road.

He says: "The Ledo Road can only be called a 'miracle job.' Engineers there are accomplishing the impossible. I am told that when they first began the work there Japanese planes flew over them and dropped 'notes of welcome,' congratulating the Allies on the undertaking and promising to leave the builders unmolested because the Japanese said they

expected to use the road themselves. This made our men hopping mad."

THE BLUNT FACT

The "Daily Herald" of February 15 last, commenting editorially on the fact that some of the bitterest fighting of the whole global war is now taking place in the Arakan province of Burma, says, "The blunt fact is that the United Nations have not yet been able to assemble sufficient strength in the East for a full-scale onslaught. We must reckon on Japanese resistance to the bitterest of ends. This means, we must see the end of war in Europe—when it comes—not as an occasion for maffieking and forgetfulness, but as the beginning of the second half of the contest. Immediately the Nazis are crushed British forces will travel 6000 miles and face the Japanese on ground of their own choosing. That ground includes jungles where even to-day before the big war starts some of the bitterest fighting of the war is taking place."

DETERMINED JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE ARAKAN AREA

In the Arakan Area heavy fighting continued east of the Mayu Range, according to a report dated February 11 last. Many attacks were made by the Japanese over a wide area but all these attacks were repulsed by the Allied troops who had held their ground and were inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. Taung Bazaar was, however, re-occupied in face of enemy opposition.

FEBRUARY 12

A heartening messagee from Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-east Asia, had been received by the troops who were fighting magnificently against the attacking Japanese forces east of the Mayu Range, wrote a 14th Army Observer from the Arakan Front on February 12.

"The battle continues as fiercely as ever," he wrote. After days of effort and heavy losses, the enemy swinging round on the left against the rear of our forces have penetrated to the east end of the Ngakyedauk Pass, which leads through the hills from the main Bawli-Maungdaw road. Vigorous steps are being taken to dislodge them."

"Though Japanese raiders have operated in the rear of the Allied forces for five days now, the British line in the Arakan has not moved back a yard. Japanese strategy probably hoped that, when the raiding force, estimated at 2,000 strong, broke through, British troops would be withdrawn to cover their supply lines. Instead, these troops have been re-established in strong boxes east and west of the Mayu Range, with their original front still intact."

"The struggle has yet a long way to go before a really clear picture is possible. The one certain thing is that our men are dealing hard blows: they may soon deal still harder ones."

FEBRUARY 13

On February 13, active patrolling in the Fort White area was continued by the Allied forces.

Arakan—Fighting continued and the general situation was unchanged though there were indications that the Japanese position continued to deteriorate. In the Taung Bazaar area, patrol activity continued. Operations directed towards clearing the lines of communication were making progress and situation was improving steadily.

FEBRUARY 14

Early on February 14, Japanese troops captured one of the positions south-west of Taung Bazaar after heavy fighting in which they suffered considerable casualties. Operations to clear lines of communication by the Allied Forces were reported to have been continuing and slow progress was being made against determined Japanese resistance and counter-attacks by the enemy.

On February 14, there was a brisk action about 11 miles north of Maungdaw, in which Allied troops succeeded in turning the enemy out of a strong position. Allied forces subsequently withdrew.

FEBRUARY 14-15

Near Ngakyedauk on the night of 14th/15th February, the Japanese occupied two hill features overlooking the pass over the Mayu range. Allied troops counter-attacked and retook one of the hills. There was heavy enemy shell fire near the east end of the pass.

FEBRUARY 16

After nearly a fortnight's heavy battles there are signs that the Japanese have been fought to a standstill in their attempt to encircle and destroy our forces east of Mayu Range, writes a 14th Army observer.

They are reported in many cases to be tired and short of food and some of their units may themselves soon be in danger of being caught between troops who have resisted them so gallantly, and other Allied forces driving south to Taung Bazaar and beyond.

Although the struggle is far from being over and the enemy remains full of fight, it begins to look as though his big effort has for the moment exhausted itself. This is due entirely to the courage and tenacity of British, Indian and Gurkha soldiers who "stayed put," refused to be cut up and dispersed and who inflicted far heavier casualties than they themselves have suffered.

RAILWAY FARES TO BE INCREASED BY 25 PER CENT.**Surcharge On Coal To Continue**

The Railway Budget presented by Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member in the Legislative Assembly on February 16 last, forecast for 1943-44 a surplus of 43.77 crores (1.30 crores less than last year but 7.73 crores more than the original estimate) and for 1944-45 a surplus of 52.21 crores.

Passenger fares, except for suburban season tickets, will be raised by 25 per cent. from April 1st, 1944.

The additional earnings of ten crores expected from the raising of 25 per cent. in passenger fares will not be shared between General Revenues and Railways but will be placed in the Railway reserve specially earmarked for expenditure on lower class travel amenities.

The surcharge on coal will be continued at 20 per cent. throughout the year instead of being reduced to 15 per cent. for seven months of the year as hitherto.

Sir Edward announced that Railways capacity to move traffic will be greater next year due to receipt of additional locomotives.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****INDIAN FOOD SCARCITY: ITS CAUSES AND LESSONS****Central And Bengal Governments Criticized At A London Meeting**

THE Food Department of the Central Government and Bengal Administration were criticized by a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, addressing the East India Association, London, on Tuesday, February 15 last, on "Indian food scarcity: its causes and lessons."

Stating that by 1943 the Food Department had got into its stride, Mr. Griffiths continued: "It is a matter of great regret and indeed some discredit to the Central Government that the Food Department had not been set up at an earlier stage. As far back as September, 1942 the European group in the Central Legislative Assembly had warned Government of the trouble that lay ahead and had demanded that strong action be taken. Then the demand met with the most dilatory response. There can be little doubt that in the minds of Europeans and Indians alike the Indian Government has suffered considerably in reputation as a result of its slowness and apparent unwillingness to act in this matter."

"IT'S FAR TOO SOON TO ASSUME THAT TROUBLE IS OVER"

Speaking of the immediate prospect, Mr. Griffiths said: "It's far too soon to assume that the trouble is over, for it remains to be seen whether the cultivator will be ready to dispose of the crop in the next few months or whether the same nervousness which induced him to hold back last year will continue to operate. It also remains to be seen whether the mechanism of the Government of Bengal for the purchase of a good deal of the crop will be found efficient or not. There are plenty of capable officials in the province but work of this kind involving purchasing and marketing operations is one to which the official is unaccustomed and to which in many cases it is difficult for him to adapt himself."

Mr. Griffiths suggested reinforcement of the Government machine by the recall of a limited number of business men from the army.

HOARDING AND PUBLIC

Referring to householders who load up stocks of food, Mr. Griffiths said: "It is difficult to condemn the ordinary householder for what he might well regard as common prudence. It must, however, be said that throughout all these difficulties lack of a highly developed civic conscience has been one of the aggravating factors. You cannot deal either with speculative hoarding or innocent and understandable holding on to stocks without the assistance of strong and well-informed public opinion. In India as yet there is no such public opinion. India to-day is about to embark upon self-government. If she is to prosper and grow in stature, her first task will be to build up this sense of civic duty and engender in the minds of all her citizens a spirit comparable to that which saved Britain in the dark days of 1940."

MR. N. R. SARKER SCEPTIC ABOUT GOVERNMENT SCHEME

"I do not think that the present Government food scheme would be successful, but I do not like to embarrass them in any way," observed Mr. N. R. Sarker, formerly Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, inaugurating the Dacca District National Chamber of Commerce at Narainganj during the last week.

Referring to the food problem, Mr. Sarker said that the Government were responsible for last year's calamity and this year too. If the Government policy proved a failure, then they alone would be responsible for it.

The Government of India had done Bengal a great service by promising to supply the requirements of the Calcutta area. If under the circumstances, there was a repetition of last year's crisis, then the Bengal Government alone would be responsible for it.

Personally speaking he thought that the present Bengal Government scheme would not be successful, but no useful purpose would be served by joining issue with the men in power. He would, of course, be very glad if the Government's scheme proved successful.

CHECK ON PROFITTEERING

A Press Note states that the Deputy Controller General of Civil Supplies, Government of India, has opened an office in the New Market office (main building), Calcutta, where all grievances with regard to over-charging, profiteering and non-issue of cash memo can be reported for prompt action. The office, which will remain open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., has been instructed to attend to all such cases and give relief on the spot.

RATIONING SCHEME IN CALCUTTA**Suggestions For Successful Running**

A meeting of the residents of the Baghbazar area was held on Sunday last, at Haranath Pathak's, under the presidency of Mr. Haridas Banerjee, M.A., B.L., to offer their co-operation to the Government for the smooth and successful running of the Rationing Scheme in Calcutta.

A local Mohalla Food Committee was formed to bring to the notice of the authorities, the public grievances on the matter, so that by their removal successful working of the Scheme may be ensured.

Discussing the various grievances at present felt by the public, the meeting viewed with great concern the distribution of rice unfit for human consumption through many of the ration stores, and urged that the same be condemned and forthwith withdrawn from sale.

It further resolved—

(1) That provision should be made for sale of at least two grades of rice—fine and coarse;

(2) that quota of rice for working class people as also for domestic servants should be increased to such quantities as are required to keep up their health and efficiency (should not be less than 5½ seers);

AMERICAN RELIEF PLAN FOR INDIA

New York, February 11.

The American Friends' Service Committee which, in collaboration with other groups, is undertaking a scheme of relief in India, will require \$100,000 a month for its project.

The Committee's Foreign Service Secretary, Mr. James G. Vail, who told 'Reuter' this to-day, is to leave shortly for India, where he will supervise the distribution of milk, medicines and vitamins being shipped there. To meet the cost, he said, they would establish a channel through which all Americans could express their deep sympathy for the suffering people of India. Supplies will be distributed without prejudice as to race, colour or creed. The work is expected to last a year.

Mr. Vail, who will make his headquarters in Bengal, expects to meet members of the Friends' Ambulance Unit of some 22 British young people, who, he said, "have done a splendid job in other areas and are carrying on in Calcutta equally splendidly." Mr. Vail said that he will cable for a medical unit if he feels one is needed.

Mr. Joe E. Brown, a film comedian, who has just returned to the United States from a tour to many fronts said, he was deeply touched at the sight of famine sufferers in the Calcutta area where he visited burning ghats and stricken communities.

(3) that steps should be taken for more expeditious issue of ration cards to new applicants;

(4) that correct weighing of the rationed articles at the ration stores should be strictly enforced;

(5) that bulk of the rice to be purchased by the Government in future for distribution in rationed areas (in Bengal) should be of the boiled variety;

(6) that while rice to be sold through the ration stores should be predominantly of the boiled variety, provision should be at the same time made for the supply of Atap rice to the Hindu widows;

(7) that rice should be supplied for the Puja of Hindu deities;

(8) that price charged for rice at the ration stores should be brought down to the level of ceiling price;

(9) that provision for credit facilities, at least to the poor people, who cannot afford to pay for a week's ration at a time, should be created;

(10) that 'small change facilities' should be arranged for at the ration stores;

(11) that existing number of shops should be increased.

Lastly, the meeting pressed the view that effective and efficient working of the rationing scheme can only be possible by Governments enlisting the support of the local Mohalla Food Committees and taking the people in confidence.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

DR. MOOKERJEE'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

Packets and boxes of foodstuffs with "insects and worms moving inside them" were exhibited by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in the Bengal Assembly on Monday, February 14, while he sought to move an adjournment motion relating to the rationing now in operation in Calcutta.

Government opposed the admissibility of the adjournment motion on the ground that it was not an "urgent" matter, nor it mentioned "definite" defects in the scheme of rationing.

The Speaker, Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, upheld Government's objection and disallowed the adjournment motion.

Dr. Mookerjee in seeking to move the motion said that he wanted to discuss the "situation arising out of the defects in the working of the rationing scheme which has become manifest after it has been in operation for a fortnight and which unless forthwith remedied will seriously endanger the health and life of the people."

Dr. Mookerjee said that his point was that the manner in which the rationing scheme had been planned and worked had created a situation which had threatened the health and life of the people of this city. The question was: what were the defects? The defects were mentioned in the statement which was annexed to the adjournment motion. In view of the grave nature of the allegations which had been made in the statement which he was being precluded from reading out and in view of the 'physical demonstrations' which he wanted to give before the House with the "samples" he had brought with him, Dr. Mookerjee did not think any member would question the "urgency" and "definiteness" of his motion. Dr. Mookerjee dangled packets and boxes and said "these boxes and packets contained worms and insects moving inside them."

Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, said that the motion was vaguely worded and that although defects were likely to take place, there was certainly nothing which made the matter "urgent."

SALT, COAL AND KEROSENE

Not To Be Rationed in Greater Calcutta At Present

In the Council of State, replying to Mr. Kumar Bankar Ray, Mr. B. R. Sen, Additional Secretary, Food Department, said that the Bengal Government did not contemplate rationing of salt, coal and kerosene oil in Greater Calcutta at present. Asked for the reasons, Mr. Sen replied that for rationing one month's stock was necessary. This the Bengal Government was unable to ensure.

INDIA'S FOOD PROBLEM IS OF A LONG RANGE

Scientific Research Is The Essential Point

"THE food problem in India is really one of very long range, requiring 5, 10 or 20 years for its proper solution, not just an emergency," so said Prof. A. V. Hill in a recent broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio. It involved research and development in a dozen fields, he continued. It could not be solved until a concerted effort was made over a good many years to settle the scientific questions involved, and at the same time to apply the knowledge so gained or already available, to the urgent practical problems of feeding the people decently and properly.

He said that the wealth of a country depended not on money but on labour or man-power, talent or craftsmanship and natural resources or raw material. All these things India had in vast abundance, if only they could be organized and their forces dovetailed into a single concerted plan. In making any such plan now-a-days there was one essential point, namely, scientific knowledge and research.

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO PLANNING

They must take up things in a big way. What was really wanted was a sort of supreme commander for development. Advising him there should be two small high-power committees, one for scientific research and the other for technical development. Responsible to him would be several scientific boards planning research applied to health, agriculture, industry, engineering and perhaps to natural resources; jointly between him and the various departments of the Government concerned should be a number of improvement

practical—and then they would probably find that all difficulties would soon settle themselves.

EASY COLLABORATION IN SCIENCE

Stressing the urgency for the application of science to the development of the country, Prof. Hill said: "We must obviously encourage pure science in the universities and in research institutions throughout India. The individuals concerned in research must collaborate through their learned societies and other institutions with each other and the Government.

Earlier, speaking at the Calcutta Rotary Club, Professor Hill said that in science collaboration was easy, because race, religion or political belief was irrelevant. And if this collaboration was allowed to spread outwards, one was sure of establishing a common rule of human behaviour. He hoped that in all countries scientific approach would lead to a bettering of individual, national and international relationships.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Financial Help To Security Prisoners

Mr. A. C. Mitter, Jt. Hony. Secretary, Mayor's Relief Fund, has issued the following:—

In some papers it has been published that the Mayor's Fund will give financial help to only 150 families of Security Prisoners. This is not correct and as a matter of fact no limit about the number of families has yet been fixed.

Under the circumstances those who need financial assistance from the "Mayor's Security Prisoners' Families Relief Fund" are requested to write to the organising Secretary (Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed) giving details about the size of the family, its income, allowance paid by Government, etc., on or before the 22nd February, 1944.

boards planning the application of scientific knowledge and research to the practical problems of food, health, agriculture, engineering and the rest.

No doubt such a set-up would cut across accepted ideas of constitutional methods, but they must do it and deal sharply with many vested interests, if they were really to get a move on. If anyone suggested that they had better wait until political difficulties were settled, the answer was that the best way to settle these difficulties was to get a move on now and begin to do something

NOTICE

TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS
District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

83. Improving the footpath of Fairlie Place (portion), Ward 7—Rs. 838, dated 15th February, 1944, (1½ months).

84. Improving the footpath of Lower Chitpur Road (portion) from the junction of Machubazar Street—Rs. 799, dated 15th February, 1944, (1½ months).

85. Improving the footpath of Chiveahat Street (portion)—Rs. 824, dated 15th February, 1944, (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

District II Eng'g. Office, N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
The 15th February, 1944, Offg. District Engineer II.

IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

Calcutta After Twenty Months

[By 'CITIZEN "MONTE"']

EIGHTEEN or twenty months is not an exceptionally extensive period even in the life of an average individual. But taking a retrograde view of current history, what an epoch this short space of time will mark in the history of hapless Bengal! Probably, wiseacres with more experience than wit will seek to remind me of the timeworn advice about taking time by the forelock. It is equally on the cards that when they come to know that this short period in the immediate past has eluded my experience owing to the fact of my being here, there and everywhere except Calcutta, they will gleefully exclaim: "Ah, a rolling stone gathers no moss."

CURIOSITY, however, prompts controversy. Granting, to start with, that Old Father Time yet disdains mortal fallacies of fashion and has stuck sturdily on to his forelock, why put us to the Herculean task of grasping his forelock to halt him? Would not the beard, firmly gripped *en masse*, serve the purpose just as well? In these days of growing recognition, by virtue of its inescapable manifestations, of the mass spirit, I submit that the ancient adage might be more suitably amended in keeping with modern tendencies. Not that the hoary sages of the past were ignorant of the effective expediency of halting a man by his beard. The beard, as a matter of fact, did receive their attentive consideration. On the subject of the beard they went so far as to contemplate bearding even a lion in his own den. So why should we ignore the beard and its utility in this respect? Just because the modern makers and dispensers of fortunes are invariably and manifestly more interested in growing more food than beard?

CONSIDER, again, the absurdity of that tag about the rolling stone gathering no moss. What good, I ask you, does the moss do to the stone after all? It feeds the fish, probably you would say, in a big aquarium. But even then the stone is not indispensable for the purpose. We are particularly careful about avoiding the contact of stone with small- or glasshouses which we build for stones and men. So who suffers if the stones roll? This is not the Stone Age we are living in. Even in the matter of the later uses of stones, I should say that present-day Calcutta life, with the heavily loaded lorries recklessly careering through the streets and taking a few lives of quite as many few careless pedestrians, emphatically proclaims that stones and their kinsfolk the brickbats have had their days and are things of the past. Stones, therefore, do not come into the present situation.

EXTRAVASATED from stones, comes a question: what about the hearts of men now lending unquestionable support to the long-established simile? During the short but poignant period in the immediate past there were men who viewed with complete equanimity and/or something more sinful, the dark pagentry of death, on the streets of Cal-

cutta. At Bombay we heard that the situation had been "over-dramatised." Perhaps, in the huge and hectic drama of current worldwide totalitarian annihilation of humanity, the silent passing away of a few weak, helpless, famished and unfortunate millions is too insignificant for proper recognition. There was nothing spectacular in their death. No mausoleum will be raised in their memory, no "marble tears" created for them. Tears of another variety are, of course, being shed. And yet shall history ignore them in such cold contempt? Derelicts may never be immortalised, it is true; but could the future India afford to keep out of reckoning this dreadful devastation, this unspeakably tragic plight of the destitutes who died bereft of shelter and food in their villages and who came right into the jaws of death in a mad rush to this mighty Imperial city for succour? What price now the glorious tradition of Indian hospitality, the splendid boast that in days gone by one could travel the length and breadth of India without a *cowrie*? The days of romantic politics are, indeed, over.

HUMANITY shall ever stand aghast at the horrors of the last "man-made" famine in Bengal. And the news that there is another famine in the offing is none too cheerful. If we are to save ourselves from this dreaded apprehension coming true, we have first to discover the reasons of this threatened recurrence. Despite the untold millions who have carried away with them the pressing burden of demand for available food and the acknowledged superabundance of Nature's bounty to Bengal in plentiful *aman* crop this year, Bengal faces a second famine. It is a case of the worst type of maldistribution, an unfortunate phenomenon of social and moral anarchy, a sorry substantiation of unbelievable mismanagement and misgovernment. Clarity of perspective, definite decisions and unhesitant measures are most called for now to deal with the situation and administer unfailing correctives. Also, it is necessary to make an impartial survey of the situation.

OBVIOUSLY ordinary laws of pure economics have failed to operate with bookish precision. But we cannot blame the books, for theorisations on "man-made" famines are not in the usual perspective of school-taught economics. Till now, the general assumption was that famines originated in "acts of God." To fully understand the difference we shall have to leave the domain of pure economics and intrude upon the dangerously uncertain ground of power-politics. The only thing which can be safely assumed is that Politics has very kindly relieved God of a heavy responsibility. And, therefore, to characterise the actions of men who brought on this famine as ungodly would be less of a stigma and rather a matter-of-fact calculation on cold facts. Sentiment, in this case at least, does not vitiate the scientific outlook.

MUTUAL distrust between the people and their saviours is the greatest obstacle to progressive welfare work most needed at the moment. Unfortunately, a great tension exists between organisations who have to co-operate closely to make the effort of avoiding a second catastrophe successful. It is, for instance, something in the nature of an elusive mystery that such a vast institution as the Corporation of Calcutta has not been properly utilised for making food rationing a success in Calcutta. Tension also seems to exist between the Central and Provincial Governments in the matter. This certainly is not the way to remove a difficult situation and our chances for being forced to go through a second famine are all the more strengthened on the contrary. The first thing is to arrange for the proper supply of foodstuffs for people at their homes. But this is not being very efficiently done. The statement issued by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru stimulates apprehension. The Bengal situation, he says, appears to have considerably improved by virtue of the disappearance of "ragged and starving destitutes" (majority of them having died), the opening of more hospitals, the generous release of stocks of quinine and medicine for Government hospitals and the helping hand of the Army. But it will be a mistake to get away with the idea that we are out of the woods by any means. Pandit Kunzru definitely asserts: ".....the reality does not correspond with the outward appearances."

OBLIGATORY on all of us is the task of co-operating in an ordered manner with the potent

agencies at work strenuously to avoid a second famine. Even some foreign politicians have expressed the view that the objective of a Second Front for Asia in warfare is definitely made difficult by the possibility of a second famine in Bengal. If this famine is unavoidable, it is because the country is paralysed by a "vicious circle." Pandit Kunzru states that scarcity of supplies is driving people into "black market" and also, incidentally favouring "black market" operations. "Rice," he says, "is dearer in rural than in urban areas.....I heard complaints regarding the irregular arrival of supplies, their inadequacy and their inferior quality.....The rice was very coarse and in part unfit for human consumption. The failure of the Government to despatch foodstuffs at regular intervals is the root cause of the high prices.....The success of the procurement policy will not be of the slightest use unless the necessary transport can be made available..... Abundant food is available in the province as a whole, but if it does not reach the deficit areas Bengal will be faced with another disaster. And there will be no excuse for it." But excuses have been, and shall always be, many and manifold where muddle rules the day. We have to paralyse the mischief-makers so that humanity may again come to its own. But the mischief-makers behind the "man-made" famine are not one but many. And they are powerful. Hence it has not been, perhaps, possible to get hold of one of the paramount bunglers and exhibit him for public benefit. Whenever you chance to come across one such, immediately tell your neighbours:—"Ecco Homo."

Health & Hygiene

Medical Relief Work On A Province-Wide Basis

A Central Co-ordinating Body To Be Set Up In Bengal

Dr. B. C. Roy has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"A meeting of different relief organisations who have arranged for medical relief in the affected areas in Bengal was held on the 12th February last at which it was decided to set up a central co-ordinating body for the purpose of organising, directing and helping medical relief work on a province-wide basis."

This central body will invite the different relief organisations working in the field or planning to render medical relief in future; and it will also approach the Government to find out to what extent co-operation with the Government is possible for this scheme. It is felt that there should be no duplication of medical arrangements in a particular unit; the field is so vast and the needs of the people are so great that a proper planned scheme for granting medical relief is essential. The purpose of the body will be to bring about a standardisation of equipment and personnel of all Medical Relief Units sent out to the districts by the different relief organisations. It will also help to map out the entire province on the basis of informations available regarding the prevalence of epidemics and Relief Units will be sent out accordingly.

Each Medical Relief Unit will be equipped with medicines and accessories sufficient for three months of field work. Each Unit will consist of a doctor, a compounder, a dresser and a few volunteers recruited mainly from among students. Salaries and food will be given to doctors and the assistants

while provision will be made for meeting all the expenses of the other volunteers, together with funds for travelling, purchasing of medicines and other accessories. The cost of running a Unit for three months has been worked out at Rs. 2,500 everything inclusive.

The Committee will arrange for the supply of medicines and accessories to these Units according to a uniform standard for these organisations which will work under the general direction of the Committee. The field work for each Unit will be allocated by the Committee in consultation with the relief organisations. Besides, the Committee will arrange for the supervision and inspection of work in the field through competent doctors.

The central body has been named as the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, constituted with the following as its office-bearers; *President*—Dr. B. C. Roy; *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. K. S. Ray (B.C.P.C.), Major P. Bardhan (Hindu Mahasabha), Dr. R. Ahmed (Mayor's Relief Fund); *Working Secretary*—Dr. B. N. Bose and *Office Secretary*—Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarty (acting as Joint Secretaries); *Assistant Secretary*—Dr. Sadhu Ghosh; *Field Inspector*—Dr. B. K. Ban; *Treasurer*—Capt. P. B. Mukherjee (Indian Medical Association).

Besides the above, the following have been provisionally included in the Committee: Dr. A. K. Chakravarty (B.O.P.C.), Dr. P. K. Ghosh (Bengal Medical Relief Committee); Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya and Dr. Nirode Mukherji (People's Relief Committee); S. Jnananjan Neogy (Calcutta Relief Committee); Sm. Usha Sen (A.I.W.C.); Sm. Manikuntala Sen (Mahila Atma-Raksha Samiti); Mr. G. Davies (Friends Ambulance Unit); Mrs. Kalyani Bhattacharyya; S. Dilip Bagchi (United Teachers and Students' Relief Committee).

Reports pouring in from the different districts clearly reveal that the epidemics are raging in virulent form in practically every district of Bengal. Though attempts at medical

relief are being made by different relief organisations, no co-ordinated plan with a central directive has yet been undertaken, with the result that epidemics could not yet be fought along systematic well-planned lines. It is with a view to give that lead and to pool the resources of all those doing medical relief that the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee has been formed. The Committee appeals to all relief organisations to co-operate with its efforts so that maximum relief could be rendered with the minimum waste or delay. The Committee further appeals to all medical men from every corner of India to respond to the call of Bengal.

Mosquito Problems In Static Water Tanks—II

[By P. G. SHUTE, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.]

(Continued from the issue of 12th February, 1944.)

WATER TANKS

Our chief interest is to consider the problem of mosquitoes which breed in static water tanks erected for fire-fighting purposes during the present war. These tanks are unsuitable as breeding places for most English species of mosquitoes. Not more than four species are likely to use these tanks for breeding purposes, however long the tanks remain.

Water stored for fire-fighting purposes falls within three main groups:

- (1) tanks built of iron or brick situated above ground and fully exposed to light;
- (2) tanks which are situated beneath large trees and are shaded for at least some part of the day;
- (3) tanks which are built-up basements adapted into water reservoirs.

As far as known at present, only one species of mosquito, a Culicine, has been found breeding extensively in any of the large tanks in cities, but on a single occasion one species of Anopheline was found breeding in a small tank in the Midlands.

The tanks most frequently infested are situated beneath overhanging trees, in other words, tanks which are shaded. Quite a number of these shaded tanks have been found both in London and the provinces.

It should be remembered that many collections of water do not form suitable breeding grounds for certain species of mosquitoes until they have become polluted, probably the food content of the water being the chief factor. The larvae of Culicines feed on organisms in the water, whereas the larvae of Anophelines feed on the surface, and their favourite food is algae. When this plant life is found in tanks it should be destroyed, copper sulphate diluted to one in a million is effective for this purpose; this works out at three and a half pounds of the salt to a million gallons of water; in this strength it destroys the surface vegetation on which Anopheline larvae feed, but will not destroy the larvae; therefore, the value of copper sulphate is that it renders potential Anopheline breeding grounds unsuitable. The longer the static water tanks remain, the more potentially dangerous they will become and greater care and

supervision will have to be exercised each succeeding summer.

About three years ago people sleeping in the underground railways complained of being bitten by flying insects. On investigation the source of the trouble was proved to be mosquitoes.

Throughout the underground system there are numerous sumps, and under most of the station platforms there are patches of stagnant water, which were found to be swarming with mosquito larvae.

The species of mosquito involved (*Culex molestus*) feeds readily on man, and so it happened that many people who slept in the underground railway were kept awake at night, not by enemy bombers but by winged insects.

Over 90 per cent. of the collections of water were infested, and so immediate action had to be taken. Following a general survey by the authorities concerned, an anti-mosquito campaign was evolved and put into operation immediately; there were about a thousand breeding grounds, in some the water being only a few inches deep, while in others several feet; the anti-mosquito work has been successful and breeding has been reduced to a minimum. A small permanent staff is engaged on the work, but if control measures were abandoned, even for a few weeks, the problem would probably soon again become acute.

When *C. molestus* was first discovered breeding in these sites very little was known about its habits, and some anxiety was felt lest it might spread to the static water tanks on the surface. However, over a period of two years no larvae of *C. molestus* have been found breeding in the static water tanks above ground. It is, therefore, assumed that this species of mosquito, like most others, has fairly fixed breeding habits, and in this particular instance it seems to prefer to breed in water which is situated in darkness or semi-darkness.

In London during 1941 very few of the tanks were found to be breeding mosquitoes of any species. However, during the summer of 1942 the number of tanks infested increased considerably, and in many cases measures of control became necessary. Up to the present time larvae have not been found in either the basement tanks or the large iron tanks situated in the centre of wide streets.

Most of the infested tanks were in shady situations. Where the tanks are erected below overhanging trees, dead autumnal leaves contribute to the food supply of larvae in the following summer, and this is probably the chief reason why water tanks seldom become infested for some time after they are built.

The mosquito larvae which have so far been found in the tanks are *Culex pipiens*. Fortunately, this species of mosquito does not feed on man; its chief source of blood meals is obtained from birds. *C. pipiens* is flimsy compared with most other mosquitoes, and it is probably not strong enough to puncture the skin of man. The question may therefore be asked: "Is it necessary to destroy this mosquito?"

Unfortunately, towards the end of summer and early in autumn, when the nights get colder, all the males of *C. pipiens* die, but the females seek warmer conditions, and they swarm into bedrooms, living-rooms, etc. Here they remain for several weeks, but eventually congregate in cellars and attics, where they settle down to hibernate until the following spring.

In houses they remain inactive during the day, but at night they fly around the faces of the sleepers where they can obtain warmth and moisture. Their buzzing noise and closeness to one's person is very disturbing, and, if they are numerous, sleep becomes almost impossible. Therefore, measures against this species are justified.

C. pipiens is the most common of all British species of mosquitoes, and between the months of June and September it is rare to find a rain-water butt, or other artificial collection of water which is not infested with larvae.

So far, with one or two exceptions which need not be discussed, this is the only species of mosquito found breeding in any of the above-ground static water tanks in London. But it is necessary to stress that this state of affairs may not continue indefinitely. As a matter of fact it is surprising that one species of mosquito, *Theobaldia annulata*, has not so far been found. This species of mosquito is one of the most troublesome, and wherever it occurs, even in small numbers, is a nuisance.

T. annulata is one of the largest of all our species and its bite is very painful. It will breed in almost any kind of water, except the sea. Larvae have been found in sewage water, liquid manure, water-butts, discarded pots and pans, roadside ditches and stagnant brackish water on the seashore, and, less, frequently, in cavities in trees; they seem to prefer water which is heavily contaminated with nitrogenous matter, especially if heavily polluted. Therefore the longer the water remains, the greater the potential danger of this species breeding.

(To be continued)

FOR PREVENTION OF SEA-SICKNESS

A New Remedy

"There is no doubt about it—doctors have taken the agony out of the ocean waves," cables the London "News Chronicle" naval correspondent aboard a destroyer at sea. "I have had it proved to me during the last few hours while this destroyer pitched and plunged, bucking like a broncho in the angry North Sea rollers.

"I came aboard to discover for myself the truth about the new wonder tablet that, it is hoped, will guard our expeditionary forces from sea-sickness. The "guinea pig" for the occasion was a non-sailor who had come aboard the destroyer to get an experience of combined operations.

"I am probably the worst sailor in the world," he confessed to me in secret. He had tried most of the "cures" and they had failed. Now he tried a tablet of the new cure and we awaited results. The last few hours had been a misery for him. He told me he felt like a slow-motion picture of a fainting fit. We went on the bridge. More than an hour passed. He was still suffering. There did not seem much hope or relief. He went to lie down. Fifteen minutes later the wonder tablet began to work its magic.

"The dizziness went first," he told me afterwards "but so gradually that I hardly noticed the change. There was a light feeling of physical exhilaration and then I began to realize that, apart from a slight feeling of nausea—which soon disappeared—I did not feel ill at all." A few moments later he was sitting down to a hot meal—and liking it.

"Naval doctors tell me the secret of the new tablet is in its effect on the small cavity called the vestibule and the labyrinth in the inner ear. This cavity is linked with very fine hairs and is filled with a fluid in which float a number of minute bodies called otoliths. When these small bodies are shaken up by the motion of the vessel sea-sickness usually results.

"Hyoscine, the most vital constituent of the new tablet, remedies this and also acts as a narcotic and sedative. The tablet is not claimed to be 100 per cent. effective, but it does benefit and in many cases has striking results. The tablets are not solely for the use of invasion troops. The Navy itself has many sufferers."

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

VISCOUNTESS WAVELL ELECTED PRESIDENT

New Delhi; February 11.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India held this afternoon Her Excellency the Viscountess Wavell was elected President of the Association for 3 years.

VALSPAR

It is regretted that due to present war conditions the import of Nitro Valspar, Super Valspar Varnish and Enamels and Valenite Enamels is restricted. It is hoped that the time is not too far distant when supplies can again be made available of these well-known materials.

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Engineering & Architecture**The Study of Indian Architecture**

[By DR. BENI MADHAV BARUA, M.A., D.LITT. (LONDON), Professor, Calcutta University]

MY attention has been drawn to two reviews of the monograph on *Magadha Architecture and Culture* written by Sris Chandra Chatterjee, *Sthapatya-Visarad*, and published by the University of Calcutta, one by Professor O. C. Gangoly and the other by Mr. Sarasi Kumar Saraswati, the latter in the 5th February issue of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*. The drift of the criticisms offered by both is almost the same. It definitely aims at making, on the one hand, Mr. Chatterjee play the second fiddle even as a revivalist of ancient Indian Architecture, the credit of pioneer enthusiasm being given to Havell, and obscuring, on the other, the vital issue pressed by Mr. Chatterjee to the common forum of the art-lovers and nation-builders, namely, whether the present or future architecture of India, secular or religious, should be left at the mercy of the utilitarian and foreign-trained engineers without the least knowledge of, and sympathy for, the cultural heritage of the nation, and with no respect for the national sentiment, or should it be brought into harmony with the rhythm of Indian life consistently with modern conditions?

I may readily concede that both the critics are competent interpreters of the history of Indian art, or that there are even much greater art-critics and historians than themselves. Havell is certainly one of them who had pleaded with much warmth of feelings for the resuscitation of Indian architecture with which he was in love. But when the authorities of the Calcutta University decided to publish Mr. Chatterjee's brochure, they carefully considered its position and value. The consideration which weighed much on their decision was this, that none before Mr. Chatterjee had ever attempted the actual successive constructions of the neo-Indian architecture or came forward with concrete, typical plans and designs, and definite suggestions as to the lines to be followed by the contemplated development.

Whether or no, we can strictly speak of the Magadha or Indian School of architecture matters very little. The question may be left to the historians and archaeologists and the entire body of academicians without the least knowledge of the technical aspect of architectural composition and construction.

The Lakshminarayan Temple recently built at New Delhi as a specimen of modern development on the ideal of Chatterjee's School has been made a victim of deprecatory criticism. When the edifice with its imposing mass stands before us, it attracts the critics' attention, the opinion being liable to differ always. No work is perfect, not even any of the Divine Architect, not to speak of that of the human. The architectural language of the dignified structure has inspired many veteran art-critics.

I am at a loss to understand what they exactly mean. It is mere paroxysm to say that imitation of the classical models does not mean regeneration.

But Mr. Chatterjee, if I have understood him aright, nowhere in his widely praised monograph has said that. On the other hand, he has strongly advocated the development of old forms to suit modern needs, yet rooted in precious tradition. He has published several photographs and designs illustrating that kind of development carefully contrived and logically administered with due consideration of socio-economic adjustment.

The University in publishing the work just intended to evoke serious discussions as to the desirability and possibility of the Indian architectural renaissance, and invited opinions on this very vital issue of experts all over India. All may have their say. But the opinion that counts is one which comes from the practising architects, particularly those who possess the ability to approach the question from the constructive, utilitarian, functional as well as aesthetic point of view.

I am glad that the needed opinions, most of them very favourable to the work, have been received from all parts of India, and these now form the basis of a scheme for founding an Indian School of Architecture and Town-Planning, about which there is a strong unanimity of opinion of all groups, both official and non-official, Indian and European.

As far as the scholarly merit of the publication goes, I can say that it is an outcome of a mind which has pondered long over the subject and has spouted in the name of Magadha imperialism (and not exactly in the narrow geographical connotation), to hold before us a grand vision of the evolution of the forms of Indian Architecture and their serviceability to the manifold needs of the community. Here Magadha is but an enchanting name to denote the fundamental unity of Indian culture and its enduring message and expression through Architecture. It is not a hidebound treatment of the subject but an all-embracing mental survey of the past with a view to impressing us the lay readers with the way in which architecture grounded in the race heritage and genius is significant in the whole and in all its parts, as well as, appealing.

POST-WAR HOUSING IN ENGLAND*London, February 9.*

The plant and machinery now being used for the construction of airfields will in the late spring and early summer be switched over to the local authorities for the preparation of housing sites, including roads, electricity, water and gas services.

Lord Portal, Minister of Works, announced this Government decision in the House of Lords to-day during a debate on post-war housing. Equipment would be sufficient for the maximum number of houses that could be built during the first two years after the war.—*Reuter*.

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Calcutta News & Views

W. C. Bonnerjee Centenary

Proposed Memorial Lectures

The story of India's struggle for independence, the fight of a nation without arms against the mightiest empire of the world, a tale fascinating in itself, bore little parallel in the history of human struggle for freedom. The march began about a century ago and Providence alone knew when and where the long difficult trek would end. But unless one knew the history of his country thoroughly one would fail to serve her in the manner she deserved. That was why the Centenary Committee had arranged for the lectureship to be named after the first President of the Indian National Congress.

The lectures will be delivered every year by eminent scholars under the auspices of the Calcutta University.

This decision of the W. C. Bonnerjee Memorial Committee was announced by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee presiding over a crowded meeting held on Sunday evening, February 13, at the Hall of the University Institute in commemoration of the centenary of the birth anniversary of the great Bengalee. The compilation of a comprehensive biography of Mr. Bonnerjee, with contemporary history as the background, has also been arranged.

The year 1844, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee observed, a landmark in the history of the province, witnessed the birth of three great Bengalees, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Sir Gooroodas Banerjee and Girish Chandra Ghose. That age, over which western learning and civilisation had shed its full lustre, had

brought to the fore a few great men who sought to build the life not only of Bengal but of the entire nation. To-day India had placed her demand before the world in emphatic and unmistakable language but that was legacy bequeathed to the posterity by these great forbears.

W. C. Bonnerjee was one of these men. Eighty years ago, a young man of 25 studying in England, he had placed the self-same demand before an English audience in whose sense of justice and fairplay the people of this country, belonging to that period, used to place an uncommon and implicit faith. It would be no exaggeration to say that Bengal's contribution to the establishment of the Indian National Congress was by far the greatest.

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy hoped and trusted that Bengal would raise a suitable memorial of this national hero which would continue to inspire not only this generation but generations unborn with a thirst for freedom.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu said that W. C. Bonnerjee dreamt the dream of a great future for his country where, in the place of sects and communities divided amongst themselves, there would be one single nation bound by the ties of fellowship and patriotism. Men like him seldom needed a memorial and his greatest memorial, according to the speaker, was the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Wordsworth felt that Mr. Bonnerjee was a great citizen, a great Bengalee and a great Indian. He had guided the Congress calmly and steadily without being swayed by passion and that was at a time when any other attitude would have meant disaster to the infant organisation.

THE FIRST BENGALEE LADY GRADUATE

One of the oldest residents of Dehra Dun, and known all over India as the first Indian lady graduate passed away peacefully, at her residence at Dehra Dun at the ripe age of over 83, in the early hours of February 3. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Bhuvan Mohan Bose, at one time the Head Master of the A. P. Mission High School, Dehra Dun, and before her marriage she was known as Miss Chandramukhi Bose.

After passing her Entrance Examination she came to Calcutta and took her B. A. and M. A. degrees, the latter as far back as 1884, on which occasion she was presented with a copy of Shakespeare's works by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Shortly after taking her M. A. degree she was appointed as the first Indian Lady Principal of the Bethune College, Calcutta, a Government institution for imparting higher education to Indian women.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Post-Graduate Council in Arts and Science, the Syndicate of Calcutta University decided at a recent meeting that a course of three lectures on Civil Liberties be organised. Mr. Tripurari Chakrabarty, Dr. Nareish Chandra Roy and Prof. Haricharan Ghosh were requested to prepare a scheme on the subject.

As regards the proposal for establishing a chair in journalism to be named after the late Ramanauda Chatterjee, it was decided that the matter would be considered as and when funds were available.

AN ART CLUB FOR THE FORCES

The Services Art and Handicrafts Club, where all ranks of the forces may gather and pursue their interests of peacetime, held last week its inaugural meeting in Calcutta at the Government School of Art.

Lt. J. F. Hughe, the Secretary, said that the club was designed to fill a gap in military welfare facilities. There were several canteens, cinemas and a theatre in Calcutta out, apart from Army and Air Force welfare education schemes, no attempt had been made so far to organize a centre such as the new club. In the club-room it was proposed to hold at least two tuition classes in art weekly for beginners and more advanced members. Facilities to practise handicrafts were also being arranged. Difficulty was being experienced in obtaining artists' materials which were in short supply. They would be available for troops at reasonable rates. It was planned to hold an Art and Handicrafts Exhibition in the first week of March.

In a talk on "Modern Indian Art," Mr. Percy Brown emphasized the need for post-war development of art education.

Reviewing the progress of art in India during the past 40 years, he referred to the movements in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta, and gave an account of what was now known as the Bengal school, illustrating this with some examples from the brushes of some of its better known exponents. He pointed out that a healthy sign of this school was that it followed no narrow path, but demonstrated a variety of styles covering a wide field. An appreciable number of its followers had adapted themselves to an Occidental form of expression, chiefly in the oil medium, and

were now producing excellent works. The main interest of the movement lay in its efforts to originate an indigenous style, not a slavish copy of the Moghul or Rajput schools of the 16th and 17th centuries, but a development bringing it into line with present conditions. Art must belong to the life of the people, and in carrying out this ideal artists of India were meeting with considerable success.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF TWO GREAT AMERICANS

The ideals of liberty for which Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass strove were recalled at a function held at the American Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club, Calcutta, on Monday last when coloured American forces commemorated the birth anniversary of those two great Americans.

Frederick Douglass, born a slave, escaped and joined with Sumner, Lovejoy, Beecher and others in furthering the abolition movement. He travelled extensively in the U. S. A. Canada and England. Through his efforts the sentiment against slavery was strengthened greatly. The Civil War came and slavery was abolished. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Douglass also laid the groundwork of the effort which resulted in the granting of suffrage to women of America.

Rev. C. N. C. Ellis, speaking on "Lessons from the lives of Lincoln and Douglass" said they would live forever in the hearts of the American people. Born about the same time (Abraham Lincoln on February 12, 1809, and Frederick Douglass, a negro, on February 14, 1815) they fought for the same cause—unity of the country. Slavery was an obstacle to that goal and so they fought it. They had a lesson for the present too—abolition of slavery throughout the world.

He concluded by quoting from Lincoln's famous address at Gettysburg: "There shall be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

TAGORE'S LETTERS STOLEN

A number of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's letters (in manuscript), yet unpublished, formed part of the booty of a burglary committed in the last week at the residence of the well-known Bengali writer and poet, Mr. Sajani Kanta Das. Mr. Das received injuries from a fall while attempting to challenge the intruders.

It is reported that about half a dozen persons, who had managed to effect an entry into the house early in the morning, ransacked the library of Mr. Das and took away from a drawer a number of Poet Rabindranath's unpublished letters along with other articles, including ornaments, clothes and cash.

The police have already arrested one person on suspicion in this connection.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

The Calcutta Coroner on Tuesday last proceeded with the inquest on the death of Mr. Maniklal Nag (50) of Bhim Chandra Nag, a Calcutta firm of confectioners. Mr. Nag was found dead, with bullet wounds, in Madan Boral Lane, off Wellington Square, on the night of December 31.

Mr. Nishikanta Ghosh, of Dwarkanath Ghosh and Sons, confectioners, and eight others who were arrested in connexion with Mr. Nag's death, were present at the inquest.

Death was due to shock and haemorrhage as the result of bullet wounds, according to Dr. K. Hossain, who conducted the postmortem examination. The Coroner asked if it could have been a case of suicide. Dr. Hossain said the position of the wounds did not suggest this.

CASE AGAINST "BASUMATI"

Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Tuesday last adjourned till March 7, the case in which Mr. Sashibhusan Dutt, printer and publisher of the daily and weekly editions of

"Basumati" was prosecuted on a charge of publishing certain editions of the papers in excess of the maximum quota of paper allotted to them.

The Magistrate, in passing orders, stated: "The defence files a petition supported by letters that they are negotiating with the Government of India for withdrawal of the case. The Public Prosecutor produces a letter from the Government asking him not to oppose any defence prayer for an adjournment. But I must decline to grant any adjournment beyond the date I am now fixing."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ELECTORAL ROLL DISPUTE

Hearing At High Court

In this application, before Justice Das of the Calcutta High Court, the petitioner, Stanley Kissen Sawday, asked for an order on the respondents, the Revising Authority N. Singh Roy, and the Registering Authority of the Corporation of Calcutta to show cause why the claims of the petitioner and several other persons named by him as voters in the municipal election of 1944 should not be allowed; why their names should not be included in the electoral roll prepared for the purpose; why the refusal orders passed by the Revising Authority on various dates up to January 26 last on the applications of those persons should not be vacated; and why a writ of "certiorari" should not be issued calling up the proceedings now before the Revising Authority for quashing.

It appeared that on the *ex-parte* application of the petitioner, his lordship had issued a rule on the above terms and had also granted an injunction restraining the above authorities from publishing the electoral roll without the petitioner's and others' names included therein, until the above cause was shown or until the further orders of this court.

Mr. S. M. Bose (Advocate-General) and Mr. P. B. Mukherji appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the above authorities.

The petitioner's case was that he was enrolled as a voter on the preliminary electoral roll for Ward No. 17, general constituency, and he was a prospective candidate for election in the constituency. All the above voters applied in the requisite form of enrolment in the above constituency. All those names were omitted from the preliminary roll but the names of Y. R. Patel and R. B. Whitehead were known to have been recorded as eligible to vote but had been recorded by clerical error or otherwise in other constituencies. The fact that they were recorded in other constituencies was not known to the petitioner or to the would-be voters until after the expiry of the date for making a claim to the Revising Authority.

The above persons applied to the Revising Authority for the restoration of their names. That authority rejected their claims. The petitioner contended that the orders of the Revising Authority were illegal and *ultra vires*, of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The respondents denied the allegations and submissions made by the petitioner. Their case was that the above names could not be entered in the preliminary roll as in spite of reasonable opportunities given to them, they failed to produce satisfactory evidence in support of their applications or otherwise to satisfy them as to the correctness of the statements made therein. In the face of the express provision of the statute this court had no jurisdiction to amend or modify the orders passed by the Revising Authority. The petitioner was not entitled to any relief and this application should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 5th
February, 1944.*

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1257 against 1151 and 1238 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 739. The general death-rate of the week was 30.98 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 5th February, 1944 was 999 against 898 and 1014 in the two preceding weeks. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 16 in the two preceding weeks. There were 164 deaths from small-pox during the week against 110 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 77 and 136 respectively against 62 and 138 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.09 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.36.

There were 158 deaths from respiratory diseases against 156 in the previous week.

There were 37 deaths from tuberculosis against 52 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

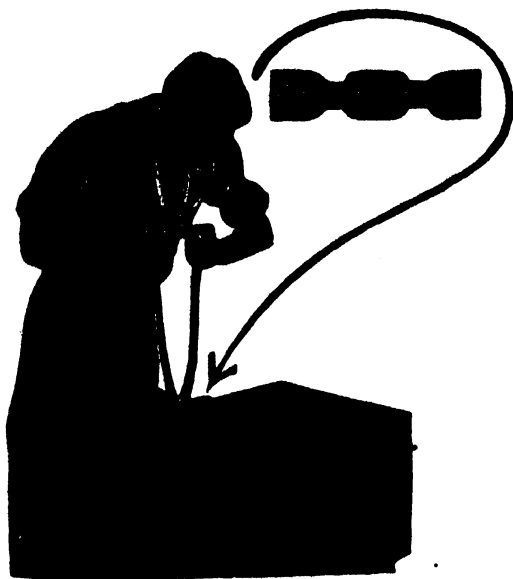
The number of deaths registered was 259 against 253 and 224 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 66 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 28 from fevers, 48 from bowel-complaints and 37 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 51.38 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 50.59.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 13 in the previous week.

Ghosh & Sons
Manufacturing Jewellers
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
16-1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 8597
TELEGRAM
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CALCUTTA

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CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,

LIMITED

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,200,000

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)
(Established 1906.)

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000

Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943) ... 1,99,88,290

Paid-up Capital Do. ... 83,88,140

Reserve Fund Do. ... 98,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £500,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Olive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka,

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 500.

SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3 per cent. p.a.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 5 per cent. p.a.

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Telephone: Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8496

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AND BRANCHES

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CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bengal:—Maldia, Chhapra, Nawabganj, Kanina, Daulatpur, Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Uluberia, Amta, Navadwip, & Barabazar (Cal.)
Behar:—Purulia, Purnea, Forbathganj, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jogaon.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of cow-milk (fresh) to different Maternity Homes during 1944-45.
2. Supply of milk and barley water to different Milk Kitchens during 1944-45.
3. Supply of hard coke No. 1 and Smithy coal at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.
4. Supply of electrodes for Welding Plant at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.
5. Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.
6. Supply of Belting of different kinds during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 24th February, for 3 and 4 on 25th February and for 5 and 6 on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 to 5 are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—Tenderers in respect of 6 above may also quote alternative rates for Cotton Canvas Belting.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th February, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.
(Manikata)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

32. Construction of pucca surface drain in Dewanji Bagan Nikashi (portion), Ward 29—Rs. 903, dated 11th February, 1944, (6 weeks).

N.B.—(1) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

(2) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 11th February, 1944.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1944, at 2 p.m.

181. Paving footpath of Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road (portion) in Ward 19—Rs. 519, dated 15th February, 1944, (1 month).
182. Paving footpath of Palmer Bazar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 519, dated 15th February, 1944, (1 month).
183. Kerbing and channelling eastern side of Wood Street (portion) in Ward No. 16—Rs. 558, dated 16th February, 1944, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 16th February, 1944.

Street Alignment

In supersession of all previous notices in this behalf fresh notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the public passage off Fern Road in Ward 27 to a width of 16 ft. following the existing passage as far as practicable.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 16th March, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th February, 1944.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan to prescribe the alignment of a 12 ft. projected road off Puran Chand Avenue and between premises Nos. 4, Puran Chand Avenue and 52, Indian Mirror Street in Ward 14.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as

to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th March, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th February, 1944.

Notice To Fire Insurance Companies

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Town Hall Buildings with contents as per details noted below for one year from the 19th March, 1944.

Rs. 2,65,750 for the buildings excluding ~~plinth~~ and foundations.

Rs. 5,000 for electric fittings and fixtures.

Total Rs. 2,70,750

Re. Cash in Transit Insurance

Quotations are invited for the insurance of Corporation Cash in transit which is daily remitted to Bank for lodgement or brought from Bank for disbursement, for one year from the 1st April, 1944.

The estimated annual amount sought to be covered by the Insurance will be approximately rupees one crore, carrying risk upto rupees one lakh in any single trip. The actual total amount involved will be ascertained at the end of the year and the amount of premium will be calculated accordingly and adjusted against any advance that may be previously made.

A specimen copy of the policy which will have to be issued by the selected company in this connection may be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Quotations for the above must be enclosed in separate sealed covers and superscribed "Quotations for....." and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th February, 1944.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th February, 1944.

Naming Of Road

It is proposed that Ekbalpore Third Lane extending from Ekbalpore Lane to Mo-mirpore Road be named as "Dr. Lyall Lane".

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 25th February, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th February, 1944.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

Re. :—

- (a) Supply of three ferry boats completely equipped with 'Manjhis' etc., between 9th and 17th mile.
- (b) Supply of ferry boats at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd mile of the Storm Water Channel.
- (c) Supply of one tapuria boat with one manjhi and two dandies for sounding as well as ferry purposes at Kulti.

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited separately for the supply and maintenance of each of the above ferry and tapuria boats in good and approved condition for a period of one year from 1st April, 1944 to 31st March, 1945, along the Storm Water Channel in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme. These tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. of Monday, the 21st February, 1944.

Further informations, if required, can be had from the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours. Tenderer or tenderers must remain prepared to produce their boats at Bantala for the inspection of the undersigned, if so required. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to pay a cash security deposit of Rs. 5 for each of the boats in (a), Rs. 50 for the work in (b) and Rs. 20 for (c) into the Corporation Treasury through this department for satisfactory performance of the above undertakings.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Special Officer's Department,
The 17th February, 1944.

Registration For Contractors

Applications are invited in duplicate for Registration of names as Contractors for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each. Each application in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Application for Registration of Names as Contractor

for.....". Application forms in duplicate may be obtained during office hours from the Central Record Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water Works Department and Dhappa—1st March, 1944

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV and Dhappa—2nd March, 1944.

Every applicant will have to deposit in the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400 for (1) and Rs. 500 for (2) either in cash or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures as earnest money.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Jummon for permission to transfer his rights and interests in Stall No. 95 in North Range in S. S. Hogg Market to Mr. Nur Mohammed.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Kishori Mohon Saha for the registration of his name in place of Lalit Mohon Saha

in respect of Stall No. N. B. 35/1, S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Anthony Gomes, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block New Building in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in Babu Surendhra Nath Saha as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the conditions that the new partner will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Shaik Nizamuddin, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block C (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in his brother Shaik Bashiruddin as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

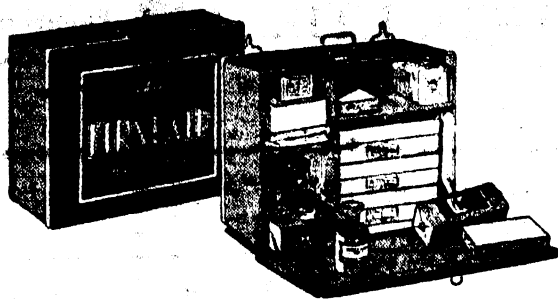
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 266	0 12 0	Butter.	" 86-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 12 8	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0	Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RIOE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 3	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	1 0 0	" (Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arhar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Orab each			Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	"	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Bael each	1 0 0	1 13 0	Khasaree	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0		Biull	0 10 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Kato)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each			Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 13 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Peas (Daryeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa			Do.		
			Do. Sree	4 8 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.	2	
			Milk			Corn Flower	1	
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Coal)	Cobra Boot Polish	0 13 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0		Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer					

Prices vary according to supply.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 00	1 40	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	3 00	3 40	1 12 0	2 80	Leg per seer	1 00	1 40	0 80	
					Loin "	1 00	1 40	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	2 00	2 80	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 80	0 60
Rib	1 00	1 80	0 80	0 14 0					
Round "	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	LAMB.				
Strloin "	2 00	2 80	1 80	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 00			
Suet (Kidney)	2 00	2 80			Hind-quarter "	2 80			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 80			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 70	0 80		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Hump "	0 12 0	1 00	0 80	0 12 0	Chops per seer	3 80	4 00	3 80	3 00
Round "	0 12 0	1 00	0 60	0 10 0	Breast "	3 00	3 80		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 80	0 12 0	Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 80	2 12 0	2 8
					Leg per seer	3 80	4 00		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	3 80	4 00		
Brain each	0 60	0 80			Shoulder per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Heart each	0 80	0 12 0			Kidneys each	0 30	0 40		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 00			Heart "	0 16	0 20		
Shinbones each	0 80	1 00			Liver "	0 12 0	1 40		
Skirts each	0 60	0 12 0	0 40	0 60	Brain "	0 40	0 50		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 00			Tongue "	0 40	0 50		
Kidney per dozen	4 00	5 00			Trotters "	0 10			
Liver per lb.	0 60	0 80			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping	1 40	1 60			brain) each	0 20	0 26		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 80	1 100		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 80	2 12 0		



USE—

AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

—AND—

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 40	1 80
Chops per seer	2 40		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 40	2 80
Cooked Pork Binaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 80	2 00
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 80		Bombay Duck per 100	1 00	1 80
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00		Pomfrets per seer	1 40	2 00
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 80
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 10 0	Maldine "	1 80	2 00
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 40	China Grass White per packet small	0 80	1 00
Roasted Pork	2 00		Do. large per "	6 00	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00		Bali chau per seer	4 00	4 80
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 80		Papadams per 100	0 60	0 80
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 00	1 80
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 00	2 80

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 40	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 50	0 60	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Breth) 7 oz.	1 120	2 00	Do. Nagpur "	0 50	0 60	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 00	
Capon "	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 140	3 00	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 00
Do. (roasting) "	3 00	3 40	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 00	10 00
Do. (special) "	3 40	3 100	Do. Country "	0 50	0 60	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 oz.	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling "	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere "	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 80	2 120	Cucumber per score	1 00	1 80	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 00	3 80	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 120	3 00	Ginger "	0 100	0 120	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	10 00	12 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 140	1 00	Turmeric "	0 60	0 80	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 00	40 00	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi "	6 00	8 00
Do. Hen "	12 00	15 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 80	0 40	Amra per score	0 100	0 120
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 40	0 60
heavy lots	1 40	1 80	Do. Do. per score	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 120	2 00
Do. (Dressed) "	1 140	2 00	Leek Darjeeling each	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score		
			Lettuce per score	0 80	1 40	Cocoonut each	0 20	0 26
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 60	0 80	Country Apples		
			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 80	0 100
			per seer	0 80		Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 80	2 00
			Onions, Madras per seer	0 100	0 110	Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
			Do. Patna red "	0 120	0 130	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Do. " white "			Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 80	0 100	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Parasip each	0 80	0 40	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 100	0 120	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	9 00
			Do. Darjeeling "	0 100	0 120	Joffa Orange per doz.	2 00	2 40
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 80	0 100	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 00	1 20
			Do. Kaghbanga "			Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 00
			Do. Country "	0 40	0 50	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Khurbane "	1 80	
			seer	0 70	0 80	Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. Country do.			Kesur China per seer		
			Do. Kidney hills per seer	0 60	0 70	Lime patty per score	0 50	0 100
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	2 00
			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Lichees per 100 (Mosafer-		
			Do. (New) "	0 80	0 40	pur)		
			Do. Madras "	0 80	0 100	Do. (Country)		
			Do. (Small) "			Locket per score		
			Do. Shillong "			Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Rhubarb each	0 40		M. Melon Jaunpur "		
			Fulbul (Patal) per seer	4 120	5 80	Mask Melon per seer		
			Radish English per bundle	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
			(large)			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
			Do. Country per bundle	0 80	0 100	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	10 00	12 00
			Spinach per lot of 20	0 80	0 40	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
			Squash per seer	0 20	0 30	Do. Langra-per doz.		
			Country Spinach per score	0 80	0 86	Do. Sipia "		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.			Do. Fazlie 1 "		
			Do. Pumpkins, each	0 80	0 100	Do. Kissen Bhog "		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 100	Do. Green per score		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Golapkhani "		
			Do. Country "	0 40	0 50	Do. Himnagore "		
			Do. Ranchi "	0 40	0 60	Do. Green per score		
			Do. Shillong "	0 100	0 120	Do. Kaichan "		
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Bombay "		
			bundle			Do. Madras 6-8 "		
			Do. per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Mangosteen per doz.		
			each	0 30	0 40	Mulberry per score	2 00	2 80
			Do. Darjeeling each			Nagpur Mossam per doz.	2 80	3 00
			White Pumpkins each	0 50	0 80	Poona "	2 120	3 40
			Red " per each	0 100	1 40	Bombay "	3 80	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay 8-10 "	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16 "	1 00	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6 "	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoosja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			seer		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
per seer ...						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...						per lb. ...		2 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Galasia do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. American 1 lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued in page 415)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 13 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag		0 6 3	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		0 6 0	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control		to	0 7
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 13 0	1 00
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 00
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 00
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Do. without roe 8—10			Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kamini rice „ „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...	4 00	
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR		Control	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 6	per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	white) ...			2		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...		Price	Glaxo ...		
Do. (cut) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Arahar „ ...	0 6 0		Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chola „ ...	0 6 0		Golden Puffs ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ ...	0 6 0		Barley Sugar (English)		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khasari „ ...	0 7 0		per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 7 0		Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		*Salt ...	0 10 0		per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		Cocogem—	0 2 9		Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		2 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	6 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Castor Oil ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 1		led	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 32 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 13 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		King George Chocolate,	2 5 0	8 5 0
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.						Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
Derezke per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 6	O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.					
(magnum)			DUST TEA			Cobra Boot Polish, large		
Gold Flake per packet			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		0 14 0
Green	0 3 0		Dust per lb.			Chamois Leather large		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Coccoa 1 lb. packet		3 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Do. "Planters" per			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Elberman's Embrocation...		
50		2 8 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Amrutjan Pain Balm		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. ½ lb.					
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
			Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2891) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0	EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Kharl)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 3 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer		0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Kharl)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhanga "		8 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadawa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		8 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer			Patal			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Deal)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Deal)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Brinjal		0 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
Ginger			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jam		
Onion			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
Cauliflower			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
FISH			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Parsey per seer			Pona "		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Pona "			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Do. (Cut pieces) "			Bagda	1 4 0	1 13 0	Do. " bulk		
Bagda			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun		
Bhetki			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Crab (each)			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			
Koi per seer			Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			
Hilsa Fish								

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8.15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2.30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap)		
			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
EGGS			Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Fowls "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
			Do. Nilambari			per maund		
			Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
VEGETABLES			Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Ginger "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Orange Ichanganore			per maund		
Fati Lemon each	0 0 8	0 0 6	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Bombay "	0 10 0		Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Country "		0 8 0	Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0		Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse		
Do. Deshi	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pears 8-25	1 0 0		Medium "	0 6 6	Ration shop
Do. Madras "			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 4 0			
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Assam			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Patal Murshidabad per	4 0 0	5 0 0	Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java		
seer			Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Do. Dist per seer			Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Hilly "			Musket per seer			Salt per seer		0 3 0
Cabbage each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour "	0 6 0	Ration shop
Pears Ranchi per seer	0 6 0		Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta "	0 5 0	shop
Do. Darjeeling "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee "		
Do. Deshi "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Raisin (Mad) per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Beans "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sultana "	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Squash "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
Tomato "	2 0 0		Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer		
Green Mangoes per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Do. do. large					
Bit per pair			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
			Water melon Goalando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari	0 10 0	
			Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	8-12		Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mator		0 10 0
			Nut Ground "			Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Sharifa					
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay "			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Aligarh "	1 12 0		Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore per seer			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Dinapur "	3 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhanga "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Mazafferpur "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0			
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
			FISH			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bagda per seer	2 8 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			"Victoria" Swan—		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 2 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Rohi			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Do. (large)			(Red)		
						Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 0 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 5 0	
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				" (Kora) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 8 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Mutton " ...		2 8 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		2 3 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Fowl's eggs ...		2 3 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32 ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ararhar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...		0 12 0	Ohana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhanga " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...			Khasaree " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears " ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 5 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0	0 7 0	Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) " ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...			Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 4 0	
Fowl " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar (Controlled) " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...		
Pigeon " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Oocanot oil " ...		
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Ararhar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Ohana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0		Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer ...		0 10 0	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...		
			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 9
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				30 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.			

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

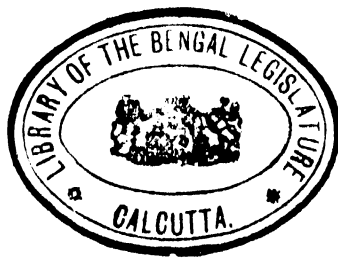
Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	As. 4 each	Potato
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do.
O. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-6 Onion-3-5	0 5 0 " 0 2 0 " 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic.





KASTURBA GANDHI



MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND AND KASTURBA GANDHI
After their return from South Africa to India in 1915

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 28th February, 1944

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

KASTURBA GANDHI

THE most unselfish and the most lovable of human beings has passed away in the death of Kasturba Gandhi, whom India mourns to-day. Only those who had the privilege of coming into contact with her knew how this great woman had completely effaced Self and how the extreme beauty of her character had invested her with a personality rare among men and women of all times.

Kasturba Gandhi was a true representative of the Womanhood of India—all that is highest and best in it. It is not what ignorance and prejudice think and describe it to be—meek and submissive, unquestioning and yielding, with no separate entity of its own. Far from it. The highest unselfishness of Indian Womanhood proceeds from a deep love and understanding, a complete identity of ideals between husband and wife. How often in spite of wide difference between the couple intellectually this identity is achieved, may seem to be a marvel but nevertheless the fact remains that the Indian husband and wife lead a life, in nine cases out of ten, of mutual contentment, happiness and progress. Not that there is no conflict, no disharmony sometimes; but all these are synthetized in the highest conception and realization of Indian ideals and values of life.

In the case of Kasturba Gandhi this identity with her great husband's ideals was complete. How this identity was arrived at has been told by Gandhiji in his remarkable autobiography—the story of his experiments with truth. He was, as he himself admits, “a cruelly kind husband.” “We have had,” he says, “numerous bickerings, but the end has always been peace between us. The wife, with her matchless power of endurance, has always been the victor.” And it was not her endurance alone but her “wonderful bravery” too. She was as brave as her husband. At all crises in his or her life she had been as resolute as Gandhiji himself. Years ago in South Africa, when she lay at death's door, and the doctor thought that she could be saved by only a particular diet which she held to be impure, she had no hesitation whatever to declare to her husband: “It is a rare thing in this world to be born as a human being, and I would far rather die in your arms than pollute my body with such abominations!”

It was this matchless courage, this steadfast loyalty to ideals before everything that lay at the root of the complete identity between Kasturba and Gandhiji. This made easy for her, what might otherwise seem so perplexing.

She was no "martyr to her husband's causes" as the *Manchester Guardian* observes. Hers was a willing and glad acceptance of Gandhiji's causes which she made her own. The firmly-held principles and austere practices of her husband had become as dear to her as they were to Gandhiji himself. She sought no release from them as is imagined by the ignorant. Hers was a joyous surrender.

Kasturba has sacrificed herself at the altar of freedom, while sharing her husband's incarceration, "under circumstances which lend additional poignancy to the grief of the nation." But she would rather die in the arms of her husband in his prison-home than live in separation from him. In the long corridors of the Valhalla of India's heroes and heroines, hers is an assured niche. By her services and sacrifices she will ever remain the idol of India's women. And men coming after will seek from the saga of her life inspiration to heroic deeds of service and sacrifice.

For sixty long years Kasturba had been the companion of Gandhiji in the battles he had waged and the ordeals he had gone through. And now she is gone. What words of sympathy can we, mere mortals, presume to offer to the Mahatma, to whose illumined mind, liberated soul, the joys and sorrows of this world are but the petals of the lotus of life, for whom death has no terror, for whom abideth Permanence, Immortal joy, in inward touch of soul with God!

*He who knoweth the Infinite God
Is one with Him*

*That man hath already passed
Beyond sin and grief:*

*He hath won already release from all thralldom
of heart,
He hath taken already upon him
Immortal life.*

["Songs from Prison"—Translation of Indian Lyrics made in jail by Gandhiji.]

Mr. G. S. G. Vernon

Mr. G. S. G. Vernon, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Government of India Department of Labour, is retiring and leaves India shortly for S. Africa, with his wife and family.

Mr. Vernon came to India at the close of the last war and was employed successively in the Garden Reach Workshops, Vickers Boiler Co., and the India General Navigation and Railway Co., in an administrative capacity.

In 1941 he took over charge of the Government scheme for training war technicians in Bengal and Assam, and has seen over 6,000 trainees from these provinces drafted into the Army, ordnance factories and civil industries.

Mr. Vernon was for four years a member of the Calcutta Corporation and leader of the European group. In 1938 his novel "The Crown of Asia" was published.

His wife, Mrs. Lorna Vernon, is a well-known soprano and has taken part in BESA and CATS productions.

Corporation Drive To Grow More Food

Promulgation of an Ordinance compelling landlords in Calcutta to grow vegetables in their compounds is suggested by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Calcutta Corporation in a representation proposed to be sent to the

Central and the Provincial Governments in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign. The matter is likely to be considered by the Corporation Council at one of its forthcoming meetings.

The Committee says that a *bigha* of land in Calcutta utilized for growing vegetables will release a corresponding area elsewhere for essential food crops. The Corporation, the Improvement Trust and other big landowners, it is said, hesitate to let out their lands for agricultural purposes. They fear that if they do so, for say a period of three years, the provisions of the Tenancy Act will operate against them. The Improvement Trust has already written to Government for the promulgation of an Ordinance to nullify the Tenancy Act provisions during the period of emergency. If such an Ordinance be promulgated, at least 2,000 acres of land will be available for growing vegetables in Calcutta.

The water-logged areas to the east of the city, it is suggested, may be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The cost will not be prohibitive.

It is further suggested that the Central Government by an Ordinance should compel large industrial and commercial concerns to grow food crops for their employees. The Government should offer them land under State-control and urge big zemindars to do the same.

(Continued on page 420)

HOMAGE TO KASTURBA GANDHI

Corporation Meeting Adjourned

HOMAGE was offered to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and tributes paid to her life and personality at the meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday, the 24th February.

The House unanimously adopted a motion of condolence recording its deep sense of sorrow and loss and decided to convey an expression of their sympathy and condolence to Gandhiji and other members of the bereaved family.

As a mark of respect to her memory the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

As soon as the meeting was called out, Alderman Safis Chandra Bose rose and said: Mr. Mayor, sadness filled our hearts when the wire flashed the news that Mrs. Gandhi was no more. By her death the country has lost the Sita of the modern Age. In her life she realised the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. By her death Mahatma Gandhi has lost a most devoted wife; his children, a most affectionate mother and every home and hamlet in India, a great mother. One of the British papers remarking about her said: "At last she has been released from the strong influence of her husband." That remark is a most uncharitable remark. I should say that the influence of Mahatma Gandhi over his wife was most beneficent. Well! her body has been released from bondage and her soul now reposes on the lap of the Great Creator whom she served ardently all her life. May the soul of the illustrious deceased rest in peace!

Mr. K. C. Chakrabarti: I wholeheartedly associate myself with all that Mr. Bose has said and I pay my tribute of respect and homage to the memory of the great departed.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved the following resolution tabled by Messrs. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Indra Bhushan Beed and Debabrata Mookerjee:—

(1) That the Corporation places on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the sad demise, in tragic circumstances, of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi and offers its reverential homage and tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

(2) That an expression of the Corporation's sympathy and condolence be conveyed to Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the family in their bereavement.

The whole of Bengal, nay the whole of India, mourns the tragic death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi by the side of Mahatma Gandhi in his prison-home. As Mr. Bose has said, in this land of ours, sanctified by the sacred memory of SITA, SABITRI and DAYAMANTI, "Kasturba Gandhi realised the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. Whether in South Africa during the Satyagraha struggle,

which Mahatma Gandhi set on foot for the assertion and vindication of National Self-Respect; whether in Sabarmati Asram or whether in the prison-house at the Aga Khan's Palace in Bombay, she was always at her husband's side and endured and suffered all the trials and tribulations that Mahatma Gandhi had to pass through for the cause of the liberation of India and Humanity. We all feel it a great tragedy that Lord Wavell and his colleagues could not see their way to release Mrs. Gandhi and allow her to die outside the British prison-house within which she was clapped. Whatever may be the dictate of a mundane authority, millions in India and generations yet unborn will worship the memory of Kasturba Gandhi as the true consort of the greatest Indian and the greatest man of the world. Lives of the consorts of great men are never strewn with

SMALL-POX RAGING

GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

The Health Officer writes:—

Small-pox is raging in an epidemic form in the city and is still unabated. As the number of persons who have obtained vaccination is still far from satisfactory, the public are requested to get themselves vaccinated as well as to induce their friends and relations to take vaccination. Office Masters are specially requested to arrange vaccination of their staff.

roses and Mrs. Gandhi's life was one of suffering and struggle of service and sorrow, because she was a true Sahadharmini. She was the true partner in life of her great husband, and the universal sorrow that her death has evoked throughout the length and breadth of India, transcends all barriers of race or community.

MR. MACKERTICH JOHN

"I associate myself with the resolution before the House. I think, I shall be voicing the opinion of most people when I say that Mrs. Gandhi was a true type of Hindu wife. During the long period of 62 years of her life, she never failed to carry-out a single wish of her husband. Her life was a striking example of an ideal Hindu wife devoted to her husband."

MR. MD. RAFIQUE

"I also associate myself with the resolution before the House. Mrs. Gandhi was an ideal Hindu wife and she lived up to the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. The example she has set should be emulated by the women of India. She sustained Mr. Gandhi in all his struggle and in the evening of his life, he would feel her loss very deeply."

PORTRAIT OF RABINDRANATH

CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION TO CEYLON

Due to sudden illness of Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Representative of the Ceylon Government in India, the presentation ceremony of the portrait of the late Poet Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore to the Government of Ceylon was postponed on the 19th instant, and this ceremony will now be held on Sunday, the 27th February, 1944, at the Darbhanga Hall, Calcutta University, at 5-30 p.m.

THE MAYOR

"May I add my tribute of respect to the memory of one of the most distinguished ladies of modern India, the devoted wife of the greatest and most illustrious personality that modern India has produced. As Mr. Bose and Mr. Chatterjee have already pointed out, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi realized in her life the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. She shared not merely the lofty idealism of her illustrious husband and his insatiable urge for freedom and political emancipation of India. She also shared the misfortunes, the sufferings, the trials, the ordeals and reverses that her husband had to endure throughout his life for the realization of his dream, which is the most sacred of all dreams and which is always uppermost in his heart. She has died and her death is being mourned by all sections of the people, irrespective of caste, creed or colours; irrespective of any political affiliation or persuasion. Not only India but the whole civilised world will pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a lady who has been so much honoured and revered by all sections of Indians and who has been held in such high esteem throughout the civilized world."

The resolution was carried in solemn silence, all present standing.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen moved that as a mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, the House do stand adjourned.

Mr. I. B. Beed seconded the motion which was carried.

The Mayor: The House stands adjourned till after the meeting fixed for Wednesday next.

No Quorum

Owing to lack of a quorum, the special meeting of the Corporation fixed for Monday, the 21st February, was adjourned until Monday next.

The meeting was called to consider, among other items, the recommendations of a special committee on Mr. C. W. Gurner's report regarding the financial condition of the Corporation. The adoption of the Committee's recommendations was moved at the meeting held on Wednesday, the 17th February, of the Corporation which was adjourned when the matter was still under consideration.

—Chronicle And Comment

(Continued from page 418)

London "Underground" Used As A War-Plant

Five-and-a-half miles of subway tunnel and a station sixty feet below the busy pavements of London, it is reported, have been turned into a war factory manufacturing vital parts for combat aircraft.

Workers turn out these instruments on benches stretching down the roadbed on both sides of the station. Glassed-in offices and other workshops and tool rooms have been established on the station platforms.

Two years ago the site of this under-ground factory was an uncompleted section of the "Underground". London's subway—full of mud, dirt and unlaidd slabs of concrete. Early in 1941 German bombs fell perilously close to a large airplane factory in the vicinity. One section of this plant made

small but important airplane parts on machine tools that could not be replaced if they were destroyed.

It was feared that the Germans would return, so it was decided to convert the tunnel and station into an auxiliary factory where the precious machine tools would be safe from bombs.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

We regret that a bad error crept into the last issue of the Gazette on page 386 under THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION in the item: "Overcrowding in Tram Cars."

It was Mr. Madan Mohan Barman and not Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar who drew the attention of the House to the condition of Harrison Road where the Tramways Company were relaying the tram-track.

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Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi Passes Away

Cremation Performed In The Aga Khan Palace Compound

ACCORDING to a 'communique' issued by the Government of Bombay, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi passed away at 7-35 p.m. on February 22 last at the Aga Khan Palace, Poona. A few minutes before the end Kasturba called Gandhiji to her and breathed her last in his lap.

Mahatma Gandhi, Hiralal and Devdas, Mahatma Gandhi's eldest and youngest sons, Hiralal's daughter who was Kasturba's favourite grand-daughter and another lady relative of the Gandhi family were among those who were by the side of Kasturba during her last moments.

The next morning, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's body was cremated in the Aga Khan Palace compound, near the spot where the body of Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary, had been cremated.

The last rites were performed by her youngest son, Mr. Devdas Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout the ceremony.

Decked with flowers, the bier was carried by her sons and relatives from the Palace to the cremation place, Mahatma Gandhi was visibly moved when the body was lifted from the bier and placed on the pyre.

After the preliminary rites had been performed, Mahatma Gandhi beckoned to the priest to allow him to conduct a brief service. Recitations from the 'Koran', the 'Bhagavat Gita' and the Bible were made and some of the members of the 'Ashram' sang in chorus a few 'bhajans'. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder recited a passage from the Zoroastrian sacred text while Mira Ben read out a Psalm.

It is learnt Mr. Devdas Gandhi and Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, who were allowed to stay with Mahatma Gandhi for three days collected Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's ashes on February 25 last. It is likely that 'Sradh' and other religious rites to be performed from the tenth day will be performed at Allahabad or at some other holy place on the Ganges, according to Mahatma's wishes.

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE TO MRS. GANDHI

The offices of several organisations remained closed on Wednesday, February 23, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. The following were among them: The Calcutta Corporation, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal

Milowners' Association, Birla Bros. and their associate companies, the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, and the Marwari Association.

The Bengal Textile Dealers Association adopted a resolution expressing their profound sorrow.

Several industrial organisations and commercial firms in Calcutta remained closed on the same day as a mark of respect to Mrs. Gandhi.

Many Indian business houses observed *Hartal* and educational institutions were mostly closed after the mid-day recess.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange and the Bullion Market remained closed.

Numerous telegrams of condolence were sent to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Devdas Gandhi by different organisations and individuals in the city.

The Congress Corporation Election Board at a meeting passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

The Bengal Legislative Council condoled the death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and adjourned its sitting for half an hour as a mark of respect to her memory on Thursday last.

The reference was made from the Chair.

Before taking up the business on the agenda the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the same day paid its respects to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and adjourned its sitting for half an hour.

The House also decided to send a message of condolence to Mahatma Gandhi. The reference was made from the Chair.

(Continued on next page bottom.)

CITIES IN GRIEF

Civic Condolences

Bombay :—A resolution recording their profound regret at the death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was passed by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at a meeting held on February 23.

The meeting then adjourned without transacting any business. The Municipal Schools Committee decided to close the municipal schools for two days.

Cawnpore :—To perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi a main road in Gandhi Nagar, one of the suburbs, which is at present called "P" Road will be named after her. This decision was reached by the Cawnpore Municipal Board after the passage of the resolution of condolence at her death.

Delhi :—A resolution paying "humble tributes to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and offering respectful condolences to Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Gandhi family" was adopted by the Delhi Municipal Committee on February 23 last, the Deputy Commissioner presiding.

A telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Delhi Municipal Committee Congress party offering its respectful condolences.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

WINNING THIS WAR IS INDIA'S FIRST TASK

The Viceroy At The Central Legislature

"YOU realise the physical difficulties of the reconquest of Burma and of the other territory seized by the Japanese early in the war," said the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, while addressing the Central Legislature on February 18 last. **"It will be accomplished but it needs careful training and preparation."**

"India as one of the principal bases of the war against Japan must be stable and organised. To maintain stability we must solve our economic problems. Food, which is the most important of them, was so fully debated in both Houses at the last session of the Legislature that I need say little here about it. It is an all-India problem, which my Government is trying to organise on an all-India basis."

"Unless and until some other form of Government can be established with general consent, the present Government of India, mainly an Indian Government, will continue to carry out to the best of its ability—and I am satisfied that it is a very good ability—the primary purposes of any Government—the maintenance of law and order, the duties of internal administration, and the preparation for the work ahead at the end of the war. The winning of this war is our first task, but it must not exclude preparation for the future."

(Continued on next page top.)

—MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI PASSES AWAY

(Continued from page 420 (a).)

TRIBUTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

The Council of State adjourned on February 28 for half an hour before taking up the business on the agenda as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Gandhi.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru said that irrespective of differences of opinion the entire nation mourned the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

The President associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Pandit Kunzru.

Mr. Hossain Imam, on behalf of the Muslim League Party said: "I hope that irrespective of our parties, all of us will associate ourselves in expressing our sympathy in this hour of trial for a man whose eminence is second to none in India."

Tributes to the memory of Mrs. Gandhi continued to be paid by leaders of all shades of opinion in India.

The Times and the Manchester Guardian among other papers of London made sympathetic references to the death of Mrs. Gandhi in their issue of February 28 last.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HER LIFE

Born in an orthodox family, conservative by nature and shy, Mrs. Gandhi was a devoted wife to her husband, whom she married at an early age of 12. She had made his cause her own and thus was a true partner to Mahatma Gandhi during her lifetime.

She began her education under her husband's guidance in the teeth of opposition from her relatives and stood by him in every struggle. She took part in the South African Satyagraha movement and suffered imprisonment. She

looked after the welfare of the inmates of the Phoenix Settlement in the absence of her husband in jail.

Through the hectic days of Mahatma Gandhi's return from South Africa and his appearance at the helm of Indian affairs, she had been actively connected with his work. She had never been in the limelight, except when in the light of his reflection, but she had staunchly provided him with her moral and physical support. Unquestioning and unarguing, she had followed in his footsteps.

All that he required of her, she had never failed to give him. She was the first inmate of the Satyagrah Asram which Mahatma Gandhi started at Sabarmati in 1915. During the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 she had suffered imprisonment several times. She had been the head of the Women's Section of Satyagrah Asram.

Even old age did not find her faltering. During the Rajkot trouble, she was among the first to volunteer for passive resistance. While she was imprisoned, she heard that her husband had started yet another fast. He was frail and was approaching his seventieth year. Her ordeal was repeated when a few months ago in his detention at the Aga Khan Palace, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 21-day fast. Not very strong herself, nevertheless she, a fellow prisoner with her husband, maintained the strength of courage and a steadfast spirit and she managed to hold her head high without showing the weakness of heart, which the thought of her loved one had engendered. Throughout these critical days, at all hours of day and night, she stayed by the side of her husband.

A woman of simple habits and courtesy, Mrs. Gandhi was a source of inspiration to millions of Indians. Ostentation had no part in her life and she was far removed from the whirl of publicity.

"WE MUST LOOK FORWARD AND NOT BACK"

"We are approaching the end of the greatest of all wars. On the whole, in view of the scale of the dangers and disasters to the world as a whole India has come through it with less hurt than any other nation in the front line. And the war has in many directions enhanced her opportunities and prospects. It has hastened her industrial development, it will increase food production, it has strengthened her financial position. That it has not brought, as in certain other countries, an increased unity of spirit and purpose is an unhappy circumstance which we all deplore. There is, however, nothing more unprofitable than to indulge in recriminations about the past. We must look forward and not back."

"The post-war world will be for India a world of great opportunities and great dangers, in which she has an outstanding role to play. It is our present business to prepare her materially and morally for these testing years."

"Let us count the blessing first, India has great undeveloped resources, in agriculture and in industry. Her soil is not yet cultivated to its full fruitfulness: with improvement in methods in irrigation and in fertilization. We can increase our food supply greatly both in quality and quantity. We can much improve the breed of cattle. There is wide scope for development in India's main industry, agriculture."

WAY FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

"There are also great commercial possibilities in India. There are mineral resources still undeveloped, there is abundant labour, a portion of which has now attained a considerable degree of technical skill. India has many experienced and able men of business. Her financial position at the end of this war should be a good one. There are almost unlimited markets internal and external for her produce."

"Such are her main economic assets. She has, however, also many economic difficulties and disabilities. The pressure of increasing population, the small percentage of educated persons, the low standard of health services, the poor conditions in which the greater part both of agricultural and labouring populations live, the flagrant contrast between wealth and poverty, the inadequacy of communications—all mark the immensity of the problem which confronts India in raising the standard of living. Our task is to use rightly and to best advantage her great economic assets not to increase the wealth of the few, but to raise the many from poverty to a decent standard of comfort. A hard task indeed but a noble task, which calls for all for a spirit of co-operation, a spirit of hope and a spirit of sacrifice."

"The present Government means to prepare the way for India's post-war development with all earnestness of spirit and with all resources, official and non-official, which it can enlist."

"We have to consider first of all the 'winding up process' that follows all wars—the demobilisation and resettlement of soldiers, the termination of wartime contracts with industry and the orderly return of industrial labour

to peacetime tasks; the dispersal of property and stocks of goods acquired for war purposes."

JAP PLANS TO INVADE INDIA FOILED

Over half of the Japanese force of 4,000 who had 10 days ago launched a campaign from Taung Bazaar, which was to have swept its way across the Naaf river en route to India, in the greatest counter-attack of the present Arakan campaign, was reported by an Indian army observer from the Arakan Front under date, February 16 last, to have been fighting for its own existence.

Precise casualties were difficult to judge but at least 600 of the enemy had been killed and 1,000 wounded.

BATTLE FOR MAUNGDAW

Since fighting flared up on the Arakan front on February 5, units of the Royal Indian Navy's coastal forces maintained "anti-invasion" patrols in the Naaf river.

Indications showed that the Japanese planned to cross the Naaf and land on Indian soil.

The slaughter of Japs continued on both sides of the Mayu range, according to an official information dated February 18 last. The latest reports indicated that almost half the enemy forces involved in the counter-offensive which started a fortnight ago were casualties.

In the Arakan operations to clear the Ngakyedauk Pass area continued on February 19 last. On the night of February 16-17 the enemy had made several unsuccessful attacks on one of the Allied defensive areas at the south-east end of the Pass.

Mopping up operations on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw road resulted in heavy casualties to the enemy. A successful raid 12 miles south of Maungdaw inflicted casualties on the enemies.

JAPS ARE UNCO-ORDINATED

During the last 48 hours the main Japanese force on the Arakan front has been showing some signs of becoming unco-ordinated in face of the continuous determined fighting and growing pressure of our troops, says a *communique* issued by the South-East Asia Command on February 20.

The main Japanese force still held some of its positions on the eastern exit of the Ngakyedauk Pass. In this area Allied troops continued to make steady progress through difficult countries against desperate enemy resistance.

The position remained somewhat confused and severe fighting was expected to continue during the next few days.

During the night of 18-19 February an enemy raiding column on the west of the Mayu range once again managed to bring fire to bear on the Bawli Road, 12 miles north of Maungdaw but on February 19 this column was driven from the western foot hills through the jungle to the eastern slopes of the range.

During February 21, Allied troops continued dispersing the Japanese force on the Arakan front and recaptured the high ground Hill 1070, which overlooks the west section of the Ngakyedauk Pass.

The position was occupied after severe fighting, in which a considerable number of Japanese were cut off and driven out.

Except to the west on to the lower slopes remainder of the Pass was almost entirely cleared of the enemy.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****"WE MUST RUN NO RISK OF LAST YEAR'S DISASTER"****Viceroy's Address To Central Legislature**

"THE key points in our plan are the strict supervision of dealers under the Foodgrains Control Order, the avoidance of competitive buying in the procurement of Government requirements, statutory price-control, control over movements, and rationing in the larger towns," said the Viceroy in his address to the Central Legislature on February 17 last. "We rely for success on the administrative energy of the Provincial Governments—and on parallel action in the Indian States—and I am glad to say that during the past four months we have made progress. We are not out of the wood yet, but backed by substantial imports, I believe, we can improve our food position greatly in 1944. Our aim is not to favour the townsman at the expense of the cultivator, but to see that the staple foodgrains are available to all at prices at once fair to the cultivator and within the means of the poorer members of our population. The "Grow More Food" campaign has already produced valuable additions to our supplies and will, I am sure, produce more. There is likely to be a world shortage for some years after the war during the period of recovery, and India must be prepared to stand by herself as far as possible. A bold agricultural policy will be necessary."

BENGAL'S SITUATION CAUSING GOVERNMENT ANXIETY

"The situation in Bengal is special, and has caused my Government grave anxiety. But there, too, conditions have improved, and I trust will continue to improve. We must run no risk of last year's disaster being repeated.

"The food problem is closely linked with the inflationary threat, which we are determined to avert. The Finance Member will deal fully with this in introducing the budget, and I do not intend to speak now of the remedies he will propose. I need only say that there has been a distinct improvement in the rate of savings and that we have made some progress in increasing the supply and bringing down the prices of consumers' goods manufactured in India, as well as of those imported from abroad. The new Department of Industries and Civil Supplies has a formidable task ahead of it but has made a good start with Standard cloth, the release of woolen goods to the general public, and the control of the prices of imported drugs.

"The transportation system has been subjected to great strains, which it has supported creditably, thanks to the fine work of our railwaymen, to whose steadiness and regularity we owe a great deal. I know that conditions of travel are not easy for the general public; I am afraid that that is inevitable in war time and is a condition obtaining practically throughout the world at present.

"The latest problem to confront not only the transportation authorities, but public bodies, industrialists, and private households throughout India is shortage of coal. The seasonal fall in raisings which occurs in the last quarter of the year was abnormally great in 1943.

"There were reasons for this—an exceptionally good harvest, the presence of easier and better paid work in the coal-fields, difficulties about the supply of food, and the epidemic of malaria, combined to draw labour away from the mines and to take their return slow. Labour conditions are beginning to return to normal; but there is much

MAYOR'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND**Medical Units To Visit Villages**

Equipped for a month, five medical units, each consisting of one doctor and four attendants, will shortly leave Calcutta for affected areas in the province. The work of the units will be concentrated mainly on giving inoculation and vaccination to the people. They will also treat patients suffering from various diseases.

These units are being organized by the city's Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, at the instance of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee, who have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the purpose.

to be done to improve the raising and distribution of coal and conditions in the coal-fields. My Government has appointed a Coal Commissioner to study all the factors bearing on production and movement and to see that the policy of the departments concerned is effectively carried out. We shall, I hope, effect a considerable improvement though it may take time."

TALE OF FAMINE TOLD IN BENGAL BUDGET

Rs. 8½ Crores Provided For Famine Relief

The famine through which Bengal passed last year is reflected in the Province's Budget estimates for 1944-45 presented in the Legislative Assembly on February 18 last by Finance Minister, Mr. T. C. Goswami, disclosing a deficit of Rs. 11 crores and 20 lakhs this year and Rs. 8 crores and 46 lakhs next year.

Total revenue for the two years is put at Rs. 21 crores 84 lakhs and Rs. 21 crores 97 lakhs, respectively, and expenditure at Rs. 32 crores 54 lakhs and Rs. 30 crores 48 lakhs respectively.

The total provision on account of famine relief in the two years is Rs. 8½ crores. No separate provision is included in the estimates for the rehabilitation of people ruined as a result of the famine. "This

"The ever-expanding social functions of the State," the Minister added, "call for greater elasticity of revenue. If, to a certain extent and in the last resort, the State is Force, a truer conception of organized human society is that the State is Service. And to this end we will, whenever necessary, tax ourselves."

The Finance Minister said that the history of the Province during the two years with which they were concerned today was the tale of the famine that ravaged Bengal last year and the measures taken to combat it, to deal with its aftermath and to prevent a recurrence; and that tale was told in the estimates under the three heads—Extraordinary Charges in India, Famine and Agriculture.

"SAVE CATTLE CAMPAIGN"

ONE-DAY CLOSING IN WEEK OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES

One-day closing in the week of slaughter houses throughout the province, is one of the proposals now under consideration of the Government of Bengal in connection with their "Save Cattle Campaign," it is learnt.

Another proposal which Government desire to advocate in this connection among the meat consumers—civil and military, is to have one meat-less day in a week.

The closing of the slaughter houses for a day in the week, when enforced, is expected to save in Calcutta alone about 8,000 heads of cattle, including more than 200 plough cattle.

The number of cattle decimated in the 5 slaughter houses in Calcutta in the year 1941-42 totalled 2,86,757, which are classified as follows:—

Bullocks and cows 58,174; Buffaloes 22,814; Calves (mostly female) 2,270; Sheep 1,19,380; Goats 74,648; and Pigs 14,526.

Immediate action in this direction is considered necessary by Government in view of the great depletion of live-stock in the province as a result of cattle mortality, sale of cattle on a large scale by poor cultivators for their sustenance in the last economic crisis and large military demand for meat.

Besides these measures, Government have also decided to take steps to replenish the stock of plough cattle of the province by bringing them from outside, and are now in correspondence with the Government of Bihar on the matter.

matter," said the Minister, "is engaging the attention of Government and it is certain that large sums will be required for this purpose."

In the two years the increase in Public Health expenditure over the normal of Rs. 86 lakhs amounts to Rs. 75 lakhs.

An analysis of figures in the Finance Minister's statement shows that expenditure in 1943-44 on all accounts in connexion with relief of distress, including losses incurred by the Civil Supplies Department in its trading operations, amounted to Rs. 9 crores 51 lakhs.

FAMINE MORTALITY IN BENGAL

Sample Survey By Calcutta University

The Anthropology Department of the University of Calcutta has carried out a sample survey of ten of the famine affected districts of Bengal. The statistics for eight districts have so far been tabulated. They cover 816 family units with a total membership of 3,840. The total deaths in these groups during June-July, 1948 to November-December, 1948 has been 386 or a little over 10 per cent. during six months.

The methods of enquiry followed to ascertain the facts was the geneological method, in which each family unit has its geneology drawn up and details are noted on its basis.

The death rate has been very different in the different areas. As some of the areas in North Bengal were much affected than Western or Central Bengal or the deficit areas of Eastern Bengal, some reduction has to be made to estimate the total mortality figure for Bengal. It will probably be an underestimate of the famine to say that two-thirds of the total population were affected more or less by it.

On this basis the probable total number of deaths above the normal comes to well over three and a half-millions.

The estimate is subject to probable error inherent in all sample surveys.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for infant mortality have been extremely high. The proportion of children below five years of age has varied from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total deaths. The figures bring out the need of maintaining and increasing the number of milk centres in all the affected areas. A very sinister and significant feature of the mortality figures is that the death rate among adult men is much higher than among adult women. In the less affected areas, nearly twice as many adult men have died as adult women. In the more affected areas, the proportion of men has been even higher. One consequence of the differential death-rate is that a large number of families have been deprived of their earners, who are generally men. Unless a serious and planned attempt is made to set up this large population of women and children economically, and delays are granted pending such attempts,

a high death rate may be expected to occur in this group during the current year. Various social evils, such as prostitution, will also increase unless adequate steps are taken to make these families economically self-supporting.

The survey reveals also that a very large proportion of small peasants have lost all their cultivable land. In the family units surveyed in the different districts, their proportion varies from 25 to 30 per cent. Another community which has lost its means of livelihood is that of fishermen.

Unless immediate steps are taken to restore the lost land to the peasants, not merely by an ordinance entitling them to recover the same, but by organising Government credit to enable them to make the necessary payments, these families will soon join the rank of destitutes, now that the season of agricultural labour is over. Fishermen who have sold their boats and nets, and lost fishery rights also require State help to enable them to get back their means of livelihood. Mention should also be made of the high incidence of malaria and other diseases disabling a large proportion of the surviving earners from doing any work.

FOOD-RATIONING IN BENGAL

Questions In Central Assembly

"The efficiency of existing channels of distribution under the food rationing scheme in Bengal are under close review by the Provincial Government, and the question of increasing the number of private retail shops will be considered if and when, according to them, the need should arise," said the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava, in reply to a question put by Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya in the Central Assembly on February 21 last.

"It is not desirable in the public interest to disclose at this stage the quantity of rice procured by the Government of Bengal's chief agents by the end of January, 1944. The quantity procured is in the process of distribution according to a pre-arranged programme," he added.

Q: Is the Hon. Member aware that the Government of Bengal decided to appoint one wholesale dealer of essential foodstuffs in each sub-division on whom specified retail suppliers had to depend?

A: No. It is, however, understood that wholesale dealers have been selected for each importing deficit area in a sub-division, the number of such dealers depending on requirements."

ANXIETY OVER BENGAL FOOD SITUATION

"Anxiety is still felt over the food situation in Bengal where distribution of the record rice harvest is causing the authorities some concern," reports the "News Chronicle" New Delhi correspondent in a message published on Monday last.

"The Central and Bengal Governments have three months left in which to carry out their procurement and distribution schemes. For, the Himalayan snows will have melted bringing torrents of water down the Ganges to flood thousands of acres in Bengal, inundate roads and make transport of food impossible for many weeks.

"While there is no indication that speculators are attempting to corner the market as they did last year, hundreds of cultivators are holding on to their rice either because they wish to keep it for themselves or because they hope for a further rise in prices."

BAD RICE AT RATION SHOPS

COMPLAINTS AT BENGAL COUNCIL

Replying to another question, the Minister said he had received complaints about the quality of rice at some ration shops. Steps were being taken to ensure that all rice issued from the ration authorities' godowns were of good quality. He was not aware that the supply of rice of bad quality had caused any serious distress as it had always been open to ration card holders to purchase wheat products instead. He had no information regarding outbreak of diseases like beri-beri in the city due to rice of poor quality.

Mr. Mazumdar: Is it a fact that many people are foregoing their whole quota of rice on account of the bad quality of the stuff supplied?

Mr. Suhrawardy: It is possible that many have taken *atta* instead of rice. I am fully aware of the fact that many persons laid by large stocks of rice previous to the introduction

GOVERNOR VISITS RATION SHOPS

EXAMINES SAMPLES OF RICE

His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal, Mr. R. G. Casey, inspected the rationing machinery of Calcutta at work on Saturday last (February 19).

His Excellency first visited the Central Rationing Office at the Town Hall where Mr. A. C. Hartley, the Controller of Rationing, explained the working of the rationing system to His Excellency.

His Excellency then proceeded on his tour of inspection. It was at the Bridge Road Government Store that His Excellency himself took out baskets of rice to the door to examine the quality of supplies in the light.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. A. E. Porter and Mr. A. C. Hartley.

of rationing and are utilizing these stocks instead of purchasing rice from ration shops. It is proposed to issue an order which will enable licences to be given to persons to import into Calcutta rice or paddy from their own land outside the rationed area up to a limit of 12 weeks' ration per individual, the ration being computed at 80 seers per person for 12 weeks. Equivalent quantities will be cancelled on the ration card at the time of granting the licence.

"BHOG" FOR HINDU DEITIES

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER

The Government's intention to appoint a committee to consider the question of providing rations for *bhog* for Hindu deities was announced by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, in the Bengal Council on February 18 last.

Replying to Mr. Haridas Mazumdar, the Minister said official and non-official Hindus differed widely on the subject. He therefore proposed to appoint a committee of representative Hindus to go into the matter. He also proposed to appoint a committee of representatives of any other commu-

nity asking for similar privileges for their religious ceremonies. No case had yet been brought to his notice where *bhog* had been suspended for lack of rationing.

CALCUTTA FOOD COMMITTEES

May Be Formed For Rationed Areas

A Bengal Government Press Note states that orders have been issued to constitute food committees for each of the sub-areas of Calcutta and surrounding districts where rationing is in operation.

These committees will look after the interests of consumers, inform Government of deficiencies in rationing, educate the public as regards their rights and privileges, see that the rationing laws are not contravened and check from time to time the ration cards.

When the committees are constituted, a central advisory committee will be formed.

SHOPKEEPERS WARNED

For Disappearance Of Articles From Market

The Director of Public Information, Bengal, states that articles for which maximum selling prices have been fixed by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, are fast disappearing from the markets of Calcutta, and it is suspected that these articles are going underground.

Shopkeepers and dealers in Calcutta are warned that it is an offence under the Ordinance to hold over stock and that the authorities will take serious notice of attempts to withhold from sale articles which such a dealer or shopkeeper has in stock.

FEED THE HOME FRONT

PANDIT KUNZRU ON FOOD PROBLEM

At a Press Conference at New Delhi, held on February 14 last, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru said that the food position in Bengal was difficult but could be brought under control. Both the Bengal and the Central Governments had surplus stocks, and they should take every step to make them available to people in the deficit areas.

NO DEATH-ROLL OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

On Tuesday last Mr. Tarak Nath Mukerjee, Revenue Minister, negatively replied to a question in the Bengal Council as to whether any census of babies and expectant mothers had been taken in any district of Bengal. The Government, he added, did not propose to take such census in future. The 1941 Census figures calculated by random survey were recent enough to give a reasonably accurate picture regarding babies and children. The number of expectant mothers could be calculated from the annual birth rate.

Government had no positive information regarding the death roll among the destitute expectant mothers and small children for want of proper milk supply. It was not unlikely, Mr. Mukerjee admitted, that there had been cases of death among destitute expectant mothers and small children; but it was not possible to say if the deaths were due to want of proper supply of milk.

Replying to a question by Mrs. Labanyaprobha Dutt he said that Government had taken charge of maintenance of many destitute children.

Giving his impressions of his recent tour of famine areas in Bengal, Orissa and Malabar, Pandit Kunzru said that though the situation in Bengal was better than in October last inasmuch as he did not see so many destitutes, the hospitals were still full. But a good feature was that the hospitals were now well conducted and were also well-equipped with medicines.

Pandit Kunzru particularly mentioned the hardships of the fishermen in the coastal areas, many of whom had not got back their boats which had been taken away as a result of the Denial Policy of the Government. Another problem, which he said, was common to all the famine areas he visited, was lack of transport. In Bengal, owing to lack of transport and banning of private trade, while Government had stocks lying in surplus districts, they were not always able to make them available to people in the deficit areas.

Referring to rationing, his impression generally was that while rationing in urban areas had ensured a certain amount of fixed supplies to those areas, it had resulted in rural areas suffering due to a more acute shortage.

Even in rationed areas, the quantities of rice and sugar were inadequate to preserve health. He suggested that steps should be taken in these areas to educate the people to use *ma* & *bajra* in the place of rice, by teaching them how to cook it.

"War or no war", he said, the local and the Central Governments should take immediate steps to set right these conditions in all these areas. Maintenance of the morale of the people at home is as essential as sending supplies to the armies on the various fronts."

HELP TO WOMEN DESTITUTES

A meeting of the representatives of different relief organizations, which had agreed to join the Association for Helping Rehabilitation of Women Destitutes, was held during the last week at the Chowringhee Y. M. C. A. Hall, Calcutta, with Dr. B. C. Roy in the chair.

Before discussing the draft constitution which was placed before the meeting, Dr. Roy stressed the importance of co-ordinated work by different organizations. Not only would a central body command the confidence of the public and thus be able to evoke greater response from them but it would be able to insist on a uniform standard of work for all these organizations. Dr. Roy also pointed out the necessity of regular inspection of all homes for destitute women.

A provisional organizing committee was formed at the meeting with Dr. S. P. Mookerjee as president, Dr. B. C. Roy, Lady Bose, Lady Mitter and Mrs. M. L. Mitra as vice-presidents, and Mrs. Seeta Chaudhuri and Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya as joint secretaries.

RATIONING IN DELHI

New Delhi, February 17.

The most important stage in the introduction of rationing in Delhi is to begin on or about the 21st February, 1944, when about 2,000 enumerators will begin to distribute the family inquiry forms to each house-holder in Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment, says a Press Note. These forms will contain questions regarding the number of members of the household, their age and profession and their requirements with regard to the articles to be rationed.

War-Time Economy In Use Of Water

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M. A.]

BELIEVE it or not, water may even be the deadliest weapon to thrust an army back. It was in Hong Kong, when the Japanese captured the island in December, 1941. The enemy had effected landing in strength at several points on the island on the 18th December. The British-Indian garrison fought its best for seven long days, and refused demands by the enemy to surrender. The water-supply became a cause for grave anxiety. Important reservoirs fell into Japanese hands and water-mains were destroyed by bombardment. The Public Works Department struggled hard to remedy the damages as soon as possible but the enemy went on destroying the pipe-lines again and again.

The island of Hong Kong is 11 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with an area of 82 square miles. The population of this insular country amounted to about 1 million in normal times, this population was, however, doubled at the time of its capture by the onrush of the refugees from different parts of China. The city of Victoria lies on the northern shore of the island, facing the main land. Between the mainland and the city is the harbour with a water-area of about

10 square miles. For Hong Kong the position may best be described in the words of Coleridge :—

“Water, water everywhere,

Not a drop to drink.” (Ancient Mariner.)

After the tragic incident at Hong Kong some attention began to be paid towards the question of water-supply minimum during the time of an invasion. A gallon of water a day per head of population was mentioned when the Emergency Committee of the Dundee Corporation met in February, 1942, to discuss the problem of maintaining a water-supply under invasion conditions. After submitting a report on the use of deep wells, the Water Engineer recommended that the Committee should apply to the Department of Health, Scotland, for powers to take a supply from all wells and storage tanks which had been listed. The Committee further stressed on the possibility of procuring steel for pumping machinery, steel being No. 1 Victory metal of any country engaged in war.

The war and its repercussions have clearly shown how, in some directions, people have been unduly and possibly needlessly extravagant, and how it is possible that they can, without undue hardship or falling away from a reasonable standard, effect economy. The same can be said in respect of public utilities. And, particularly, efforts to reduce waste of water undoubtedly produce the most important results in search for economy.

As waste is more difficult to control in war-time, the careful study of the part of a water works administration concerned with waste-prevention has become vitally important. With regard to waste by domestic consumers it is seen that considerable propaganda is devoted to the reduction of unnecessary consumption of electricity and gas, whereas propaganda in favour of avoiding waste in the use of water is almost entirely neglected. Although it is agreed that the unlimited availability of domestic water-supply is an important aid to public health, this is no excuse for the abuse of this privilege, which is undoubtedly very widespread.

Few people have the remotest idea of the production processes involved in providing a pure water-supply and the public should be educated in the value that a water-service provides for them. In the city of Calcutta the average daily supply of water during 1939-40 was :—for filtered water—70,016,000 gallons, and for unfiltered water—65,005,000 gallons. Ordinarily, 25 gallons per day is the *per capita* allowance of filtered water to the occupiers of buildings; if meter is allowed to be fixed inside the premises, 90 gallons per head per day is allowed. Compared with the allowance made by the Dundee Corporation Emergency Committee, Calcutta, with all its difficulties and urgency for economy, is still supplying quite a sufficient amount of water per head per day.

Besides domestic purposes, the Corporation of Calcutta supplies quite a large quantity of filtered water to shipping and other local bodies. During the year 1939-40, 65,588,500 gallons of water were thus sold at Rs. 268,959. The Corporation also sold to the adjacent municipalities and other bodies during the same year 301,522,000 gallons of filtered water at Rs. 76,000. The income of the

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

DISCUSSION MEETINGS

Thursday, 2nd March 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener The Hon'ble Mr Justice T. Ameer Ali, Kt.,
Barrister at Law, High Court, Calcutta

Subject Rex vs Nundoomat, a famous State Trial of
the 18th Century.

Thursday, 16th March, 1944, at 6.30 p.m.

Opener Col Charles L. Leedham American Hospital,
Calcutta

Subject American Medicine in this War

Thursday, 23rd March, 1944, at 6.30 p.m.

Opener The Hon'ble Mr Justice N. G. A. Edgley J.C.
High Court, Calcutta

Subject A further glimpse of India 1300 years ago
(This is a continuation of the talk given on 13th
January and will be illustrated by lantern slides)

Thursday 30th March, 1944, at 6.30 p.m.

Opener Dr M. Z. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D. Sir Asutosh
Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University

Subject The life of Prophet Mohammed and the
Expansion of Islam

Thursday 20th April 1944 at 6.30 p.m.

Opener Major A. J. Ciccius, United States Army
Subject Occupation of Sicily and Italy

Thursday, 27th April, 1944, at 6.30 p.m.

Opener : Major Harry Hobbs, V.D., Calcutta
Subject : Old Theatres in India

GENERAL LECTURE

Monday, 20th March, 1944, at 6.30 p.m.

Lecturer : A. J. Dash, Esq., C.I.E., Chairman, Public
Service Commission, Bengal.

Subject : Sikkim. (The lecture will be illustrated by a
cinematograph film shown by Lt.-Col. E.O.D. Kirwan,
C.I.E., I.M.S.).

Corporation from such sales of water stood at Rs. 4,76,487 in the year 1942-43; at Rs. 621,700 in the year 1943-44, and at the estimated sum of Rs. 758,600 for the year 1944-45. This steadily increasing receipt by the Corporation from sale of water may be due to two causes.—first the amount of water sold is larger, and secondly, the rate at which this water is sold is higher than that at normal times. When the second cause is not considered to be widely operative, the first cause is more important.

With the enormous growth of the fire services, the demand on water for training purposes has grown. Military camps are sometimes the scenes of water-wastage. The civil population of the city has grown much larger than usual, which may be observed from the scarcity of unoccupied houses, and the number of people living in a tenement originally designed for a particular number of people. So, when the necessity for filtered water is becoming more and more urgent within the city itself, the amount of water sold is also on the increase. In such a situation as this, either the capacity of the waterworks will have to be increased, or water is to be rationed so as to distribute the same in equal quantity to all the citizens, those living here long as well as those who have been new to this city.

But, even before introducing the step of rationing water-supply, the ways leading to the avoidance of waste may first be conveniently applied. If it is difficult to distinguish between what is waste and what is proper use of water, let me cite a few illustrations. A very large quantity of water is used by domestic consumers in garden watering. In the large and rapidly developing war-time munition and other industries large quantities of water are wasted unintentionally or in ignorance. Fire-fighters waste a lot of water for training and routine work. And, what is most common in almost every house, is that the taps are kept on without any good reason for storing or any other useful purposes.

Now, the problem is how to put a check on all misuse of water. The first thing required is propaganda, the education of the ignorant citizens, who have no knowledge about the difficult job for the waterworks, their capacity for production, and about the new war-time uses of water as well as about the precarious condition of their daily life in case of failure of the city's usual water-supply due to enemy activities.

For filtered or unfiltered water it should be made an offence for garden-watering, which is not meant specially for food production. Waste on the part of the metered consumers is not usually considered very seriously as it is assumed that consumers who pay according to the amount of water consumed would not waste. But at a time like this it is not possible to enforce the rule of the meter all throughout the city, for the availability of new meters required for the purpose is very doubtful.

The waste of water which is temporary and confined particularly to war-time uses may be avoided by making all fire-practices "dry." The Commanding Officers of the military units may be requested to pay a little more attention to the waste of water by his men. Though the war has imposed some limitations, very careful watch must

be kept by the Water Inspectors over all wastes of water.

What may truly be saved by preventing waste of water are as follows:—

Enough water may be released from civilian use or war-time and military uses;

no great stress or over-work may be laid on the water-works to meet the demands by the growing population of the city, both civil and military.

These are not, however, all about saving waste of water. According to time factor, saving waste in the uses of water may be utilised either to meet the greater temporary demand, or in storing up some water in detached steel tanks situated at certain distances.

The present supply of water to the city from a single reservoir should be supplemented by different tanks. This is a safety which must be secured primarily at any cost; otherwise the tube-wells that have been sunk all over the town are sure to prove quite inadequate to the needs of the people. This had proved to be true only sometime ago, when the city water works failed to operate for a few days only.

Looking into the Budget figures for 1944-45, it is seen that the revised estimate under filter working at Pulta is Rs. 5,11,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 1,15,000. This increase is said to be due to the introduction of an improved system of filter-working and silt-clearing at the Pulta Pumping Station. Again, under the head "chlorination of filtered water" the revised estimate is Rs. 2,16,000 against the original provision of Rs. 8,000. This increased figure is explained by the purchase of a large quantity of liquid chlorine for improving the quality of filtered water and also for the cost of installation of chlorinating plants for the effective mixing of chlorine.

War-time necessity for the supply of greater quantities of filtered and unfiltered water to meet the consumption of the increased population of the city, and for the softening of more water supplied by the water-works provides an opportune moment to suggest that where soft water, usually in comparatively large quantities, is required for special purposes softening plants may be installed. Unlike purification equipment, a water-softener can be easily operated.

At this period of a deficit budget in the Corporation, which has for the several years past been a great source of trouble for our city fathers, restriction may profitably be put on use of water. Either the cost of chlorination and purification of water may be brought down by suggesting to the big industrial units and the big houses private installation of water-softener and chlorinator and by inculcating upon the people the motto: "Waste Less and Save More." It may also be suggested that a form of tax may be levied on every house according to the present nature of the occupiers, civil or military, as also according to the increased number of inhabitants living in a house of recognised or standard tenement. This measure will not only save the rising cost of water-supply from year to year, but will also mean something to the revenue account of the Corporation.

Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—IV

Education, Medicine, Literature, Etc.

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN the present chapter I shall touch upon a variety of aspects of Calcutta life during the Nineties (1890-1899) and will also ask the reader to excuse any shortcomings or omissions, remembering the fact that I was a schoolboy during the period I am describing, mainly from memory and personal experience.

On the subject of Education, among Colleges and Schools in existence during this decade may be mentioned the Presidency, the Metropolitan (later named Vidyasagar), St. Xavier's, General Assembly's Institution (now called Scottish Church College), and the Hare and Hindu Schools. I had my schooling in the Hindu School from 1893 until I passed the Entrance (now Matriculation) examination in 1900. The Principal of the Presidency College, as well as most of the Professors, were Europeans such as Mr. Tawney, Griffiths (Principal), Professors Rowe, Nash, Percival, etc., while among the Indian Professors during this decade may be mentioned two great names, viz., Jagadish Chandra Bose and Prafulla Chandra Roy, who later became world-famous, one in the realm of Physics and the other in the domain of Chemistry. There were few private schools at the time, such as the Morton, the Arya Mission Institution, etc., and the hosts of schools and colleges sprouting in all localities of the city to serve the needs of the local and growing population, were unknown. As for female education, which has spread so rapidly during the last 20 years or so, there was only the Bethune College and School to minister to this need. The hundreds of Corporation Free Primary Schools had not yet come into existence, nor was there any "co-education" in the colleges.

On the subject of games and sports, athletic sports or outdoor games such as football, hockey, cricket and the like, had hardly been taken up seriously by Indians during the decade under review. I believe there were one or two Bengali Football Clubs, such as the "National", formed during this period, but hardly any interest was taken in other sports or games beyond watching matches. Physical culture systems, as such, had not yet come into vogue. In schools, "drilling" on the Military model was taught. In the Hindu School, where I was a student, the drill was taught by a regular army veteran (retired), a gigantic Scotsman, named Sergt. MacDowell, who had fought during the Mutiny of 1857, and carried the scars of various battles on his frame. Athletic sports as a regular part of Indian schools training had hardly been taken up seriously. The many gymnasiums and the paraphernalia of various kinds of games and sports now to be seen in schools and colleges were non-existent. It was towards the last days of the 19th Century that the name and fame of that pioneer in Physical Culture—Eugen Sandow—reached Calcutta and many of the younger generation—myself included—took up his remarkably efficient system of body-building exercises, which in my opinion still stands supreme. In passing I may mention that Sandow visited Calcutta in 1903, and gave demonstrations of his physical development and strength, which I had the pleasure of witnessing.

It will now take up the aspect of medicine and health, or diseases and their treatment. Calcutta

has taken enormous strides forward in consonance with the progressive developments in Medical Science, but my main impressions on medical matters in those days are, that there were neither so many Doctors, nor dispensaries and medical stores as now. The Doctors we called for treatment of our ailments were almost all what is called "G. P." i.e., general practitioners, who not only prescribed for our sickness, but also wielded the knife for minor surgical operations as and when necessary. The sharp demarcation that now exists between Physicians and Surgeons was not in evidence in those days, and I can only recall one or two Bengali Doctors who specialised in Surgery such as Dr. Sures Prosad Sarbadhicary. For Physicians, the fees ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per call, rarely Rs. 8, while the "bigger" doctors including English Physicians or Surgeons called in for consultation in serious cases, charged Rs. 16 per visit. Even for really serious surgical operations, people were chary of going to Hospitals, and those who had the means and could afford it, had such operations performed in their own houses. The Hospitals were all those run by Government, such as the Medical College Hospital, Mayo, etc. There were no private Hospitals or Maternity Homes run under private management (like the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan) or by the Calcutta Corporation, and certainly no Ayurvedic hospitals. Specialists—for eyes, nose, throat, teeth, etc., there were none, or perhaps hardly any. What happened then, the modern reader may ask, if you wanted a bad tooth pulled out, or wanted to be fitted with eye-glasses for defective vision? There were a few—a very few—doctors, or firms of Indian dentists or oculists who could attend to your needs, failing which you had to go to the eye or dental departments attached to the Government hospitals, or if you could afford it, for your glasses you could go to the European establishments like James Murray or Lawrence and Mayo. I do not know whether we had better (or better-kept) teeth in those days, but I mention it as a remarkable fact that during the first 30 or 40 years of my life (i.e., even up to 20 or 30 years ago) I cannot recall a single instance in which any member of my family or any relation or friend ever went to a dentist to have his teeth pulled out, while now-a-days we find teeth being pulled out (by doctors) on the slightest provocation. If you ask, did we not even suffer from occasional toothache? Certainly we sometimes did, but applications of alum, or gargling with alum or salt-water, or perhaps a drop of creosote on a bit of cotton stuffed into a decayed tooth, was all the treatment we had. For daily use as tooth-powder we had plain powdered chalk or some similar homely stuff, none of the hundreds of varieties of scented and medicated powders and pastes now available. Even to-day, at 60 years of age, I possess a sound set of teeth, having lost only two in recent years, and feel quite equal to chewing up a mutton-bone if it is placed before me. It therefore seems that our teeth, eyes etc., have deteriorated progressively with the march of science. Or is it the other way about? Of course, it is undeniable that the extraordinarily congested manner of living in a crowded city the

size of Calcutta has played havoc with our nerves, eyes, ears, teeth, etc., and has created new ailments and new problems in treatment. Still, it is sometimes puzzling to decide whether the demand created the supply or the supply created the demand!

... For antiseptics, carbolic in various forms such as powder, solution or soap was mainly used, and the various modern kinds named Lysol, Odol, Oseyl, Dettol and many other "ols and ils" were unknown to the general public. The dressing most commonly used for all kinds of sores, wounds, cuts and bruises was that horrible-smelling stuff called "iodoform" (in powder or ointment form) Treatment of diseases by the "injection" of various vaccines and sera had not started, and we had to be content with the good old fever-mixture, quinine, castor-oil, etc., swallowed by mouth. Patent invalid or infant-foods, as I have said elsewhere in this series, were very few and practically unknown, and so ordinary barley, sago and arrowroot were used, all imported in tins from foreign countries.

All the above, of course, refers to the "allopathic" system of treatment. Of the other two great systems, viz., Homeopathy and Ayurvedic (or Kaviraji as it is called)—I can only say that both were very little known or availed of among common people. There were of course great and well-known Kavirajes, who had more or less a consultative practice, their services being called for in acute or chronic cases in which other systems of treatment had failed to produce results. I hardly remember any Homeopathic Doctors among Bengalis, except perhaps Dr. D. N. Roy or Dr. Akshoy Kumar Dutt, and have a recollection of an European named Dr. Salzer, who was, I believe, a German, and therefore of the same race as the Father of Homeopathy—Hahnemann. As regards vaccination against small-pox, at this period the lymph was taken direct from an infected calf, and there were about a dozen Vaccination Stations in the city. People who wanted to be vaccinated at home had to pay a fee of four annas per head, plus the cost (not exceeding Rs. 2/-) of conveying the calf to the site.

Coming now to the realm of Bengali literature in the last decade of the 19th Century, at least three

great litterateurs, viz., Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, were still living when the decade opened, though they all passed away during the decade. Their influence was therefore a living force during the period. The poet Rabindranath Tagore was just getting into his stride, and in the realm of poetry there were several Bengali ladies who achieved prominence, such as Sm. Kamini Roy, Girindra Mohini Dasi, and Mankumari Bose (who died only recently at a ripe old age). I will not venture to say much more on this subject, as I was too young to appraise the artistic or literary currents of the day. I will say this, however, that the immense number and I may say quantity of Bengali novels, romances and other more serious branches of literature, and the monthly or weekly magazines, which now flood the market, had not yet come into being. There were 3 or 4 English daily newspapers published at this time, and so far as I remember, not a single Bengali daily, only a few weeklies like *Hitabadi*, *Bangabasi*, *Sanjibani*. Among the Bengali monthlies at this time may be mentioned *Sahitya* (edited by Sures Samajpati), *Bharati* (edited in turn by Sm. Swarna Kumari Debi and her daughter Sarala Debi), and the short-lived *Sadhana* started by Rabindranath in collaboration with his nephew Sudhindranath. . . . In the sphere of lighter literature, I remember the "Dargah Daftar" series of Detective Stories by Priyanath Mukherjee who was himself a Police Officer and wrote, I believe, from personal experience. There was another series of detective stories entitled "Goenda Kahini" which were translations or adaptations from English stories brought out by Sarat Chandra Sirkar (a descendant of the great educationist Pyari Charan Sirkar). Sirkar conceived the bright idea of bringing these stories out in weekly or fortnightly parts, which were sent out for sale in front of school or college gates, where they used to sell like hot cakes. Each part was priced at two annas or so, and therefore well within the means of even schoolboys, and a complete story consisted of 8 or 4 such parts. Unfortunately Sirkar died untimely at an early age, and the enterprise therefore came to an abrupt end.

Health & Hygiene

Mosquito Problems In Static Water Tanks—III

[By P. G. SHUTE, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.]

(Concluded from the issue of 19th February, 1944)

In the tropics where mosquitoes spread disease, the first and most effective method of mosquito control is to reduce the breeding grounds. Swamps which cannot be drained are canalized, and domestic water containers are emptied by the householder or by the local sanitary authority.

At the present time in London and in the provinces potential breeding grounds are springing up all over the place, and we have to decide what measures of control are best suited to meet these conditions when larvae are found. During war time many factors have to be taken into consideration, such as available man power for inspections and treatment, materials available for anti-larval operations, and insecticides for destroying the adult insects inside houses.

In London, members of the National Fire Service have undertaken to examine for mosquito larvae all tanks which are under their control. When they visit tanks for inspection and refilling, they search for larvae before the water is interfered with. If larvae are found, the water is treated immediately. This plan worked extremely well last summer and if, as sometimes happens, various types of insect larvae are found, samples are collected and sent for classification either to the Ministry of Health or the Natural History Museum.

In the London underground railways over 90 per cent. of the collections of water have at one time or another contained mosquito larvae. Therefore all collections of water are treated regularly whether larvae are present or not. The reason for

this is that most of the patches of water are infested and any negative findings are of a very temporary character.

Only a very small percentage of the tanks above-ground have so far contained larvae. Therefore it is advisable not to treat any collections of water unless mosquito larvae are found.

At first it was suggested that all water should be treated during the summer months whether larvae were present or not. Larvicides were plentiful but trained personnel to carry out the inspections was scarce.

In the case of London the assistance of the National Fire Service in searching for larvae has greatly simplified the problem. Many of the staff soon became interested, and altogether they must have sent for identification hundreds of water creatures from various tanks.

Next thing for consideration is the best methods to use in destroying larvae.

For iron and brickwork tanks, oil is excellent. Oil should be sprayed over the surface of the water and not poured on with a can or hand-bowl. If a good brand of anti-malarial oil is used, one gallon is sufficient to cover 2,750 square feet of water. If the surface of the water contains a thick layer of dust, the oil will not spread properly: the dust should, therefore, be removed before treatment; debris protruding from the water should also be removed, as well as any objects floating on the surface. When a tank is treated it should be inspected on the following day, and if any living larvae are seen, treatment should be repeated. Water in tanks treated with oil seldom becomes reinfested within a month, provided the film of oil is not interfered with.

If for any reason oil cannot be used, a larvicide may be employed. This is just as effective as oil; in fact, under some circumstances, it is even better. But if the water is deep, larvicides are more expensive than oil. There are many proprietary brands of larvicides on the market and stocks are plentiful. The cost per gallon is about the same as oil, but whereas a film of oil on the surface of the water is all that is required, larvicides, to be effective, must not be diluted below a given strength, usually about one in twenty-eight thousand.

In practice, this is about one tablespoonful of larvicide to sixty gallons of water. It is best to use sufficient to make the water milky after it has been well mixed.

Larvicides remain effective for about the same length of time as oil. In the London underground railways we use larvicides for the inverts where the water is only a few inches deep. The sumps, disused lift shafts and some of the inverts often contain several feet of water, and for these oil is used. If a larvicide is employed it must be thoroughly mixed with the water. It is a good plan to pour in the larvicide and then, wearing a pair of gum boots, wade through the water to ensure thorough mixing.

It should, of course, be remembered that such measures are equally effective against the pupae.

Another method of control which can be used against certain species of mosquitoes consists of destroying the adult insects with insecticidal sprays. For example, spraying would be quite useless against those species which live in the open, but it can be

useful against mosquitoes which pass most of their lives in houses. It is also valuable for spraying attics and cellars during the winter months where females of certain species are known to be hibernating.

As *T. annulata* and *C. pipiens* both hibernate during the winter as fertilized females, their destruction before the next egg-laying season is advisable. Some other species of British mosquitoes also hibernate as female adults, but as they are unlikely to infest static water tanks, we need not consider them to-day.

Solutions containing flowers of pyrethrum and kerosene are effective insecticides but, as with larvicides and oil, it is best to use one of the proprietary brands.

PREVENTION AGAINST LAYING EGGS

When dealing with water-butts, cisterns, etc., it is advisable that vessels be covered with a close-fitting lid to prevent mosquitoes depositing eggs on the water. On allotments and in gardens, if the water-butt is raised about two feet above the ground and a tap inserted at the bottom of the vessel to draw off the water, a close-fitting cover is very effective in preventing mosquitoes breeding. But close-fitting covers for large static water tanks would not be practical. Covers, to be effective, would have to be made of sheet iron and would have to fit sufficiently tightly to prevent mosquitoes from gaining access to lay their eggs.

During the mosquito-breeding season, June to September, the cycle from egg to adult occupies about ten to twelve days. Therefore, if the water is changed regularly once a week, no adult mosquitoes could emerge, even if eggs were laid on the water daily. This, however, is impracticable for static water tanks. It is an expensive operation, and orders to empty a tank can be given only by the medical officer of health for the locality.

Tanks are much more likely to become mosquito-breeding grounds if they are less than half full of water, and even more so if they contain only a few inches. Last summer, in a battery of eight tanks, three contained only a few inches of water and five were full. The latter contained no larvae, but the three which were nearly empty were swarming. Therefore, it is important that the tanks should be filled to the brim.

Many of the tanks are infested with insect larvae other than mosquitoes, especially with a small gnat called *Chironomus*.

Nearly every tank in the London area contains larvae of this harmless little insect between the months of May and October. They are red and worm-like, and are commonly known as "blood" worms. The adults are quite harmless and are easily distinguished from mosquitoes because they have no proboscis and the tip of the tail is curved upwards, closely resembling a miniature scorpion. I have made special mention of these insects because they are so often mistaken for mosquitoes, and also because nearly all tanks contain them. Last year in one London borough some tanks were emptied because larvae and adults of this insect were mistaken for mosquitoes.

Other aquatic creatures infest the tanks but none need be mistaken for mosquitoes.

(Concluded.)

Engineering & Architecture**An All-India Road Plan—I****A Basic Scheme For The Entire Rejuvenation Of The Existing Road System**

[By **MALIK N. M. KHAN, B.E., A.M.I.E., Struct. E.,** Chartered Structural Engineer, District Engineer, P. W. D. and Irrigation, Gwalior State.]

SPEED and yet more speed is the call of the hour. Faster planes, faster trains, faster tanks and still faster traction of all vehicles is the need of the moment. Whereas in the case of air and rail borne traffic it is the power of the engine that mainly governs the speed of the vehicle, in the case of roads no matter how powerful the engine, the vehicle cannot keep its desired speed unless the road surface is specially designed for the purpose. So to say, with the advance in speeds and faster traffic the road surface must also move in advance of our old system of Macadamised roads.

In the old days when the rate of movement was very slow it was just as good whether there was a road or no road; because a journey of 15 to 20 miles per day was considered enough. Then came the age of mechanically propelled vehicles and the pace grew faster and faster. The need for good roads, wider roads, dustless roads, smooth roads, tarred roads, cement roads grew. But the rate of improvement in the condition of roads has not kept pace with the advance in the design of automobiles and whatever little progress has been achieved in India has been marred by the obstructionist and greatly harmful effects of the bullock cart, a remnant of the past which is still going strong. The need for segregation of traffic has thus been forced on the Road Engineers as a necessary primary factor before anything can be done to meet the needs of the ever growing faster and larger volume of traffic.

The advent of the War has brought us face to face with the great drawbacks of the present system of roads in India for quick and efficient transmission of army vehicles, tanks, etc., on any large scale. Indeed it has been a rude shock and were it not for the favourable trend of war events and foresight of our Military Heads, the situation would have been much too serious.

It is needless to point out that Trunk Roads of Modern design and conception are as important for a country's defence as guns, tanks and aeroplanes. Aggressive Axis foresaw this much ahead and the part played by the Auto-bahns of Germany

will only be revealed after the termination of the present World War.

The provision of the subsidiary feeder roads for diversion of civilian traffic and maintenance of supply lines for the Auto-bahns is equally important. The absence of the above which have contributed in no less measure for the downfall of France is recent History which can not be easily forgotten.

Of all the public utility services a road is the only thing which is entirely built and maintained at Government expenses; is used freely by anyone and receives nothing but knocks at the hands of those to whom it offers succour. How ungrateful? It is evident that nothing can last long if it receives such ill treatment. This is where we are. A road used by all and none except the Government paying for it. Do I propose more taxation to the already overtaxed people of India? Yes and No is my answer. Yes, because it will be a tax and no because it will benefit the taxpayer more than he is taxed. It is something like taxing the body in the form of physical exercise which ultimately benefits the body which is taxed. So have no fears of the tax and no illusions about having the prospect of using good roads without paying for them. To carry the argument a little further I ask; "Is there any country in the World which would allow free use of its railroad system by private trolleys, railcars, etc., on the ground that the railways are built and maintained out of the revenues derived from the public," why should the roads be put under a different category? Roads provide a base for movement of vehicular traffic just as the rails provided it for the locomotives and railway wagons, etc. If the State Railways do not allow private individuals to use its railroad free of charge, why should road be a woman's land to be used as often and as severe a way as anyone desires without having to pay for it? Many will say that the public does pay for the upkeep of roads in the form of petrol tax, motor tax and so on. A very cursory examination will reveal that this tax does not provide for even a small percentage of the cost of maintenance of roads (not including the expenses of establishment required for supervision of roads which will still further reduce this percentage).

We come down then to the conclusion that money from sources other than the Government must be found to finance our road development plans. The system of Road Bonds as practised in the U. S. A. will not prove a success here in India, unless we have an assured means to pay the interest of these Bonds. There can therefore be no other source to provide revenue for the roads but the people who use it.

(To be continued)

FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOHEN JO DARO

The Indus River Commission during its recent meeting at Karachi decided to request the Central Government to build a bund round the historic ruins of Mohen-Jo-daro, which lie along the lower reaches of the Indus as a protection against floods. During the floods of 1942 a portion of Larkhana district in which Mohen-Jo-daro is situated, was inundated.

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The Electoral Rolls

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—The recent Electoral Rolls dispute case deserves attention and this letter endeavours to explain it in non-technical language.

In Ward 17 of this city (Theatre Road vicinity) there are about 200 Europeans who appear qualified as voters, either as they pay taxes exceeding Rs. 10 p.a., or rental exceeding Rs. 25 p.m. Under the latter qualification 160 names were collected by Mr. Sawday, who undertook this work as a member of the British Municipal Electors' Committee whose main function is to assist in compiling an accurate roll for the European community. Applications for these persons were sent in good time on the correct form to the Electoral Officer, but unfortunately 100 names did not appear on the Preliminary Roll recently published, a very large percentage of omissions in a Ward with a normal "total" voting strength of about 325. The 100 individuals then applied for inclusion in the Final Roll to the Revising Authority, who threw out these applications, and in consequence appeal was made to the High Court. Mr. Sawday complained about all the names except that of Mr. Stark (who filed his own petition) being omitted.

Counsel for the Revising and Registering Authorities pleaded:—

(a) The High Court had no jurisdiction in the matter as the decision of the Revising Authority was final.

(b) If, however, the High Court had a right to interfere, it was only if the Revising Authority acted in a manner which was legally reprehensible, but they could not interfere if merely an error of judgment had been committed.

(c) The 100 applications to the Revising Authority did not give full details regarding qualifications and although this information was included in their original applications to the Registering Authority, it was not obligatory for the former to approach the latter for this information.

(d) Mr. Sawday had no standing in the matter and had no right to complain about the 100 individuals.

(e) An individual to be a voter must (1) have the necessary qualifications and duly apply for inclusion on the roll, and (2) have his name entered in a register maintained by the Corporation.

The Judge decided against the Corporation on (a), (b), (c) and (d). He maintained that:—

(a) the High Court had jurisdiction;

(b) the Revising Authority's behaviour went far beyond an error of judgment and was in derogation of his duties;

(c) the Revising Authority could easily have obtained the necessary information from the Registering Authority merely by the asking. (In actual fact the two Authorities

although separate in law, are the same person);

(d) Mr. Sawday was entitled to make the application.

With regard to (e), it seems that the law insists on names being included in the register. His Lordship stated that legally an application for inclusion is not in itself sufficient and that voters must satisfy themselves that their names have been duly entered. Previously we understood that the only two documents which had legal significance were the Preliminary and the Final Electoral Rolls. However, the existing law undoubtedly mentions a register which it is now apparent refers to a book from which the Preliminary Roll is compiled. If your name is not in that book, you have no subsequent recourse. His Lordship's ruling, which we do not question under the existing law, means that in practice about 100,000 voters, having applied for inclusion on the roll, should then call on the Electoral Officer to see that their names have been entered; it is too late to await the publication of the Preliminary Roll.

It should be pointed out that an applicant is never told whether he is on the Register, although an application is made on the requested form. The Register is neither published nor attended with any publicity as in the case of the Preliminary Roll. Neither does the law provide that an objection can be made if names do not appear on the Register, and there is no doubt that the existing situation is most unsatisfactory for the citizen. In the present instance, neither the Registering nor the Revising Authority gave any intimation to the claimants that their names were not on the Register, nor was this included in the affidavits before the Court. The existence and significance of the Register, and the fact that the claimants' names had been excluded only became known at the last moment from arguments of Counsel for the Registering and Revising Authorities.

We shall not rest here; we shall try to have the names included in the Register even at this late date, as we believe it is still legally possible, if the Registering Officer is willing to take this action. We shall also plead for an early revision of the law.

It is unfortunate that certain matters did not come under discussion at any stage in the case. For example, the actual qualifications of the voters did not arise and also the statement of the Municipal Inspectors that after a diligent search they could not find any trace of most of the European voters in the Ward, which included such well-known persons as Mr. Mannooch, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and many others who have resided there for years and who have been included on previous electoral rolls.

I believe this is the first case in which the European community have gone to the High Court to clarify aspects of the Municipal Act and electoral procedure which seemed unsatisfactory. His Lordship's judgment has cleared the air, not only for the European community but for every citizen interested in the administration of Calcutta Corporation.—Yours etc.

H. BORN,

Chairman,

British Municipal Electors' Committee.

Calcutta, February 21.

Calcutta News & Views

POLICE CHIEF SEEKS INFORMATION

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, requests any person who witnessed the incident at 3-30 p.m. on February 12 last when Mr. Abinash Chandra Barua, Secretary of the Bengal Buddhist Association, was knocked down and fatally injured by a motor lorry at the crossing of Ramesh Mitra Road and Russa Road (Bhownipore), to report the facts to the police.

STUDENT DOCTORS

It is learnt that nearly 200 senior medical students including 100 from the Calcutta Medical College have been allowed to proceed on special leave, for two months for the present, for rendering medical relief in rural areas in Bengal.

These student-doctors will be in charge of mobile medical units organised by Government and will be responsible for treating diseases like cholera, dysentery, small-pox and malaria.

It is learnt that special arrangements will be made for their training on their return so that they may be able to retrieve the loss they sustained by the break in their studies. Their attendance in the mofussil work will be counted as their duty in hospital wards for the purpose of examination.

SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL

"I hope I will be excused", said the Hon. Mr. Tamijuddin Khan in opening on Tuesday last (February 22), the proceedings of the 70th Birth Anniversary of Sir Muhammad Iqbal at the Moslem Institute, "by our Uelmas when I say that lethargy which was evident in the Moslem world was bad enough but this malady was made worse by them. They almost wanted to put a stop to the enquiring minds apprehending that the tendency would kill the spirit of Islam."

They forgot, said further Mr. Khan, that science and culture which Europe got was through its impact with Islam. Iqbal through his writings revived that original yearning for knowledge and realisation of the idea of Islam. His was a synthetic influence wonderfully successful in bridging the gulf between the progressive and the orthodox.

Mr. M. Rahman, Secretary of the Anjuman, stated that in paying homage to Iqbal there was not the slightest intention of starting a controversy regarding Urdu versus Bengali or Bengali versus Urdu. Bengali was mother-tongue of Bengali Muslims and they yielded to none in their love for that tongue. But their object was to bring these two languages closer to each other.

Dr. A. Shadani of Dacca University read a paper on Iqbal and the noted Bengali musical artist Abbasuddin delighted the gathering with Ghazal songs.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The Annual Convocation of Calcutta University, which was to be held on March 3 and 4 at the Senate Hall, will now be held, it is stated, on March 4 in the premises of the University College of Science on Upper Circular Road.

An octogenarian will figure prominently among the 6,260 young recipients of degrees and diplomas at this Convocation.

Mr. Nalini Mohan Sanyal, who is on the wrong side of 80, will be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. A thesis on "The Original Development of Bihari Language" has earned him this distinction. Mr. Sanyal was a lecturer in the Department of Indian Vernaculars of the University for a long time.

Another interesting recipient will be an Arts graduate, Mr. Kalimohan De, who got through the B. A. Examination at his 19th attempt last year at the age of 50.

THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

"Spread of education among the masses" is the motto of the People's University which held its second annual meeting at its office-room at Albert Hall on Sunday last, February 20. Dr. Souren Ghosh was in the chair.

The aim of this University is to organise units with people, irrespective of political bias, with the task of imparting education to as many persons as possible. The Secretary of the University called its establishment 'a historical necessity' and emphasised upon the urgency of removing illiteracy. He said that the peasantry and working class were steeped into ignorance to the extent that not one of them knew what was happening beyond their own villages. To help broadening the outlook of our younger generation by holding classes and organizing meetings was also another aim of this University.

Miss Stela Brown and Mr. Seth Druker who were among the speakers of the afternoon urged the audience to try and mix with soldiers who come from all parts of the world. This mixing, they said, would help in promoting better understanding among the peoples of the world.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a rise of 30 in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended February 19, compared with the previous week:—

Total deaths	...	1,145
Small-pox (Decrease, 38)	...	216
Cholera (Increase, 6)	...	26
Malaria (Increase, 7)	...	59
Paupers (Increase, 2)	...	249

SISIR KUMAR GHOSH MEMORIAL MEETING

Compilation of a modern comprehensive biography of the late Sisir Kumar Ghosh, presenting a true portrait of the sturdy fighter he was, was urged by Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor of "Jugantar", presiding over a public meeting held in memory of the great author, statesman and journalist.

The function, organised under the auspices of the Sisir Kumar Institute, took place at the Institute premises at Baghbazar.

The present generation seemed to have forgotten that the lifestory of Sisir Kumar,—Sisir Kumar the crusader, the diplomat, the journalist and the social reformer—had for more than half a century filled an important chapter of the history of the nineteenth century Bengal.

Even for that remarkable period Sisir Kumar was far ahead of his time. Sixty years before the non-co-operation movement under the lead of Gandhiji had swept over the country Sisir Kumar, then a lad of eighteen, had initiated the indigo cultivators of Jessore in the use of this weapon against the mighty British planters. Long before the country had heard of industrial strike Sisir Kumar had dwelt upon it as an instrument in the hands of the working class for the removal of their legitimate grievances. As a journalist he had no peer in his days and Mr. Mukherjee doubted if the country would ever have one who could match him in point of honesty, fearlessness, erudition and statesmanship.

Others who addressed the meeting included Councillor Kabitish Chandra Chakravarty, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, and Raja Krittindya Deb Roy Mahabadi.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ELECTORAL ROLL DISPUTE

Judgment In High Court

Das, J., of the Calcutta High Court, found in favour of the respondents, the Revising Authority, N. Sinha Ray and the Registering Authority of the Calcutta Corporation in this application (reported in "The Statesman" of February 16) in which the petitioner Stanley Kissen Sawday asked for an order on them to show cause why the claims of the several persons named by him as voters in the municipal election of 1944 should not be allowed; why their names should not be included in the electoral roll prepared for the purpose; why the refusal orders passed by the Revising Authority, on various dates, up to January 26, on the applications of those persons, should not be vacated; and why a writ of "certiorari" should not be issued calling up the proceedings, now before the Revising Authority, for quashing.

It appeared that on the ex parte application of the petitioner his lordship had issued a rule on February 2, on the above terms, and had also granted an injunction restraining the above authorities from publishing the electoral roll without the above names included therein, until the above cause was shown or until the further orders of this court.

Mr. S. M. Bose (Advocate-General) and Mr. P. B. Mukharji appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr.) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the Registering Authority.

The petitioner's case was that the above voters applied in the requisite form for enrolment as voters in Ward No. 17, general constituency. He was already enrolled as a voter in the preliminary electoral roll for the above Ward and was a prospective candidate for election in that constituency. All the above names were omitted from the preliminary roll but the names of Y. R. Patel and R. B. Whitehead were known to have been recorded as eligible to vote, but had been recorded, by clerical error or otherwise, in other constituencies. This fact was not known to the petitioner or to the would be voters until after the expiry of the date for making a claim to the Revising Authority. The above persons applied to the authority for the restoration of their names, but the latter rejected their claims. The petitioner contended that the orders of the Revising Authority were illegal and *ultra vires* of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The respondents denied the allegations and submissions made by the petitioner. Their case was that the above names could not be entered in the preliminary roll as, in spite of reasonable opportunities given to them, they failed to produce satisfactory evidence in support of their applications or otherwise to satisfy the respondents as to the correctness of the statements made therein. In the face of the express provision of the statute this court had no jurisdiction to amend or modify the orders passed by the Revising Authority. The petitioner was not entitled to any relief and this application should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship held that the jurisdiction of the High Court to issue the prerogative writs of "mandamus," "prohibition" and "certiorari" was not taken away although Section 25(3) of the Calcutta Municipal Act provided that the order of the Revising Authority would be final and the Act and the rules purported to be a self-contained code providing for the establishment of the Revising Authority as a special tribunal. This petitioner had no legal right within Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act to bring an application for the issue of a writ of "mandamus" but he was entitled to ask for the writ of "certiorari" for, in the latter case, he did not require any personal right (L.R. 3 Q.B. 456). On the facts of this application the Revising Authority appeared to have exceeded his

jurisdiction and to have acted in derogation thereof in disallowing the claims. But the issue of writs of "certiorari" in these cases would not constitute effective remedies because the names of the above persons had not been entered on the (Municipal) register in accordance with Section 20(1)(b) of the Act, which entries, on the register, were one of the "sine qua non" of a voter's right. In the circumstances the Rule was discharged with costs. The interim injunction was dissolved.

In another application before the same judge, the petitioner, Alan Forrest Stark, asked for a similar order (as in the first application) on the respondents N. Singh Roy, Revising Authority and the Registering Authority of the Calcutta Corporation.

In this case also it appeared that on the ex parte application of the petitioner his lordship had issued on February 2, a similar rule (as in the first case) and granted a similar injunction upon the Registering Authorities.

Mr. S. M. Bose (Advocate-General) and Mr. P. B. Mukharji appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr.) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the respondents.

The petitioner's case was that he was qualified to be a voter and elector under the Calcutta Municipal Act, as he resided at No. 62, Moura Street within Ward No. 17 of the Calcutta Corporation, and he paid rent for the whole of 1942-43, for it, at Rs. 25 per month. He applied in the requisite form as required by the notification issued by the Provincial Government, to enrol his name as a voter but the Registering Authority prepared the preliminary roll wrongfully and illegally excluding his name therefrom. As required by the rules he applied to the Revising Authority, before December 20 last, for rectification of the above roll by including his name but by his order dated January 26 last, the Revising Authority rejected the petitioner's claim stating that according to the opinion of the Law Officer of the Corporation, the application was not in order, and was disallowed. The petitioner contended that the above order was illegal and *ultra vires* of the Act. The Revising Authority had acted in violation of the Act and the rules and his order was in excess, and an abuse, of the jurisdiction conferred on him. The ground for the rejection was that the claim and objection did not conform to rule 17 of the notification as it was further alleged that the grounds of the claim and objection had not been sufficiently set forth therein. Such contention was untenable and *ultra vires* of the Act.

The respondents denied the allegations and submissions made by the petitioner. Their case was that this application was not maintainable and the order passed by the Revising Authority was final according to the Act. So this court had no jurisdiction to entertain this application. Rule 17 had not been complied with and the claim was rightly rejected. His order was not in excess, or an abuse, of the jurisdiction conferred on him. The petitioner had not been unlawfully or illegally disfranchised and he had not been injured in any way. In any event this application was not maintainable against the Registering Authority. The Preliminary roll having been published by him, the matter of including any name in the roll or of otherwise amending the same was entirely out of his hands and no order could be made against him now. It having been reported by a mutation inspector that the petitioner had denied having made the application, the same was rejected as there was no other alternative on the part of the electoral roll officer. In the above circumstances the petitioner could not make any grievance and the exclusion was justified.

His lordship held that the petitioner had *locus standi* to ask for the writs of "mandamus" and "certiorari" but on similar grounds as in the above application of S. K. Sawday, this rule was also discharged with costs. The interim injunction was dissolved.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on
12th February, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,115 against 1,257 and 1,151 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 567. The general death-rate of the week was 27.48 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 12th February, 1944, was 894 against 998 and 898 in the two preceding weeks. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 174 deaths from small-pox during the week against 164 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 101 respectively against 77

and 136 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.16 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.52.

There were 117 deaths from respiratory diseases against 158 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 221 against 259 and 253 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, 80 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 21 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 31 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 43.84 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 42.06.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

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ব্রিটিশ ইণ্ডিয়া স্টীম ন্যাভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪৪ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪৫ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ পর্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিওনে স্টীটিফিত ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ড টেন্ডার ১৫ই মার্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে:—(১) ফল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড; (৩) ডিম্ব; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) তিল ও সাইড্‌ডিস; (৭) বিক; (৮) মটন ও লেন্স; (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেন্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক ফরম আছে। প্রত্যেক ফরমের মূল্য ১ এক টাকা মাত্র। যাঁহারা টেন্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিনন্ মেকেঞ্জি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান ফরম পাইবেন।

দর সর্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেন্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 2	Do.	" 266	0 13 0	Butter.	" 86-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 6	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 13 8	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0				

BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.

2. Supply of Belting of different kinds during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 and 2 are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—Tenderers in respect of 2 above may also quote alternative rates for Cotton Canvas Belting.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd February, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

185. White-washing and paving the floor of Workshop building and Lighting Department of 20-C, Convent Road in Ward No. 19—Rs. 733, dated the 21st February, 1944 (2 months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 23rd February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Jummon for permission to transfer his rights and interests in Stall No. 95 in North Range in S. S. Hogg Market to Mr. Nur Mohammed.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Kishori Mohon Saha for the registration of his name in place of Lalit Mohon Saha in respect of Stall No. N. B. 35/1, S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Anthony Gomes, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block New Building in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in Babu Surendra Nath Saha as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the conditions that the new partner will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Shaik Nizamuddin, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block C (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in his brother Shaik Bashiruddin as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Akram for the registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stalls Nos. 71-72 in Block C (old) in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Nissim Elias Nissim, the other partner in respect of the above stalls and for permission to change the nature of business, carried on in the above stall from Oilman Stores to Cotton and Woollen goods including shawls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Baidyanath Sen, Nagendra Nath Sen, Narayndra Nath Sen and Harondra Nath Sen for partitioning the Stalls Nos. 40-50 in Block "B" in the S. S. Hogg Market into two equal halves and for registration of the names of Messrs. Baidyanath Sen and Nagendra Nath Sen as occupiers of the northern half and the names of Messrs. Narayndra Nath Sen and Harondra Nath Sen as occupiers of the southern half. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Mupbar Rahman Mullick for the registration of his name as sole occupier of Stall No. 114 in Block "D" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of other recorded occupier Mr. Uzaher Ali Nasker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the names of Seth Mulchand Chattram and Mr. Parsram Mulchand in respect of Stalls Nos. 18 and 35-36 in Block "A" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of the other recorded occupier Mr. F. Mulchand. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Toffazul Hossain for the registration of his name in place of Mst. Rabia Khatoun Bibi and Mr. Ali Ahmed Choudhury in respect of Stall No. 75 in Block "B" in S. S. Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

Silicate of Soda
CALCUTTA MINERAL SPRINGS

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Coochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)

(Established 1908.)

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943)	...	1,99,88,200
Paid-up Capital	Do.	83,88,140
Reserve Fund	Do.	96,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MONTA—(M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

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TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

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Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

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The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

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Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 701, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhul (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |

Capital Paid-up ... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |

Reserve Fund ... | Rs. 1,20,50,000 |

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

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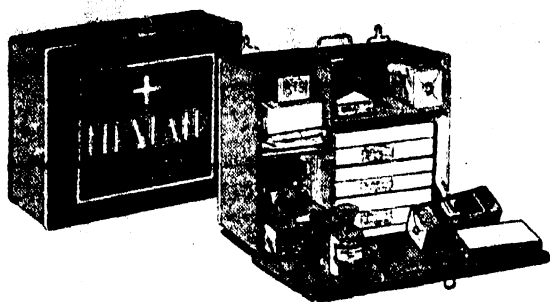
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ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
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FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10			SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sugar	0 7 3	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilas	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Kot & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Farsy	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab each			Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Bhanga		
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond	3 0 0	6 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban)	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Do.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa			Barley Pearl	1	
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree			Do.	2	
Peas (Daryeling)			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	Corn Flower	1	
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Japan Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Do. Malted "					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
					Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Round "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per sr.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	4 0 0		
					Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south east of the Market.									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	0 12 0		0 14 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0		3 0 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		2 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		3 0 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0		1 10 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.			1 4 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		2 8 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Raw Ham (fall) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		4 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
					Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE 68 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) " 11 1/2 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	10 0 0	12 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocoanut each	0 3 0	0 3 6
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 2 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Country Apples		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 4 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dove each			per seer	0 8 0		Do. Nalik 1 lb.		
Guinea fowl "	4 8 0	5 8 0	Onions, Madras per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Portridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "			Do. " white "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Pheasant "			Do. Country red "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Plovers "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Parasip each			Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Quail each	0 12 0		Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Rabbit "	6 0 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Hazaribagh "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 0 0	1 2 0
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Teal (large) "	9 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Kagbanga "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Teal (cotton) "			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khurbane	1 8 0	
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Do. (large) per lb.		
and Grouse each			seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Kesur China per seer		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (Hen) "			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 8 0	0 10 0	pur)		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) "			Do. (Country)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Madras "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Locket per score		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) "	0 1 0	0 1 6	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Artichoke per seer			Do. Shillong	0 4 0	0 5 0	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Rhubarb each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mask Melon per seer		
seer			Pulbul (Patil) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Do. Country per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Bean Country per seer			(large)			Do. Pyri (Bombay)	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. French (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Butter per score			Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Sipia		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Fazzie 1		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. (Country) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Green per score		
Do. each			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhani		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagore		
bundle			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kanchan		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Shillong "	0 1 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay		
Turnip Darjeeling per			Vegetable marrow Country			Do. Madras 6-8		
bundle			each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Lilani per doz.		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 5 0
			Red "			Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 5 0	3 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
pineapple Country each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore "			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon "			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Comilla "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling "			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar "	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
lums per lb. (Kabul)	2 0 0		Do. Kabul			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each			seer		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
per seer						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Kandahar	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country)	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		2 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...						per lb. ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer		
Calasia do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		4 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 447)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 5 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer			50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Control		Selling
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Price		Price
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...					
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...					
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)					
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...					
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Red „ „ ...					
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Wheat „ „ ...					
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0						
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0						
Butia per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*RICE					
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice (retail) ...					
Choliper seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...					
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer					
Baddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...					
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	coarse per md. ...					
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...					
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Banktoolsi manja per md.					
Do. without roe 8—10			Do. per seer ...					
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Chimsakkar per md. ...					
seer ...			Do. per seer ...					
Gullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kabul rice per seer					
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „					
Omfrut per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Kamini rice „					
Rawns per seer (small)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...					
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0						
Do. (Large) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*SUGAR					
Obster „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...					
Sea fish „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)					
Other fish „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...					
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain					
Do. (cut) „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	white) „					
Jackrel „ ...			Medium (small grain)					
			Bengal „					
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			*DAL Etc.					
rand (White or Brown)			Kalal per seer ...					
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Arabar „					
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Chola „					
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		Khari Masoor „					
ot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Khasari „					
Inner Roll „	0 1 0		Mung (Bhaja) „					
teese Bandel each ...	0 3 0	0 8 6	*Salt					
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0						
Do. Edam „	4 0 0	4 4 0						
Do. Overland „								
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0							
reserved, mixed, per lb. }								
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks						C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	8 8 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk						tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			tin			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
per lb.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Derezke per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			per tin		
Sciasor per pkt.		0 8 6	O. P. Darjeeling and					
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.					
Gold "Flake" (magnum)								
Green	0 8 0		DUST TEA					
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
Do. "Planters" per			Coccoa 1 lb packet		8 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
50		2 8 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	3 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
per packet		0 2 6	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutanjana Pain Balm		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm	0 18 0	
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
			Do. ½ lb.			Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 223, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1581) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Ver 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	—	—
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ohani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other	—	—
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	—	0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal			Gur (Sugar Cane)			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0			
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.					
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 8 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	—	0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhanga		8 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		8 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pasta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			1'earl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer			Patal			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Deal)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Deal)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pascal's Loganges		
Brinjal			Ginger			(glass) each		
Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Jam		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cabbage	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cobra Boot Pollah (Tin)		
FISH			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Parsey		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Pona		1 4 0	Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Cut pieces)		1 4 0	Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Bagda		1 0 0	Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. " "		
Bhetki		0 1 6	Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Shing Sun		
Crab (each)		1 0 0	Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Koi per seer		0 12 0	Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			
Hilsa Fish								

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sechindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd Block "H" 3 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 4 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 8 6	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Patil Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagil Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0		Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "		0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0		Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi " "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan	5 0 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse " "		
Fatal Murahidabad per	2 8 0	8 0 0	Pears 8-25	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration
seer			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 4 0			shop
Do. Dist per seer			Do. Assam			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Dd.
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Peaches	0 8 0	0 8 0	Java " "		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer		0 10 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer		0 3 0
Do. Deshi " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Beans " "		0 8 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour " "	0 6 0	Ration
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta " "	0 5 0	shop
Tomato " "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sujee " "		
Green Mangoes per score	2 0 0		Raisin (Rad) per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0	Do. Sultana " "	2 4 0	2 8 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
Apple Cashmere			Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu			Do. do. large					
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 per			Water melon Goaland			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
rupee			Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal " "	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Farukabad			Arhar " "	0 11 0	
Apricot " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Quetta			Kalai " "	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari " "	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	8-12	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Cocoonut each (green)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator " "		0 10 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal " "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Chilghoza " "			Nut Ground					
Dates Arab " "			Sharifa			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Chaman			Aligarh " "	1 12 0		Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia			Jessore " per seer			Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma " "		2 0 0	Dinapur " "	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.		
Koor Deshi " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "			Darbhangha " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Masafferpur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Masafferpur per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per seer			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 8 0	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100	0 8 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer		2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul per 100			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam " score			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Parifal per seer			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kanoha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa " "	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " Bulk		
Score			Rohi " "			Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 4 0	(White)	0 3 6	Contro-
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		lled shop
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5431.

Telegram:—Bawand Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		Patna per seer		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	per md.		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			(Kora) per seer		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Atta) md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	1 8 0	Grapes			Deshi (Boiled)		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer		2 0 0	Katari Bhog (Atta)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 8 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "		2 8 0	Dates per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
EGGS.			Almond "	1 12 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Lime per score	0 1 6	0 8 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Fowl's eggs		2 3 0	Orange 12 to 82	1 0 0		Gur per seer		0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 12 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Chana		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Masoor "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Bhanga "		
Tomato per seer		0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8			Khasaree "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears			Kalai "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Biuli "		
Garlio "		0 10 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Madras "			" (Fried) per seer		
Onion		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Salt		
Potato (Nainital)		0 5 0	Do. Sree			COKE & COAL.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Milk		0 8 0	Coal	1 8 0	
						Fuel	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 23rd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlio per seer	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New)	0 3 0	0 4 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Hilsa	0 14 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	"		
Koi & Magoor	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 2 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country)	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 8 0		FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Golap Sori		
Duck each	1 2 0	1 8 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	
Fowl "	1 2 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugar (Controlled) "		
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Gur per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil "		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0		Grapes	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana		
Bean (French) per seer		0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai		
Cauliflower	0 3 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0		Biuli		
Carrot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 5 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Sona)		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Oranges per score			Mattor		
Ginger per seer			BUTTER.			Salt (fine)	0 2 9	
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Bhadwa			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Sree			Jelly	0 4 0	1 0 0
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Milk			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.		

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET **Prices quoted on the 9th February, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	2 9 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prins E. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur "	1 12 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
Fowls " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	2 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong	—	—	Beal each	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Flour per seer	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond "	2 8 0	8 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Shila	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape "	—	8 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz "	—	—	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocanut Oil	—	1 8 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Chana "	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 6
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasree "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) "	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor "	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 2 9
Garlic	0 5 0	0 6 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 0 0	0 8 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
34A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
32 "	0 8 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN GUPTA

Manager, Sir Charles Allen Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 440)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg	3	0 4 0
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	"	4	0 3 0
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	"	5	0 3 0
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	"	6	0 3 0
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	"	7	0 3 0
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	"	8	0 3 0
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	"	32	0 4 0	Do.	10	0 3 0
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do.
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do.
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do.
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do.
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do.
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do.
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 27	0 4 0	Do.
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 28	0 3 0	Do.
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 30	0 3 0	Do.
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do.
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent	" 33	0 3 0	Do.	
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		" 35	0 4 0	Do.	
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	25 0 0	" 36	0 4 0	Do.	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	25 0 0	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	" 38	0 4 0	Do.	
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 41	30 0 0	" 39	0 4 0	Do.	
" 23-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	25 0 0	" 40	0 5 0	Do.	
" 28	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	" 41	0 5 0	Do.	
" 30-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	" 42	0 5 0	Do.	
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	" 43	0 5 0	Do.	
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 46	33 0 0	" 44	0 5 0	Do.	
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 47	33 0 0	" 45	0 5 0	Do.	
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 48	33 0 0	" 46	0 5 0	Do.	
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 49	33 0 0	" 47	0 5 0	Do.	
" 58	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 50	33 0 0	" 48	0 5 0	Do.	
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	33 0 0	" 49	0 5 0	Do.	
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	33 0 0	" 50	0 5 0	Do.	
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	33 0 0	" 51	0 5 0	Do.	
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	33 0 0	" 52	0 5 0	Do.	
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 55	33 0 0	" 53	0 5 0	Do.	
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 56	33 0 0	" 54	0 5 0	Do.	
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 57	33 0 0	" 55	0 5 0	Do.	
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 58	33 0 0	" 56	0 5 0	Do.	
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 59	33 0 0	" 57	0 5 0	Do.	
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 60	33 0 0	" 58	0 5 0	Do.	
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 61	33 0 0	" 59	0 5 0	Do.	
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" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 63	33 0 0	" 61	0 5 0	Do.	
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" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 76	33 0 0	" 74	0 5 0	Do.	
" 85	0 6 0	Do.	" 77	33 0 0	" 75	0 5 0	Do.	
" 86	0 6 0	Do.	" 78	33 0 0	" 76	0 5 0	Do.	
" 87	0 6 0	Do.	" 79	33 0 0	" 77	0 5 0	Do.	
" 88	0 6 0	Do.	" 80	33 0 0	" 78	0 5 0	Do.	
" 89	0 6 0	Do.	" 81	33 0 0	" 79	0 5 0	Do.	
" 90	0 6 0	Do.	" 82	33 0 0	" 80	0 5 0	Do.	
" 91	0 6 0	Do.	" 83	33 0 0	" 81	0 5 0	Do.	
" 92	0 6 0	Do.	" 84	33 0 0	" 82	0 5 0	Do.	
" 93	0 6 0	Do.	" 85	33 0 0	" 83	0 5 0	Do.	
" 94	0 6 0	Do.	" 86	33 0 0	" 84	0 5 0	Do.	
" 95	0 6 0	Do.	" 87	33 0 0	" 85	0 5 0	Do.	
" 96	0 6 0	Do.	" 88	33 0 0	" 86	0 5 0	Do.	
" 97	0 6 0	Do.	" 89	33 0 0	" 87	0 5 0	Do.	
" 98	0 6 0	Do.	" 90	33 0 0	" 88	0 5 0	Do.	
" 99	0 6 0	Do.	" 91	33 0 0	" 89	0 5 0	Do.	
" 100	0 6 0	Do.	" 92	33 0 0	" 90	0 5 0	Do.	
" 101	0 6 0	Do.	" 93	33 0 0	" 91	0 5 0	Do.	
" 102	0 6 0	Do.	" 94	33 0 0	" 92	0 5 0	Do.	
" 103	0 6 0	Do.	" 95	33 0 0	" 93	0 5 0	Do.	
" 104	0 6 0	Do.	" 96	33 0 0	" 94	0 5 0	Do.	
" 105	0 6 0	Do.	" 97	33 0 0	" 95	0 5 0	Do.	
" 106	0 6 0	Do.	" 98	33 0 0	" 96	0 5 0	Do.	
" 107	0 6 0	Do.	" 99	33 0 0	" 97	0 5 0	Do.	
" 108	0 6 0	Do.	" 100	33 0 0	" 98	0 5 0	Do.	
" 109	0 6 0	Do.	" 101	33 0 0	" 99	0 5 0	Do.	
" 110	0 6 0	Do.	" 102	33 0 0	" 100	0 5 0	Do.	
" 111	0 6 0	Do.	" 103	33 0 0	" 101	0 5 0	Do.	
" 112	0 6 0	Do.	" 104	33 0 0	" 102	0 5 0	Do.	
" 113	0 6 0	Do.	" 105	33 0 0	" 103	0 5 0	Do.	
" 114	0 6 0	Do.	" 106	33 0 0	" 104	0 5 0	Do.	
" 115	0 6 0	Do.	" 107	33 0 0	" 105	0 5 0	Do.	
" 116	0 6 0	Do.	" 108	33 0 0	" 106	0 5 0	Do.	
" 117	0 6 0	Do.	" 109	33 0 0	" 107	0 5 0	Do.	
" 118	0 6 0	Do.	" 110	33 0 0	" 108	0 5 0	Do.	
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" 137	0 6 0	Do.	" 129	33 0 0	" 127	0 5 0	Do.	
" 138	0 6 0	Do.	" 130	33 0 0	" 128	0 5 0	Do.	
" 139	0 6 0	Do.	" 131	33 0 0	" 129	0 5 0	Do.	
" 140	0 6 0	Do.	" 132	33 0 0	" 130	0 5 0	Do.	
" 141	0 6 0	Do.	" 133	33 0 0	" 131	0 5 0	Do.	
" 142	0 6 0	Do.	" 134	33 0 0	" 132	0 5 0	Do.	
" 143	0 6 0	Do.	" 135	33 0 0	" 133	0 5 0	Do.	
" 144	0 6 0	Do.	" 136	33 0 0	" 134	0 5 0	Do.	
" 145	0 6 0	Do.	" 137	33 0 0	" 135	0 5 0	Do.	
" 146	0 6 0	Do.	" 138	33 0 0	" 136	0 5 0	Do.	
" 147	0 6 0	Do.	" 139	33 0 0	" 137	0 5 0	Do.	
" 148	0 6 0	Do.	" 140	33 0 0	" 138	0 5 0	Do.	
" 149	0 6 0	Do.	" 141	33 0 0	" 139	0 5 0	Do.	
" 150	0 6 0	Do.	" 142	33 0 0	" 140	0 5 0	Do.	
" 151	0 6 0	Do.	" 143	33 0 0	" 141	0 5 0	Do.	
" 152	0 6 0	Do.	" 144	33 0 0	" 142	0 5 0	Do.	
" 153	0 6 0	Do.	" 145	33 0 0	" 143	0 5 0	Do.	
" 154	0 6 0	Do.	" 146	33 0 0	" 144	0 5 0	Do.	
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" 162	0 6 0	Do.	" 154	33 0 0	" 152	0 5 0	Do.	
" 163	0 6 0	Do.	" 155	33 0 0	" 153	0 5 0	Do.	
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" 165	0 6 0	Do.	" 157	33 0 0	" 155	0 5 0	Do.	
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" 170	0 6 0	Do.	" 162	33 0 0	" 160	0 5 0	Do.	
" 171	0 6 0	Do.	" 163	33 0 0	" 161	0 5 0	Do.	
" 172	0 6 0	Do.	" 164	33 0 0	" 162	0 5 0	Do.	
" 173	0 6 0	Do.	" 165	33 0 0	" 163	0 5 0	Do.	
" 174	0 6 0	Do.	" 166	33 0 0	" 164	0 5 0	Do.	
" 175	0 6 0	Do.	" 167	33 0 0	" 165	0 5 0	Do.	
" 176	0 6 0	Do.	" 168	33 0 0	" 166	0 5 0	Do.	
" 177	0 6 0	Do.	" 169	33 0 0	" 167	0 5 0	Do.	
" 178	0 6 0	Do.	" 170	33 0 0	" 168	0 5 0	Do.	
" 179	0 6 0	Do.	" 171	33 0 0	" 169	0 5 0	Do.	
" 180	0 6 0	Do.	" 172	33 0 0	" 170	0 5 0	Do.	
" 181	0 6 0	Do.	" 173	33 0 0	" 171	0 5 0	Do.	
" 182	0 6 0	Do.	" 174	33 0 0	" 172	0 5 0	Do.	
" 183	0 6 0	Do.	" 175	33 0 0	" 173	0 5 0	Do.	
" 184	0 6 0	Do.	" 176	33 0 0	" 174	0 5 0	Do.	
" 185	0 6 0	Do.	" 177	33 0 0	" 175	0 5 0	Do.	
" 186	0 6 0	Do.	" 178	33 0 0				

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned shops on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		20 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	20 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	23 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	37 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	38 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Park 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 4 "	Potato
O. 24B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8 "	" 8 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 6	" 6 "	Do.	" 4 "	" 4 "	Milk.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	" 3 "	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4	0 4 0	Potato	Fruit-5-6	0 5 0	Fruit
			Betel-7-8	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
				0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 11th March, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

The Late Mr. S. N. Banerjee

Bengal has lost a worthy son in the death of Mr. S. N. Banerjee. His was an ardent soul, vibrating with the same human compassion which accentuated the patriotism of Vivekananda, whose worthy disciple he was. His noble mind and the arresting amiability of his disposition made of him a man deeply loved and respected by all who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. He gave strong and determined support to the cause of the Hindu Mahasabha and yet he had many friends who differed fundamentally from him on the political issues. He was a man singularly without an enemy in any of the many and various fields of public activities in which he worked with the might of a Trojan. We mourn the loss of a warm friend, a great lawyer and leader of men and one of the most distinguished citizens of Calcutta. We offer our sincere condolences to his bereaved family.

Civil Defence Costs Of The Corporation

About 36 civil defence schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 27,77,556 have, at the instance of Government, been undertaken by the Calcutta Corporation since the beginning of the war. Of the total expenditure, the Provincial Government have already paid the Corporation Rs. 23,98,841.

Keeping Calcutta Clean

Most of the civic evils of Calcutta are due to an absence of civic and health sense among citizens, said Mr. J. Niyogi, Officer-in-charge of Health, Publicity and Commercial Museum, Calcutta Corporation, addressing the weekly Rotary Club meeting on "How to keep Calcutta clean." There was lack of alertness among citizens, he said, while the Government were apathetic towards the Corporation. The police too failed to check people scattering garbage in the streets.

A programme of civic education was needed. A special syllabus of training in cleanliness including practice drills in school compounds, should be introduced in primary schools. More effective propaganda and organization of vigilance committees to enable personal contact with people of the neighbourhood were also needed. Organizations such as the civic guards, the A. R. P., Boy Scouts and Bratacharis also had a definite responsibility to teach the people to develop healthy habits.

Bustees inhabited by about 800,000 people were plague spots in the city. The trouble was that they were private property. Owners, however, should be made to pay a bustee-cleaning tax for the maintenance of cleaning gangs to work in these areas.

He deplored the present lengthy legal procedure in punishing civic offences. The system of municipal magistrates should be thoroughly overhauled. Summary trials and collections of fines at street corners, as was done in cities of other countries, would prove more effective.

Mr. Niyogi narrated all the various propaganda works the Corporation are doing towards this end. He suggested the starting of a programme of civic education with the children in primary schools, as in other countries; also the organisation of Vigilance Committees whose essential features would be group meetings and contact movements, in addition to taking to task Corporation executive for their negligence and indifference.

Toronto Planning Board

It is evident that City planning is not merely planning of the city alone, but planning for the whole local economic area, of which the city is the centre and heart. The life of a person or family cannot be divided into distinct compartments, as it were, of earning a living, leisure time and sleeping. A man who works in the city proper may sleep in his suburban home. Cities and communities are made for man and not vice versa. Then too, as human life is a unit, city planning or—better—community planning, must be unitary.

A conference was recently held between the Technical Advisory Committee of the Toronto Planning Board and 22 representatives of the 11 municipalities contiguous to Toronto. This conference is expected to lead to the formation of a regional planning body with which various local planning bodies may co-operate in establishing co-ordinated plans for community development and rehabilitation.

The Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs has made a survey of conditions and needs in the Toronto metropolitan area. Plans prepared by the various units in the area, can be put into execution, we are told, when men, money, machinery and materials become available.

New York's Civilian Defence

A report by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia describes the Emergency Services set up by the City. *New York City at War* comprises the first full story of the air-raid protection services which the largest city in the United States has established for its citizens and in which 482,000 of them are taking part as volunteers.

The report is submitted to reassure the people of New York as to their safety. A chart explains

the organization of the many services and their relationship one to another. A table of expenditures indicates a total of more than three millions of dollars invested to assure full protection of a large and important city. The personnel of the War Council and War Cabinet are named, and the total of individual volunteers in each of the protection services is enumerated. The text elaborates these facts, enlivened with some photographs of equipment.

Simultaneously, there is issued by the City of New York, Citizens Defence Corps, Public Works Division, a *Manual for Public Works Officers*, 1943, which covers the essential details of present practice and regulations in this Division. Introductory sections describe the Federal and State defence organizations and the Protection Services of New York City.

Volunteers in the Public Works Division number 80,694. The largest quota of the civilian defence is allocated to the Police Emergency Division, consisting of 147,714 air-raid wardens, 15,050 emergency taxi corps, 36,908 fire watchers and 46,985 building directors.

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PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 4th March, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

Co-education Abolished In The U. S. S. R. Schools

A *New York Times* correspondent writing from Moscow states that the Soviet Union is abolishing co-education in both secondary and elementary schools.

Articles by educationists in the Russian press, explaining this reform, emphasize three points: *First*, the change does not represent any departure from the principle of sex equality. *Second*, experience with co-education in the U. S. S. R. has shown that girls differ in the rate of mental and physical maturity, the girls having their period of most rapid growth between the ages of eleven and fourteen, while boys do not reach the corresponding period until the fourteen-to-seventeen age. Mixed classes, therefore, are regarded as resulting in an inconsistency because the rates of mental development of girls and boys do not coincide. *Finally*, "war experience has emphasized that the roles of men and women in the country's life and economy are essentially different in many respects. . . In practice, the separation of boys and girls in the educational system will tend to assign more clearly defined spheres of activity to men and women in post-war Russia."

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1944

The Late Mr. S. N. Banerjee Corporation Pays Its Tributes

THE Corporation of Calcutta at their meeting held on Monday, the 6th March, placed on record their profound sense of sorrow and loss at the sudden demise of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-law, a leading Counsel of the Calcutta High Court and a distinguished citizen of Calcutta, and one of the prominent leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The Corporation desired that an expression of their heartfelt sympathy and condolence be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Banerjee, the Corporation meeting stood adjourned.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

In placing the motion before the House, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said: The cruel hand of death has snatched away from our midst one of the most distinguished citizens of the city and one of the greatest Bengalis of the day. Mr. Banerjee, as you know, was the foremost Barrister of the Calcutta High Court and had been the unquestionable leader of the Calcutta Bar. He was one of the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha and our friend.

NO QUORUM

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation fixed for Tuesday, the 7th March, failed for want of a quorum.

philosopher and guide. He was a keen lover of sports and steered the ship of the I. F. A. through troubled waters. Great as a lawyer, he was greater as a man for his simplicity, *bon homie*, largeness of his heart and his instinctive sympathy for those who were distressed and heavily laden. He was the greatest synthetic force in the social and political life of the province. He was a leader of a great political organisation and, as you know, he was a trusted friend of all sections of the community. He had a kind word for all, particularly for those who were junior to him in the legal profession and who had the privilege to work with him. For several years there was no *cause celebre* in the Calcutta High Court with which he was not associated. And you, Mr. Mayor, may remember his courageous advocacy in the Ziagunj assault case, which was in keeping with the greatest traditions of the English Bar. His personality, his fascinating manners and the geniality of his soul, endeared him to all who came in contact with him. I know from personal experience that he adjusted very many disputes and differences of opinion, often at considerable personal sacrifice. He rendered signal service to Bengal and as Treasurer of the Dacca Relief Fund and the

Midnapore Relief Fund, he raised a sum of Rs.10 lakhs for the relief of the poor and the destitutes. Every good and noble cause in the country found its staunch champion in him. He was for a National Government in Bengal, and when he was disappointed by Sir John Herbert's failure to form an all-party cabinet, he was deeply depressed. He was passionately attached to the depressed classes and as one who was a true disciple of Swami Vivekananda, he was a fearless and the most relentless critic of the limitations, restrictions and iniquities of our social system. In the midst of the acutest agony caused by the deadly malady which ultimately killed him, he presided over the meetings in order to adjust the differences amongst the component groups in the Corporation. He has left behind him a memory and an example which we all cherish and which future generations will remember and which will stimulate all higher and nobler efforts in the cause of our motherland. We offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. S. C. BOSE

Mr. Satis Chandra Bose said: It was with feelings of profound sorrow that we received the news of the sudden passing away of the distinguished citizen, Mr. Sailendra Nath Banerjee. The death of Mr. Banerjee has cast a gloom over the whole city and the whole of the province. Wherever he was known, he was loved, honoured and respected. An acute lawyer, he reached the pinnacle of glory in the legal profession. A keen lover of sports, he introduced a sportsman-like spirit in the everyday affair of a man's life. He was a man who took life in a good-humoured way. His heart bled for the poor and the distressed and his purse-strings were always open to further any benevolent cause in the city. The acutest among the most acute lawyers, he was a most warm-hearted colleague, the like of whom one rarely comes across. He did not care for honours such as Advocate-Generalship or Standing Counselship. He lived and died a free lance Barrister. I offer my tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased and whole-heartedly support the resolution moved by Mr. Chatterjee.

MR. MUHAMMAD RAFIQUE

Mr. Muhammad Rafique said: "Mr. S. N. Banerjee was a man of exceptional abilities and attainments, a man endowed with a strong common sense, and by the dint of his sterling worth and merit he rose to the topmost position in the legal profession. He left an example which ought to serve as a beaconlight to the younger members of the Calcutta Bar. He was a shining light of the legal profession and enjoyed a singular reputation as a sound lawyer and barrister. The acceptance of a 'brief' by Mr. Banerjee brought confidence and relief to the

litigants; they felt that practically half the case had been won. That was the satisfaction which we businessmen felt whenever our brief was accepted by him. Certainly, his loss is a great loss to the legal profession and the gap left by him will take a long time to fill up.

Dr. R. AHMED

Dr. R. Ahmed said: Mr. Chatterjee has referred to Mr. Banerjee as a leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. I would say he was a leader of men. He had many friends among Moslems and the Moslem community feels his loss as deeply as members of any other community. We have lost in him a very great man, one whom we deeply admired. On behalf of the Moslems of Calcutta, I would like to place on record our sense of sorrow and loss at the death of one who was a gentleman to the finger nails in all spheres of life and who treated Muslims and Hindus on exactly the same footing. I think that is the finest tribute that we can pay him.

Mr. P. N. SEN

Mr. P. N. Sen said: I want to associate myself wholeheartedly with the resolution moved by Mr. Chatterjee. Mr. S. N. Banerjee filled a large place in the social, political, and legal life of the great city. We have been told that he was a great lawyer. Undoubtedly he was a great lawyer. But he was also great as a politician. He was a man of wide and varied interests. He was a keen lover of sports and was identified with the noble institution of Free Masons in which he held a unique position. His death has created a void which will be difficult to fill. He had charming manners and he used to radiate sympathy and fellow-feeling wherever he used to go.

Mr. D. N. MUKHERJEE

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said: As a member of the legal profession and the mofussil courts, I offer my tribute of respect to the memory of the departed great, who was the undisputed leader of the English Bar in the Calcutta High Court. There have been occasions when there was some irritation in the minds of the lawyers of the mofussil courts caused by the treatment that they sometimes received at the hands of the leaders of the English Bar. But so far as Mr. Banerjee was concerned, his treatment and behaviour towards the pleaders of the mofussil courts was always correct and courteous. I whole-heartedly endorse all that has been said by previous speakers.

Mr. M. V. GOUGH GOVIA

On behalf of the Anglo-Indian community, Mr. M. V. Gough Govia whole-heartedly associated himself with the resolution before the House. He said that the late Mr. Banerjee had done a lot for the Anglo-Indian community and he would be failing in his duty if he did not add his tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

On behalf of the European group, Mr. J. H. Methold associated himself with the resolution.

The Mayor said: "Aldermen and Councillors, I would be failing in my duty if I did not add my feeble voice to the chorus of tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished citizens of Calcutta that passed away only two days ago.

The death of Mr. S. N. Banerjee removes from the scene a legal luminary of the foremost rank; a politician of no mean order, and above

all, a charming personality of wide sympathies and a gentleman who was marked out for his genial disposition, for his keen, incisive intellect and last but not least, for his most unassuming manners. It is a misfortune for Bengal that one by one its brightest luminaries are falling off, creating a void perhaps never to be filled up. Only a quarter of a century ago Bengal used to lead India in almost every sphere of life. But today Bengal lags behind. Not merely in the sphere of politics, not merely in the field of education, not merely in the domain of thought and culture, but in every other sphere of life, we have fallen from the great height to which our forebears rose. Mr. S. N. Banerjee belonged to that brilliant galaxy of stars comprising Sir Rashbehari Ghose, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Lord Sinha, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and other great luminaries, which shed an ineffable lustre on the legal firmament of India. His death has created a void which will, perhaps, take years to fill. What has struck me most in the character of this outstanding personality is the fact that he was loved, respected, and revered by all sections of the people notwithstanding the fact that he was so intimately associated with a particular political organisation. When the news of the death of Mr. Banerjee reached us we felt it was a personal loss. I came in touch with this great lawyer in connection with the Jagun case, and I was really charmed by his unassuming manners and simplicity. Such a man inspired confidence and respect in all quarters. He was a keen lover of sports and introduced in all spheres of life that sportsmanlike spirit, that broad outlook, that freshness, which marked him out as a gentleman in the truest sense of the term. In his death, Bengal has lost one of her noblest sons; the Hindu Mahasabha organisation, a great leader, and the legal profession, one of its brightest luminaries.

I ask you, gentlemen, to rise in your places and carry the resolution standing.

The resolution was carried, all present standing.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES AND THE ENSUING ELECTION

The Chief Executive Officer has received complaints that some Corporation employees are openly canvassing for candidates in connection with the ensuing Municipal General Elections. This has made him warn all employees against such conduct and remind them of the provision of Article 463 of the Office System Manual, as well as Rule 51 of the Rules framed by Government for the conduct of elections, which are as follows:—

Art. 463—"Canvassing by any employee of the Corporation or taking any part to help a candidate in connection with municipal election is forbidden."

Rule 51—"No person in the employ or pay of the Corporation shall directly or indirectly engage in canvassing for votes or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate other than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable for dismissal."

If the Chief Executive Officer is reasonably satisfied that in breach of the above rules, any employee has been canvassing for or trying to help any candidate in the coming municipal election, he will have no other alternative than to place him under immediate suspension, and if the charge is substantiated, the employee concerned will be dismissed.

Educational Expansion The Foundation Of All Reconstruction**Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Convocation Address**

REFERENCE to the place of education in schemes of reconstruction was made at the Calcutta University Convocation at Science College on Saturday, March 4 last. His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, presided, and Sir S. Radhakrishnan delivered the Convocation address.

About 2,368 students, including 242 women, were admitted to different Degrees of the University. An 80-year-old former member of the staff of the Post-Graduate Department, Dr. Nalinimohan Sanyal, was admitted to the Ph.D. degree, and a 50-year-old man obtained his B.A. degree on his 19th attempt.

His Excellency after stating that "this war has brought home to us more than any other of its lessons the real need for a sound and constructive educational policy," said that in the course of the last few years things that previously moved slowly, had, strangely enough, been given a sudden impetus by the war. Describing how even during the war much thought had been directed to the educational field, he referred to the Sargent Report on Education in India, the Secondary Education Bill in Bengal, the primary education scheme and the scheme for post-war education in the United Kingdom.

"Education on sound and constructive lines means, not only the development of technical ability—or even of scholarly attainment—it means the development of an attitude of mind, a mental outlook, favourable to the development of civilized democratic life."

SOCIAL REVOLUTION MEANS EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, in his address, stressed that education should have priority among the reconstruction schemes now being considered. He also dealt with the political situation in India and referred to the special contribution that India and China "have to make in a period of political and social reconstruction."

"A social revolution means an educational revolution. Education which is concerned with the making of men is the most important. If we do not have the right kind of citizens, none of the other schemes will work successfully. No political arrangement can enfranchise a people, no industrial expansion can enrich men, no social privileges can assist them, if we do not have men and women with free minds and upright characters. An educational system which believes in the freedom of the mind and the validity of character is the most important part of any sound national planning."

After referring to Mr. Sargent's Report, which gave a comprehensive scheme of education for all stages from childhood to maturity, he said: "If India is not to lag behind other progressive countries the scheme must be put through. It is a pleasure to know that in his address to the Central Legislature, the Viceroy remarked that 'the vital matters of health and education will not be allowed to stand still.' But this negative assurance is not enough. Educational expansion is the foundation of all reconstruction and the money for it must be found."

"In a University we are members of a great company by whose law of compassion and justice we are protected and bound. We should strive after a purified and ennobled patriotism which will disdain to use wrong methods even for saving a nation. What makes a nation is not race or religion but a way of life. India is not a geographical expression, nor is it a collection of individuals. It is a tradition, an order of thought and manners, a

loyalty to certain fundamental values, fostered by all races and religions which have found a home in this land. We should not be seduced from adherence to these great values by the bribes of comfort or pleasure.

"Nations hereafter must think less about dominance and more about service. If you are to write with honour a new chapter in our history you must develop respect for those values which are neither national nor international but universal. The future of humanity is bound up with the regeneration of the deeper foundations without which no political structure can last and the growth of a new loyalty to the world community. India's present condition is a challenge and an opportunity. It is my hope and faith that you shall not be found lacking in vision, courage and strength to meet that challenge and use that opportunity."

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S REVIEW

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B. C. Roy, reviewed the activities of the University during the year and discussed the lines on which expansion and improvement should be made in future.

Referring to the question of expansion of Post-Graduate Departments and the necessity of increased provision of funds, he said the work of the University had become so huge and complex that time had come when it should be relieved of the burden of conducting the Matriculation Examination. The University would welcome any move for the establishment of a body to control education up to the Matriculation standard and to conduct this examination, provided the financial losses of the University out of such transfer of functions were arranged for. The University should also have an effective voice in regulating the type of education. In this connexion he referred to the Secondary Education Bill which, he said, had passed through the Committee stage without the University even getting an opportunity of con-

(Continued on page 486)

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"THE INDIAN SOLDIER WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING"

Lord Wavell's Impressions Of The Arakan Campaign

LORD WAVELL, before he became the Viceroy, wrote about his personal impressions of the Arakan campaign and the Indian soldier in the American magazine, "Atlantic."

He states:—

"Circumstances compelled me to commit troops with little or no training in jungle-craft to some of the most difficult country that could be imagined and to a long and strenuous line of communications in the hope that if all went well we might catch the enemy off guard and gain by land a strategical objective which would have been more easily reached had shipping resources been available. At one moment we were probably not far from success. That these inexperienced troops were eventually out-maneuvred by a seasoned Japanese division with the advantage of better communications, and that they became somewhat disheartened in the process, cannot be held to the discredit of the Indian Army.

"I set a small party of it to a task beyond their training and capacity. The main responsibility for the failure is mine. But when the effect on the other side becomes known, it will certainly not be found wholly to our disadvantage.

"I am certain that when the time comes for a real sustained counter-offensive against Japan, the Indian soldier will not be found wanting."

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS IN THE ARAKAN CONTINUE

In the Arakan mopping-up operations continued successfully during February 29. There were many small parties of Japanese straggling lost throughout the rear of the 7th Indian Division area, and these were being rounded up. Allied troops moving in close country surprised one of these parties, which surrendered without offering resistance.

During March 2, enemy activity in the Arakan continued to decrease. East of the main Mayu Range methodical mopping-up operations of small parties of the enemy continued and additional Japanese dead were found as those operations proceeded.

A considerable party of the enemy were discovered in the valley to the north-east of Ngakyedauk village, where British-Indian operations to eliminate them were proceeding.

West African troops fighting in the Kaladan Valley met enemy resistance north-west of Apaukwa, while to the east of the Kaladan river the Japanese were counter-attacking in the area east of Kyauktaw.

In the Chin Hills Allied patrols were active in searching out and reporting positions along the west of the enemy's defence line. The Japanese mortared some of the Allied positions, but with little effect.

On the west of the Mayu Range there was some bombardment of the British-Indian forward positions on March 2. On March 3 there was only minor patrol activity.

Until the night of March 2-3 a few enemy troops were still holding out on a hill feature east of the Ngakyedauk Pass. On the 3rd March two parties of Japanese attempted to break out of this area and to withdraw southwards. Whilst one of these parties made some progress and was being followed up and harassed, the other was soon engaged and, after sharp fighting, was driven back on to the hill feature leaving half its original number dead on the battle-field.

On the main front east of the Mayu Range Allied patrols were active and in one sector the artillery engaged enemy troop movements successfully.

—EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION IS THE FOUNDATION OF ALL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 485)

sidering the measure. He hoped that the Bill would not be allowed to become an Act without such an opportunity being afforded to the University.

Speaking about future educational needs, Dr. Roy said education, if it was to be useful, should be more vocational and therefore utilitarian in character. The present educational system which took no account of the pupil and the environment, he grew in was a misfit. It had no relation-

ship to the fundamental needs and the basic social structure of the community to which the pupil belonged. It was absurd to consider that rural education should follow urban models or that a girls' school should follow the same syllabus as a boys' institution. The curriculum should be founded on local needs so that the children of the agriculturist, the artisan, the blacksmith and the carpenter became better suited to their vocations in life.

FIRST U. S. UNIT FIGHTS ON ASIATIC SOIL

The first American ground forces to fight as a unit on the Asiatic Continent has moved into action, joining with American-trained Chinese troops in General Stilwell's offensive to retake North Burma, says a Press Note issued on March 6 last from the General headquarters in India.

In their first attack against the Japanese these American infantrymen, led by Brig-Gen. Frank Merrill, inflicted heavy enemy casualties in the capture of Walawbum by an encircling movement.

With the capture of Walawbum and Maingkwun, which fell to Chinese troops late on March 4, a Chinese-American pincer move has been effected around an estimated 2,000 Japanese. Another Chinese force, which previously captured Ritu-Ga, has completed the occupation and mopping-up operations at Gahtawng, surrounded an enemy force at Lashu-Ga, and is advancing southward.

In the Fort Hertz area, a party of enemy troops was ambushed on February 29 while moving north on the Myitkyina-Sumprabum road. The same party was ambushed the following day.

In the rear areas, east of the Mayu Range, operations to clear the remaining enemy from the hill feature east of the Ngakyedauk Pass continued successfully during March 4, when further Japanese were engaged and killed.

During the night of March 5-6 the enemy on the main front west of the Mayu Range carried out two raids in the rear of the British Indian forward positions. These raids were beaten off and many casualties inflicted on the enemy.

In the Arakan during March 6, there was an increase in enemy artillery fire throughout the western sector of the main front. Tanks were again in action and succeeded in destroying some bunker positions east-north-east of Maungdaw.

During March 8 there was very little activity west of the Mayu Range. During the night of March 6-7 British Indian troops carried out a successful water-borne raid on a village south of Maungdaw, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

In the Htindaw area Allied troops improved their positions on the high ground south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and repulsed all Japanese counter-attacks. Patrols were active throughout the front.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

SUPPLY OF BAD RICE TO RELIEF CENTRES

Questions And Complaints At Bengal Assembly

REPLYING to a question put by Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker about the quality of rice supplied to relief centres in Bengal, Hon'ble Mr. Suhrawardy stated at the Bengal Legislative Assembly that most of the rice of poor qualities were supplied by other Provinces. While the quality was not always very satisfactory it could by no means be described as rotten or unfit for human consumption.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if the Government took any step to ascertain the cause of widespread appearance of swollen legs and dysentery among the poor people who attended the relief kitchens and consumed bad quality of rice?

Mr. Abdulla-Al-Mahmood: Government have not got any such information from the local authorities.

Khan Bahadur: Will the Government consider the desirability of ascertaining now if such things happened as a result of consuming bad quality of rice?

Mr. Mahmood: Unless the local authorities report on the basis of medical report that it was due to consuming bad quality of rice, Government is not willing to take any action.

In reply to a question whether any complaint was made to the Government of respective provinces concerned about the bad quality of rice supplied by them, the Parliamentary Secretary said that necessary steps had been taken and provincial Governments had been informed.

Dr. Abdul Malik: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if he ever cared to visit such relief centres and see the condition of the poor people?

Parliamentary Secretary: We have visited innumerable centres.

Dr. Malik: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether he himself marked any man with swollen feet or legs or other diseases lying there?

Mr. Mahmood: Yes. But that might be due to other causes.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if any member of the Government party or any Parliamentary Secretary ever noticed swollen legs and tried to ascertain the cause by any means whatsoever?

Parliamentary Secretary: No such cases have been brought to our notice. We visited many relief kitchens but we have not come across any such case.

Asked whether the Government lodged any claim for rebate for the bad quality of rice supplied by those Provinces, the Parliamentary Secretary on behalf of the Government replied in the affirmative and said that the Bengal Government had written to the respective Provincial Government for refunding the money for giving rice of bad quality.

Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas: In view of the prevalence of opinion that due to the very bad quality of rice there have been epidemic diseases will the Government consider the desirability of making any enquiry as to the cause of these epidemics?

Parliamentary Secretary: This is with regard to the Medical Department and the Public Health and Medical Department will look into it.

Dr. Malik: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the quantity of bad quality of rice imported from other Provinces?

Parliamentary Secretary: This I cannot say off-hand and moreover the quality of rice that was imported and given to the gruel kitchens have already been consumed.

Mr. N. Das Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the amount of bad quality of rice imported into Bengal from Messrs. Ishpahani & Co.?

Mr. Mahmood: That I cannot say off-hand.

In reply to a question whether the rice which came from other provinces were examined before distributing them the Parliamentary Secretary said that owing to congestion it was very difficult to take delivery of all the consignments and assort them before taking them to proper places. Questioned by Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal what the Government had done with regard to the poor quality of rice purchased within the province, Mr. Mahmood said that no bad quality of rice was purchased from within the province.

Mr. Abdul Rauf: Is it not a fact that the rice supplied to the consumers was full of husks and stones?

Mr. Mahmood: I think it does not arise out of the question.

Mr. N. N. Das Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state where the rice of good quality has gone?

Mr. Mahmood: It has been distributed through the cheap grain centres and as free doles.

Mr. Sashanka Sanyal: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether Government have written to these provinces seeking for compensations for the injury to the manhood of this province caused by the poor quality of rice?

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND BRIBERY

Government Of India's Appeal

The Calcutta High Court having admitted the Government's appeal against acquittal and set down the hearing for March 7, the accused respondents Maj. H. H. B. Gill (now a captain) and Anil Lahiri, a Government contractor, appeared before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in obedience to notices issued by the Magistrate and served on them.

On the advocacy of Mr. K. C. Gupta and Mr. Sushil Mookerjee, Gill has been released on a personal recognizance bond of Rs. 500 till March 6 when he will have to produce his surety to be released on bail of that amount pending the hearing of the appeal by the High Court. Lahiri has been released on a bail of Rs. 500.

They had been prosecuted on charges of conspiracy to cheat the Government of India and bribery before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the complaint of Mr. K. N. Mookerjee, D.S.P., Special Staff, War Department, Calcutta, Government of India. The Magistrate acquitted both the accused on August 19, 1943.

REHABILITATION OF BENGAL

Scheme Formulated By Cabinet Sub-Committee

The Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Bengal Cabinet, which has just completed its work, has, it is learnt, formulated its scheme which will involve several crores of rupees. The financial implications are now being examined and a decision on the matter is expected shortly.

Mr. Mahmood: Of course, reference has been made for the refund of money for the supply of rice of bad quality.

Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether Government got any answer from those provinces as regards the refund of money?

Mr. Mahmood: I cannot say off-hand. Negotiations are going on.

FOODSTUFFS CONTROL

Movement And Possession Of Grains Disallowed

The Bengal Essential Foodstuffs Anti-Hoarding Order just promulgated by the Government prohibits the bringing of rice, paddy, wheat, *atta*, flour and sugar by land or by water into any area in which this Order is in force, without a permit. It also prohibits possession, except under a permit, by any person of more than eight units for an adult and four units for a child of rice, wheat, *atta* and flour, and eight units of sugar. Contravention of this Order will make a person liable to punishment as well as his stocks being forfeited to His Majesty's Government.

Movement or possession of the foodstuffs mentioned in the Order for military purposes has been exempted from its operation.

The Order extends to the whole province, and the date of commencement of its operation in any area will be announced as and when necessary.

RESCUED DESTITUTE WOMEN

A PERMANENT HOME OUTSIDE THE CITY

A decision to have a clearing centre in Calcutta for collecting women rescued from traffickers and a permanent home outside the city to give them vocational training was taken at the annual meeting of the All-Bengal Women's Union held in Calcutta on March 8 last when the position of women rendered destitute by famine was discussed. Begum Hamida Momin presided.

Hon. Mrs. S. K. Sinha, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. S. C. Mookerjee, Mrs. Haldar, Miss N. B. Shome and Mrs. Renuka Chakravorty were among the speakers.

The speakers said that as a result of the recent economic distress a large number of women and minor girls had been left helpless and were being exploited for immoral purposes in both urban and rural areas. Immoral traffic had found an open market. Either the girls and women were enticed and cheated or, in desperate need of food and shelter, they were selling themselves and their children. The immediate need was to rescue minor girls and young women. For this purpose Government should be approached to appoint women patrols to accompany the police, who should thoroughly comb places where these girls and women were kept openly or under some guise.

A resolution was passed urging amendment of the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act with a view to making brothel-keeping illegal, and bringing the Act into line with the Madras and Bombay Acts. The meeting also decided to approach Government and non-official relief organizations for financial assistance to speed up the establishment of the receiving centre and the rescue home proposed to be started by the Union.

The City Government—III*

[By E. ASIRVATHAM]

IF, subject to certain provisions, the Commissioner is vested with all executive power, the question is what is to become of the Mayor? It is more than likely that the Indian Mayor, or Municipal Chairman as the case may be, will develop along the lines of the English Mayor. The latter is chosen by the whole council, i.e., by the aldermen and Councillors for a period of one year, but he may be re-elected. He can be chosen from inside the ranks of the Council or from outside. But the usual practice is to choose an insider, since each Councillor in course of time hopes to fill the Mayor's chair. His position is largely one of honour and social leadership. He presides at Council meetings, and is entitled to vote, but exercises the vote only in cases of a tie. He has no special executive powers and makes no appointments. He has no power to veto like the American Mayor. In matters which require immediate attention but not of great importance, he can decide without calling the Council. He has many routine duties to perform which consume much of his time. He receives no salary, but gets an allowance which is inadequate.

Where political parties are recognised in the Municipal Council, by mutual consent the mayoralty is not contested. Only in exceptional cases is he elected for a second term of office. The position is one of social prestige rather than of political influence. The Mayor of Scotland is called the Provost or Lord Provost and holds office for three years. In spite of the longer term, he is not much more than a titular head.

In the Corporation of Madras the Mayor is elected by the Council for a period of one year at the first meeting of the Council after November 1st. At the same meeting a Deputy Mayor is also elected. The duties of the Mayor are to preside over the meetings of the Council and to conduct official correspondence with the Government. The Mayor is entitled to access to all the records of the Corporation and may obtain reports from the Commissioner on any matter connected with the administration of the Corporation. In forwarding communications from the Commissioner to the Provincial Government, the Mayor may make such remarks as he considers necessary. He is an *ex-officio* member of all the Standing Committees and of every other committee constituted under the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919 except the Taxation Appeal Committee, but is not eligible to the Chair of any Standing Committee.

While the Mayor does not have very many actual powers, he can exercise great influence as the first citizen of the City and as the embodiment of civic authority. While the Commissioner's time is taken up with performance of routine duties, a progressive Mayor can give his time and attention to the formulation of policies and schemes for the betterment of the City and endeavour to see them through the Council. In the Council and on the

Standing Committees, he can give the right type of lead which can mould the life of the city for years to come. In other words, what the Commissioner is in the executive field, the Mayor may be in the deliberative field. With a competent staff to assist him he can evolve schemes both for the transformation of the city and a businesslike reorganisation of administration. A wise Mayor will not desire further responsibilities.

The Municipal Council represents the interests of the citizen, and particularly of ratepayers in the city government. In the U. S. A. in the Mayor-Council system of city government, there used to be an Upper Chamber, called the Board of Aldermen, and a Lower Chamber, called the Common Council. But this two-Chamber Council system has practically disappeared. With its disappearance the number of councillors also has shrunk. In the U. S. A., Municipal Councils are small in size compared with Municipal Councils in European and Indian cities. The largest ones in the United States are found in New York and Chicago with 70 and 73 members respectively. San Francisco has a council of 18 members and Boston 9 only. American opinion seems to be on the whole in favour of small Councils. In contrast with American cities, British cities have large Councils. Birmingham has 136 councillors, Edinburgh 71, Glasgow 114, Liverpool 157, and Manchester 144. While a small Council may be able to get through its business without much loss of time, it does not adequately represent the different interests and vast masses of the population. Civic interest and pride are likely to be sacrificed on the altar of efficiency.

In the Commission Plan and City Manager Plan of cities, election by wards has been replaced to a great extent by election at large. Some cities, however, combine the two systems of election by ward and election at large. The ward system, it is argued, is antiquated. Whatever its merits may be, it tends to encourage parochialism. The average councillor is more interested in getting things done for the benefit of his own ward or constituency than to see that every section and interest of the city receives its due consideration. If the ward system is abolished and election at large takes its place, it will be necessary to have some form of 'proportional representation' or 'preferential vote.'

A question of further interest with regard to municipal elections is whether the party system is justifiable. It is widely recognised that in municipal matters there is not much room for sharp party divisions. In recent years, however, in Great Britain, with the growing strength of the Labour Party, party politics have come to stay. Prof. Laski believes that party politics in Municipal Government are desirable, while active politicians like the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison are not so very sure. One advantage of the party system is that it facilitates the proceedings of the Council. Even if the party system is desirable, no party is justified in using its majority to run the Council on party lines. Non-party lines should be observed in election to committees and chairmanships of committees.

*Previous instalments of the article appeared in the issues of 24th November, 1943 and 12th December, 1943.

The party system has come to stay in several Indian municipalities.

• The English borough is governed by the Borough or Town Council. It is composed of a Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors all sitting together. The Councillors are elected by popular vote for a three-year term, one-third retiring annually. The larger boroughs are divided into Wards and the Councillors are chosen under the Ward system. Nominations for the Council may be made by any ten qualified voters. Election is by secret ballot without any party labels. Parties do play a part in these elections, but not a great part as in national elections. In a good many cases, the Liberal and Conservative candidates join hands together to defeat Labour, but do not always succeed.

One of the first duties of the Councillors after election is to choose Aldermen up to one-third of their own strength from their own number or from outside. Those who already serve as Aldermen and whose term has not expired also take part in the election. When Councillors are chosen as Aldermen, the vacancies are filled at special elections. The Aldermen hold office for 6 years, half retiring every 3 years. They sit with the Councillors and vote with them on equal terms. They have no special privileges. On account of their longer term and greater experience, they are said to provide a steady influence. In practice, senior Councillors are elected as Aldermen by arrangement between parties.

Some criticise the system of Aldermen as being undemocratic and would like it to be abolished, although Aldermen in general have not been unpopular with the citizens. In Scotland there are no Aldermen and the Scottish towns are not any the worse for it.

One commendable feature of the British system of Government, which other countries will do well to emulate, is that in the appointment of Aldermen and the election of Councillors, the Central Government takes no part whatever. Election irregularities are decided on an election petition, initiated by or on behalf of the opposing candidate or by four electors. The Government itself does not take the initiative.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of Madras consists of 65 elected Councillors. Of these 45 are divisional Councillors (3 representing scheduled castes and 2 representing labour), 11 represent different Trade Associations, 2 represent the two Railway Companies, one the Madras Port Trust, one the University, and one the Anglo-Indian Association. In addition, the Council elects five Aldermen, of whom one is to be a woman, and the Government appoints up to a maximum of three because of their "special knowledge or experience of any subject relating to Municipal Administration as special Councillors for such subject."

The Councillors hold office for three years. The practice of one-third retiring annually has now been abolished in favour of all the Councillors being elected at the same time. This is no doubt a welcome change, as it saves the time and energy of both the Councillors and the voting public. It also gives the citizens a greater opportunity to appraise the work of the retiring Council as a whole at the end of a reasonably long period of service.

In the municipal municipalities of the Madras Presidency the number of Councillors ranges from

18 to 86, and all are elected on the basis of limited suffrage for three years. Recently the franchise for Municipal Councils was brought into line with the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The powers of the Municipal Council are not the same everywhere. In the United States there has been a tendency for the powers to decline even in cities having the Mayor and Council plan of Government. Generally, the Councils may issue Ordinances (i.e., local laws) on any matter connected with Municipal Administration which is not specifically assigned to some other body or person. In practice this power is much restricted by the independent authority of the Mayor, and often of the various Committees and officials, and by the minute legislation of the State. One of the valued powers of the City Councils has been the power of granting franchises or monopolies for Public Service Corporation, but this power is now much restricted.

The financial powers of the Council are subject to many limitations, but not to the same extent as in Germany, France or even in England. The kind of taxation, the amount and the purpose for which taxes may be levied are all laid down by the constitution or by statute. They are also subject, to a large extent, to the authority of the Mayor. Proposals for loans have to be adopted by the people by means of a referendum. The State usually regulates the maximum amount which each class of city may borrow, but the purpose of the loan is left to the decision of the Council. In general, the Council remains the chief organ of the City. But important and real powers are exercised by the Mayor and the heads of departments. The trend in American cities is thus towards the subordination of the legislative to the administrative branch of Government. On the Continent and in Great Britain, the City Council has retained its position of supremacy.

In the Commission plan of city Government, the Commission exercises both legislative and administrative functions. It both appropriates and spends money, and this may lead to corruption and extravagance.

In the City Manager plan of city Government, the Council or Commission enacts Municipal Ordinances. It exercises general control over finance. It appoints the city manager and the city clerk. It does not have anything to do with the actual management of the various departments nor with the direct supervision of the work of the permanent officials. If the City Manager is a strong and capable man, the Commission tends to be ignored. A weak Manager, on the other hand, becomes a mere messenger boy of the Council.

The Borough Councils in Great Britain enjoy extensive powers, both legislative and executive. In all matters connected with the Borough Government, the Council is the sole legal authority, the only restriction being supervision by the National Government. The Council is responsible for passing bye-laws. It determines the local taxes or rates. It prepares and votes the budget. It authorises any borrowing, the only restriction being that all borough loans, with minor exceptions, require the previous approval of the appropriate department of the National Government. The Council further appoints all officials and supervises the work of the Municipal Departments.

(To be continued)

To Vote Or Not To Vote

[By CITIZEN 'MONTE']

I Do not quite picture myself as a democratic Hamlet putting this all-important question to myself. For, good citizens, I am one of the probably 98 per cent. of the present population of Calcutta who have not got the privilege of being named in the city's electoral roll for the forthcoming elections.

ROUNDLY speaking, democracy is at fault here. But then it could not really be helped,—this extreme inadequacy of municipal franchise facilities for the people of Calcutta. It has so come to happen just because the population of Calcutta has become beyond all proportion inflated. Democratic calculations and adjustments have, therefore, simply failed to keep pace with and rise up to the terrific tempo and speed of the growth of this city's population. No specific agency can be singled out to shoulder the blame for the fact that more people came in to stay and less went out than Calcutta cared to reckon.

IT was Kipling who described Calcutta as "chance-erected, chance-directed." The description fits even to this day. Calcutta is too polite to disoblige the poet-laureate, who took the trouble to be born in India and spend a few days in this "City of Dreadful Night," of "dainty iniquity" and "fat vice." Now, democracy, of course, is not a matter of chance. That is why, probably, the city's inherent and incorrigible tendency towards rank optimism is found yet to defeat the aims and achievements of noble fighters in the not long distant past who gave their years and lives for the cause of real municipal democracy. But we might pause to note here that neither Surendranath nor Chittaranjan cared to write catchy verses and preferred methods more prosaic and dull. And you can't blame a city having a romantic, poetic soul, can you?

DO you deny that Calcutta has a romantic, poetic soul? How, otherwise, I ask you, could then be the fact accounted for that in the face of much-recurring precedences of other democratically corporate bodies preferring to cling undemocratically to their outworn *status quo*, how could, I repeat, the Corporation of Calcutta decide to hold the elections ignoring all the well-known obstacles? Incidentally, our present city fathers deserve warm felicitations for their well-demonstrated freedom from panic, which just makes a welcome fifth to the celebrated four freedoms that we have joined our brave and mighty Allies to fight for. This brings us back to democracy again. It seems that turn wherever we might to avoid it, democracy is inescapable and has to be squarely faced.

EXAMINING the various objections that were put forth against the proposal to hold the elections this year, we find, curiously enough, that the major plea of the anti-electionists raises a very queer issue. It was stoutly maintained by them that to have the elections this year would be to hamper Calcutta's concentrated war-efforts. And so, it was postulated this would adversely affect the great worldwide struggle for democracy, which we have made common cause with the Allies to fight for. Now, on a matter of principles,

a municipal election is the direct outcome of the first fundamentals of democracy. To say, then, that the forthcoming elections would hold up our war-efforts would, on principle, be tantamount to admitting that there was something radically wrong (democratically speaking) either with our war efforts or the municipal elections.

SURELY this makes confusion worse confounded. It would really be a grievous state of affairs if democracy is now discovered to develop alarming suicidal tendencies just when we are all so unitedly and excitedly trying to make its reorientation worth while. I might be blamed for the "reorientation". For, according to certain well-informed opinion, democracy is yet a "child in the womb", so far as we are concerned. Comrade Mrs. Ellen Roy, for instance, writes: "Democracy to-day is like a child which has matured in the womb of civilisation and the time for its birth has come. Unless it is delivered, not only will it die without seeing the light of day but it will decompose and kill the mother herself. The convulsions of this war are the pangs of civilisation in labour. If after this war the child is not born, we are in for the breakdown of another civilisation, another and perhaps final relapse into barbarism". The problem facing democracy to-day is, then, purely one of labour in more senses than one. Our civic fight for democracy now requires our going right down to the fundamental demand of democracy—the right and not the privilege of civilised humanity to choose and control the democratic machinery of the peoples' civic government. As things stand at present, this right has been denied to the people of Calcutta.

COMPUTING the electoral roll of about 50,000 voters against the present estimated population of about 28,00,000 (according to the Rationing authorities), we find that less than 2 per cent of Calcutta's food-consumers have got any say as to how the city is to be managed municipally. Of course, as a consumers' commodity the vote cannot be the same as food, and, naturally, all food-consumers cannot be voters. But even then it surely is a preposterous proposition that over 98 per cent. of Calcutta people are unfit to vote. No man knowing the vast background of the noble and heroic struggle behind the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation could be guilty of such treachery against the cherished democratic traditions of this mighty institution.

EXCEEDINGLY embarrassing is the position if we further break up Calcutta's 50,000 electorate into the various component units. It will then be seen that the anomaly is most striking in the case of the Mahomedans who total only about 6,000 voters to elect 22 seats from among 110 candidates now running. The Corporation of Calcutta, as you must be aware, is composed of the traditional "one hundred strong men and true" less two. These are 5 Aldermen, and 98 Councillors. If you are really interested in further details please approach the proper authorities (tail-

(Continued on page 492)

Health & Hygiene

Alcohol And Eyesight

MUCH of the research that has been done on alcohol in recent years has been inspired by the fact that the drunken motor driver is a menace. Before the day of motor cars the drunkard could fall in the gutter and lie until he recovered or perhaps be a menace only to those in his own home. Now the combination of the drunken driver and the motor car makes a deadly weapon.

Investigators have been making a serious scientific study of just what happens to the judgment and vision of a driver of a motor vehicle when he takes alcoholic liquors. Fifty drivers, including 85 men and 15 women, volunteered and were given seven psychologic and physical tests before they consumed some alcohol and after. The alcohol taken was Scotch or Bourbon whisky diluted with carbonated water and cooled with ice. The drinking was done in a social atmosphere such as that which usually prevails. One ounce of whisky for each 80 lbs. of weight was taken, and more if desired, the whole dose being consumed in about 30 minutes. The first series of tests was made 10 minutes before drinking, the second series 45 minutes after drinking.

Most important, of course, was the effect of alcohol on vision. Seventy per cent. of the drivers studied showed a significant decline in their ability to see after drinking, and 22 per cent. had a drop of more than 20 per cent. in their ability to see. The left eye was affected twice as often as the right. Unfortunately, practically none of the persons tested realized that his vision had been so seriously handicapped by drinking.

The tests of the eyes included distance judgment, the ability to see on either side, co-ordination of the eyes, ability to resist glaring headlights and to recover after looking at glaring headlights. It was found that the drinking of alcohol can seriously affect every one of these factors. The greatest number of changes and depreciations occurred in the ability to see well; the smallest number of changes in the field of vision or the space over which one could see. With the amount of alcohol taken, many of these people could have passed most of the tests that are given to those who drive cars. Yet clearly the vision had suffered sufficiently to produce serious hazards in some of the cases.

The tests also showed that there are great individual variations in tolerance to a certain amount of alcohol in the blood and that testing the blood for the presence of alcohol in the case of a driver is not

Rheumatic Fever

TO-DAY rheumatic fever is among the foremost health problems of youth. Most of the cases occur in the months from March to June, with the smallest number of cases in the months from August up to December.

In most instances the condition appears following infections of the nose and throat. It may also, however, be associated with an infection of the ear, with scarlet fever, St. Vitus dance or other similar conditions. In at least one-fifth of all the cases of rheumatic fever the most serious associated condition is the attack on the heart.

The child who is likely to have rheumatic fever is one who has frequent illnesses, especially sore throat, tonsillitis and infections of the nose and throat. Such children seldom gain weight as they should, they become easily tired, and frequently they have deficiencies in the blood. Whenever there are frequent fevers of unknown cause, with fleeting pains in the joints, special attention should be given to the possibility that the child is getting rheumatic fever. The

so-called growing pains so commonly talked about in a previous generation are now recognized to be, in the vast majority of cases, early attacks of this disease.

Unlike other conditions associated with infection, health departments do not yet keep an accurate record of cases of rheumatic fever, so that it is difficult to know the exact incidence of the disease from time to time in various communities. More and more, however, the serious character of rheumatic fever is becoming recognized, and more and more attention is being turned toward attempts to control the occurrence of this incapacitating infection.

The condition is not one that can be easily controlled except through much more attention to the factors in life that surround its appearance. The child that is constantly exposed to damp and cold environment, whose tonsils and adenoids are repeatedly infected and swollen, and who is always below par, needs attention with a view to increasing its nutrition and its general health so that the possibility of an attack of rheumatic fever may be to some extent controlled. Once the heart of a child is affected, prolonged rest in bed is essential in treatment. Persistent use of proper prescriptions of the new sulfonamide drugs has come to be recognized as of great value in controlling some of the secondary manifestations which contribute to fatalities in these cases.—Copyright.

in itself sufficient to indicate the extent to which his ability to see is under the influence of alcohol is damaged.—Copyright.

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBIN, M. D.

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

POST-WAR PLANNING

TOMORROW'S CITIES

[By ARTHUR BARTLETT]

ROBERT Moses, the New York Park Commissioner, has probably done more to change our ideas of the modern city than anybody else in our time. Robert Moses is the leader and the symbol of a school of thought which is making itself felt in virtually every city in America and many large cities throughout the world. Action is the keynote of this school—action immediately after the war, to two ends: (1) To provide employment in the period of demobilization, while industry is retooling. (2) To modernize the world's cities.

Not to revolutionize them. "You can't bring the millennium with blueprints," says Moses; and he is probably the world's most vitriolic critic of the kind of city planners who draw pretty, futuristic pictures which could only be made to come true by tearing cities down and starting over again. "Crackpots" is one of his milder terms for them. The better City of Tomorrow, he thinks, will come by evolution, just as the city of to-day did. But he is a powerful evangelist for giving evolution a helping hand—an evangelist who practises what he preaches.

WORLD'S BUSIEST CIVIC IMPROVER

In New York, where he holds about a dozen different city and state jobs having to do with planning and public works, he has pushed countless parks, playgrounds and public resorts into existence, more parkways and throughways, more bridges and tunnels, more housing developments and other civic improvements than any other two men in history, so far as I can discover. But if the period immediately after the war turns out as he expects, it will make those prewar activities seem like slow motion.

When he advised Portland to get busy right away with plans for new bridges and throughways, a 24-block civic centre, new schools, park and playground developments, and other specific improvements, he was urging a course of action which he has already followed in his home city. Ever since the war put a break on New York's construction programmes, he has had hundreds of city employees and private architects and engineers building up a shelf of projects—right down to the last blueprint and specification—for the city to undertake just as soon as the war ends. Adding up to a programme which will cost the equivalent of more than Rs. 325 crores calculated to keep 2½ lakhs of men busy for 18 months, the projects range from comparatively minor repair jobs through highways, bridges, parks, hospitals, schools, docks and markets to the completion of a new airport, which will be the biggest of its kind in the world.

And while he has been working out details for New York and Portland, he has been constantly prodding the rest of America and the world with speeches, magazine articles and private conversations.

MAKING LIFE EASIER

But it is as the man of action, the example-setter, probably more than as the caustic debater, that Moses spreads his ideas and his influence. Cities all over the U. S. have taken leaves from his pioneering book: making traffic more orderly, for instance, with pretzel-like "clover-leaf" road junctions and over-passes; making public beaches and other recreation centres more usable by the creation of adequate approaches and huge parking spaces; making it easier to get in and out of the metropolitan areas by new, fast drives and bridges, many of them self-liquidating through tolls which motorists gladly pay for the saving of their time and nerves.

"VISIONARY"

That, of course, is only one sample of Mr. Moses' operations. It was as Governor Al Smith's Secretary of State and right-hand man—a relationship which came about through mutual admiration, that he started his career as a creator of public projects. He worked out a state park plan which the politicians laughed at as too visionary. But Moses, with Smith's backing, went ahead. To-day there is a state park within easy driving distance of practically every city and town in the state of New York.

Moses ran into particularly bitter opposition on Long Island, where wealthy New Yorkers complained that the creation of parks would ruin the privacy of their big estates. When a delegation protested to Al Smith that Moses' scheme would overrun the beaches with "rabble" from the city, the East Side Governor exploded: "Rabble? That's me."

Anyway, the LaGuardia administration in New York City, with Moses as Park Commissioner, chairman of the Triborough Bridge Authority, member of the City Planning Commission and general handyman, has been one of constant physical activity. Not only have parks and parkways and bridges and tunnels come into existence, but no less than 437 playgrounds, 17 public outdoor swimming pools and a public stadium for athletic meets, concerts and outdoor opera. Zoos have been transformed, dumps turned into beauty spots.

It is Moses, too, who has been the spark plug in New York's slum-clearance programme and the building of new, low-cost housing developments. Some of his bitterest verbal battles have been over these projects, especially with the "academic" planners. (He has a Ph.D. degree himself, as well as an honorary LL.D., but when he uses the word "academic" it is as a damning epithet.)

POST-WAR JOBS NOW

In the early years of his commissionership, Moses had an army of relief workers assigned to him by the U. S. federal government. For months, he kept up a running fight with Washington over

redtape and regulations, insisting on firing loafers and keeping a big enough planning staff to put the rest to work on worthwhile projects instead of "leaf-raking and sidewalk polishing."

That experience makes him doubly anxious for cities to have real jobs ready when this war ends. It will cost money? Yes, he admits it; but so, he

points out, would relief, which he thinks is the only alternative until industry can take up the slack in post-war unemployment. So, since we are going to pay our money anyway, why not make it buy us a start on the City of Tomorrow?

That is what Robert Moses thinks all sensible cities will do. —USOWI.

An All-India Road Plan—III

A Basic Scheme For The Entire Rejuvenation Of The Existing Road System

[By MALIK N. M. KHAN, B.E. (A.M.I.E., Struct. E., Chartered Structural Engineer, District Engineer, P. W. D. and Irrigation, Gwalior State.)]

(Continued from the issue of 4th March, 1944)

The expenditure due to establishment and all other incidental charges will be included in the percentage allotment shown in the previous instalment of this series.

(c) A uniform and standard plan of road construction with such variations as local conditions justify will be pursued throughout India. By this I mean that public funds will not be spent in experimenting for discovering the best road by innumerable Engineers throughout the length and breadth of India as is at present the case. The people's road shall be the best that experts can produce and will be mass-produced.

(f) Standard specifications, especially designed machinery and specially trained staff will supervise the layout, construction and improvement of these roads. This lot of Machinery and staff, we may call them "Road Producers" if you like, will move from one road to another according to a properly chalked out programme; always moving, working, never sitting idle. Individual parts of machinery may break down, individuals may fall sick or go on leave or die; but replacement parts and spare hands will always be available. There will of course be several such groups of road producers for the different parts of India according to the length of

roads to be constructed. The Provincial road branch will supervise over the activities and work of these road producers and will see that there is no waste of public funds.

(g) The people's road will be supervised and constructed day and night to ensure its quick and efficient execution. There will be no mistakes, no experiments by individuals, no contractors to grow rich and no middleman's profits. Everything of the best design will be obtained at the cheapest rates and will be utilized in the most economical manner. Thus will the people's road be planned, developed and constructed by the people and for the people.

It is hoped, the above will revive the interest of public in general and of Engineers in particular towards the betterment of our road system. No short-term policy will do. War or no war we must have good roads which will eventually link up the meanest village to the biggest industrial centre.

Of all the post-war problems, the proper planning and construction of our roads is the most essential. Anything which contributes to bring us nearer to our goal should be more than welcome.

(Concluded)

—To Vote Or Not To Vote

(Continued from page 491)

ing whom the long-suffering Editor of this Gazette will do). Briefly speaking the position is this: Councillors to be elected from the rate-payers are 71 divided as follows:—General Constituency—47, Mahomedans—22, Anglo Indians—2, Special Constituencies: Labour—2, Bengal Chamber of Commerce—6, Calcutta Trades Association (Europeans)—4, Port Commissioners—2, Nominated by Local Government—8, total—22. In view of the enunciation made above that the problem of democracy to-day is essentially a "problem of labour", the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta looks deplorably undemocratic, doesn't it?

NOW what are we going to do about it? The only wise thing is to tell the people to attempt once more to right the wrongs they have so long unwillingly surrendered to. Certainly the coming elections provide an excellent opportunity in this direction. In the United States of America, if the Special Article published in the last Saturday's issue of this Gazette

is to be believed, "from the largest cities to the smallest towns. . . the election of municipal officers produce exciting struggles at the polls because the citizens are voting for people who will have the most direct influence on their daily lives. . . . It is in the municipal election that citizens' groups, reform elements, and taxpayers' organisations play their most important parts in the American political scene". (italics mine).

THERE, in that "god's chosen country", we learn (from the same article above referred to) that "a city election may be won or lost on such an issue as permitting Sunday cinema shows". Certainly the less favoured people of Calcutta have much weightier and infinitely more substantial mischiefs to undo than Sunday cinema shows in their civic life. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that these edifying ejaculations of mine will help, if not to bring the light of dawn in view, at least to relieve pessimism and make the electors' vision iridescent.

Letters To The Editor

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the statements made and view expressed by the correspondents.]

"If The Siren Goes"

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—May I expect suitable replies from the authorities concerned to the following queries which, I trust, you will be so kind as to publish in the next issue of your esteemed Gazette?

(1) If siren goes when the votes will be recorded on the 29th instant, what should be the duty of the voters as well as the Corporation officers present at different polling stations at that time?

(2) Will adequate arrangements be made for the protection of ballot boxes, ballot papers and other important documents until the "All Clear" is given?

(3) Will there be sufficient shelters at every polling station against Air Raid?—Yours etc.

SUSHIL KUMAR MUKERJEE.

3, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

Maharaj Nanda Coomar

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers enlighten me on the following points:—

(1) Was not Maharaj Nanda Coomar a resident of Calcutta in the latter half of the 18th century?

(2) Was not his residence at the junction of Beadon Street and Raja Gurudas Street near Beadon Square?

(3) Is not Raja Gurudas the son of Maharaj Nanda Coomar?

(4) Is not late Babu Krishna Chandra Roy, the renowned Headmaster of Hindu School, Calcutta, from 1891–95, a lineal descendant of Maharaj Nanda Coomar?

(5) Is not the site of Minerva Theatre on Beadon Street the identical place where the palace of Maharaj Nanda Coomar stood?

(6) Was not Maharaj Nanda Coomar executed in Bhatanda Village within police station Rajerhat (Bistupur) in District 24-Parganas?

(7) Did not the execution of the said Maharaj create a good deal of sensation in the Hindu community of that time inasmuch as the said Maharaj was a very respectable Brahmin?

I had the privilege of listening to the learned speech of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali delivered in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 2nd March last, but the said learned lecturer did not touch the said points.—Yours, etc.,

KRISHNA LALL BONNERJEE,

President,

Bar Association, Sealdah.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**Death Of Mr. S. N. Banerjee****Distinguished Calcutta Lawyer**

The death occurred on Saturday, March 4 last, afternoon, at the Presidency General Hospital of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, a prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader and a leading counsel of the Calcutta High Court. He was 60 years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Banerjee fell ill about a week ago and was removed to hospital where he was operated upon for kidney trouble on the day of his death.

He leaves behind three daughters, Mrs. Banerjee having predeceased him.

The body was taken in a procession to Keoratala Burning Ghat where the cremation took place.

Among those who called at his residence, at the burning ghat or followed the procession were Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Mr. Justice Sen, Mr. Justice S. R. Das, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Syed Badruddin, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Sushil Sen, Mr. S. M. Basu, Mr. B. C. Ghose, Mr. S. M. Bose, Rai Raghabendra N. Banerjee Bahadur, Principal J. K. Chowdhury, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Mr. G. Paul, Mr. U. Kumar, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Mr. J. C. Guha (Secretary of the I. F. A.), Major P. Bardhan and a number of Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation.

Wreaths were offered by Mr. Justice Blank, the Mayor, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, on behalf of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, the Calcutta High Court Bar Library, the Incorporated Law Society, the Indian Football Association, Bengal Hockey Association, Cricket Association of Bengal, Bengal Gymkhana, the Mohan Bagan Club, the East Bengal Club, Sporting Union Club, the Vidyasagar College, Messrs. Surajmal Nagarmal.

BRIEF SKETCH OF LIFE

Born on August 1, 1883, Mr. Banerjee received his education in the St. Xavier's College at Darjeeling and then at the Presidency College, Calcutta. He graduated in 1902. He stood first in order of merit in Criminal Law.

Mr. Banerjee joined the Calcutta Bar on June 28, 1906. His rise in the profession was rapid and he soon reached the top of the ladder. He commanded a large practice both on the Original Side and Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court.

He recently appeared on behalf of the Government of Bengal before the Federal Court in the historic appeal by the Bengal Government against the order of the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court declaring certain sections of Ordinance 2 of 1942 *ultra vires*.

Towards the end of his life he was drawn from the seclusion of the profession to the political arena when he stood up as a champion of the cause of Hindus. Day in and day out in his old age he conducted a whirlwind campaign against the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act and the Secondary Education Bill. To propagate the Hindu cause he visited East Bengal on an extensive tour with Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and others in 1939 and was deeply moved to see the plight of the Hindus. He took prominent part for Hindu consolidation movement in Bengal and was the Treasurer of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Banerjee was married to Mrs. Paribala Debi, daughter of the late Mr. Trailokya Nath Mukherjee, who was the Curator of the Indian Museum. Mrs. Banerjee died

on the 21st August, 1936. Mr. Banerjee has left behind him three daughters and two sons-in-law, Mr. Kshetradas Ganguli, Principal Appraiser, Calcutta Customs and Mr. S. P. Chakravarti, Radio Controller, Ind. and Civil Supply Department, Government of India. His youngest daughter is a student of Loretto House.

Mr. Banerjee was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him for his amiable disposition, charming manners and simplicity. His death came as a shock to his numerous friends and admirers, and remove an outstanding figure from the public life of Bengal.

TRIBUTES TO THE DECEASED

All the Judges of the Calcutta High Court met in the Court-room of the Chief Justice on Monday last to mourn the death of Mr. S. N. Banerjee.

Addressing the Advocate-General, Mr. S. M. Bose, and the Chief Justice said that Mr. Banerjee's services were in request in other High Courts in India and in the Federal Court. Although a sound lawyer with a wide knowledge of law and practice, he was pre-eminently an advocate and as such, could and did hold his own and stand out in any company.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Banerjee was something more than an advocate. He was one of the personalities of this Court. His lordship personally felt that he had lost a friend. To the family in their sorrow they all sent their message of sympathy. His lordship then asked the members of the Bench and the Bar to stand for a few minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Banerjee.

Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law, Working President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in paying his tribute to the memory of Mr. S. N. Banerjee said: "Bengal should remember with ever-lasting gratitude the conspicuous service rendered by Mr. S. N. Banerjee during the Dacca riot and in relief work. Although he was the unchallenged leader of the Calcutta Bar and his professional engagements were very heavy, he appeared before the Dacca Riots Enquiry Committee and fought for our cause. But the inner greatness of the man overshadowed the lawyer in him. He raised at least 10 lakhs of rupees for relief of the distressed people of Bengal and his personal charities were unbounded."

THE "PROPHET DAY" IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta Muslims observed the "Prophet Day". Meetings were held and speeches made on the Prophet's life and teachings.

At a meeting of the staff and students of the Presidency College, a message from Mr. Jinnah was read advising them to study the life of the Prophet as a guide for their future career.

Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, who presided, dwelt on the need for the cultivation of a "spirit of tolerance and consideration for others as enjoined by Islam."

Speaking at a meeting at Mohammed Ali Park organised by the Calcutta Khilafat Committee, Maulana Abdur Rauf presiding, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Education Minister, explained the significance of the teachings of the Prophet in the light of the present-day distracted world. He stressed the Islamic ideal of equality and brotherhood of man.

Another meeting was held by the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference (Bengal) at the Muslim Institute, Wellesley Street.

ALL-INDIA KASTURBA DAY OBSERVED

Eloquent tributes were paid to the late Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi at public meetings held on Sunday last, March 5, at different places in Calcutta in observance of the All-India Kasturba Day.

The feature of the observance was a women's meeting at Indian Association Hall where over 300 women from all parts of the city assembled to pay their tributes.

"I consider it a proud privilege and honour," said Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, presiding over the meeting held at Digambar Jain Temple 10A, Chitpur Spur, "to associate myself with the meeting of this evening held in honour of one of the most distinguished ladies of modern India."

"Although", added the Mayor, "she never sought the lime-light nevertheless she actively participated in all the struggles of her illustrious husband for the advancement of the nation's cause".

"She was a true wife", said Syed Badrudduja, "in the sense that she not merely shared the glory and honours of her husband but shared also the intense miseries and sufferings which have marked the life of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest personalities of the modern world".

"Such a lady", concluded the Mayor, "commands the respect and confidence from all quarters, Hindus, Muslims, Christians; even her enemies will not hesitate to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of such a great personality of modern India. She was not only in the thick of all her husband's struggles but she in her own way contributed along with her illustrious husband positively towards the political evolution of the motherland. We all pray for the peace of the departed soul".

Mrs. Labanya Prabha Dutta said that Kasturba reminded them that a woman was not only the mistress of the house but she had also her duties to perform in various other spheres of human life. When in South Africa Kasturba did not hesitate to stand by her husband in his struggles. To conceive the husband as a lord or even as a god on earth was not uncommon for an Indian wife but to accept the activities of the husband as her own was undoubtedly a novelty and there was the uniqueness of Kasturba. Their respect for Kasturba would be to that extent sincere to which extent they could successfully imbibe this unique contribution of Mrs. Gandhi.

Another meeting was held at Mahabodhi Society Hall presided over by Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar. The president said that Kasturba was a typical Indian lady, passive and silently suffering all privations and sufferings heaped on her. But she was not without courage and whenever her husband was in difficulty there was Kasturba to sustain and encourage him.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN ROY RELEASED

Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy, a Professor and Chief Librarian of Calcutta University, was released from the Presidency Jail on Saturday last (March 4) after having been a State Prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 since May, 1943. Dr. Roy has just joined his duties in the University.

Dr. Roy utilised his detention period in writing a big volume on a People's History of Bengal (in Bengali) and another handy one on Bengali Culture (in English). The volumes are intended to be sent to the Press immediately.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

The matter arising out of the disappearance from India of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, necessitating the issue of a warrant and proclamation with attachment of his property, came up before Mr. J. Ahmad, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Mr. Bose was being prosecuted under the D. I. Rules for delivering a speech of an alleged prejudicial nature at Mohamed Ali Park, and also in connexion with the publication of an article entitled "The Day of Reckoning" in the "Forward Block", of which he was the editor.

On the application of Mr. B. C. Sen, Public Prosecutor, embodying therein the information conveyed to him by the solicitor to the Province of Bengal that the civil suit pending in the High Court regarding premises Mahajati Sadan was ready for hearing and was likely to be heard after the Easter holidays, the magistrate adjourned the matter until June 20 next.

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VITAL STATISTICS

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
on 26th February, 1944.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1123 against 1145 and 1115 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 633. The general death-rate of the week was 27.68 per mille

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 26th February, 1944, was 915 against 930 and 894 in the two preceding weeks. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 18 in the two preceding weeks. There were 161 deaths from small-pox during the week against 176 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 68 and 114 respectively against 70 and 126 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.75 per mille per annum.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 25.47.

There were 132 deaths from respiratory diseases against 115 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 32 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 208 against 215 and 221 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, 62 from small-pox, 11 from influenza, 19 from fevers, 31 from bowel-complaints and 30 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 41.26 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 41.07.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CENTRE

Mr. K. L. Chowdhury, Hony. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, announces that the following candidates have duly passed Aid Certificate examination held on 24th February, 1944 :—

(1) Prem Nath Arora, (2) N. J. Gajjar, (3) Sushil Kumar Biswas, (4) A. D. Rajan, (5) Satya Gopal Sinha Choudhury, (6) Samarendra Nath Mittra, (7) Haripada Chatterjee, (8) Tripureswar Mitra and (9) D. C. Verma.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a fall of 22 in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended February 26, compared with the previous week :—

Total deaths,	... 1,123
Smallpox (increase, 7)	... 223
Cholera (decrease, 6)	... 20
Malaria (increase, 4)	... 63
Paupers (decrease, 26)	... 223

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1944, for the supply of :
(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad;
(3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry;
(6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef;
(8) Mutton and Lamb; (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1944, to the 31st March, 1945, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1/- (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটিশ ইণ্ডিয়া স্টীম নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪৪ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪৫ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ পর্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিওনে ট্রাফিক ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিড টেণ্ডার ১৫ই মার্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্যন্ত লন্ডন যাইবে :—(১) ফল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড; (৩) ডিম; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড ডিস; (৭) বিক; (৮) মটন ও লেব; (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেণ্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক করম আছে। প্রত্যেক করমের মূল্য ১ এক টাকা মাত্র। বাহারা টেণ্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিন্স মেসেজি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান করম পাইবেন।

কর সর্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেণ্ডার কোম্পানি সন্তুষ্ট করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Alum Cake during the year 1944-45.
2. Supply of Dietary Articles during the year 1944-45.
3. Complete reform of road surface with stone metal for the brick road at Pulta Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 17th March, for 2 on 21st March and for 3 on 24th March, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

U. N. BOSE,

Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 10th March, 1944.

Registration For Contractors

TIME EXTENDED

The time for receiving applications for registration of names as Contractors for (1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works and (2) Petty Improvement Works of the Corporation, for the year 1944-45 has been extended. The applications for (1) will be received on the 14th March, 1944 and for (2) on the 15th March, 1944, instead of on the 1st and 2nd March respectively as previously advertised.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 26th February, 1944.

Notice.

Re.

- (i) Taking out a sunken steel pipe from the pucca channel near Reflux Gate and carrying the same to Bantala
- (ii) Earthwork for protecting H. T. Cable Line near Bantala.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited separately of each of the abovenamed works and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. of Wednesday, the 15th March, 1944.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the different sites of work and acquaint themselves with all other particulars considered necessary by them in this connection from the office of the undersigned on working days, before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit Rs. 50 in cash for each of the above works into the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up in hand the work, each of which must be completed within 30 days from the date of receipt of this respective work order.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Special Officer's Department,
The 7th March, 1944.

Naming Of Road

It is proposed that the group of roads opened out by Messrs. Talbot and Co., at 14, Gariahat Road and since vested in the Corporation, be named as "S. N. Tagore Street."

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 21st March, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd March, 1944.

Re-Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that

- (1) Chandra Mohan Sur Lane, in Ward No. 29, be renamed as "Hari Mohan Dalal Lane."
- (2) Khairu Lane, in Ward No. 10, be renamed as "Khairu Place."

Any person having any objection to the renamings proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 25th March, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1944.

Auction Sale

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 18th March, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.—

1. One wooden *Khat* with stands—4 and 3 pieces of planks.
2. One wooden hat stand.
3. One steel trunk.
4. One wooden box.
5. One wooden box frame.
6. Two steel cash boxes.
7. One out of order Time-piece.
8. One brass *Balti*.
9. One brass *Pickhari*.
10. One glass Jug.
11. One currom board.
12. One wooden bench.
13. One bedstead without *chatri*.
14. One *Almirah*.

All the above articles are old and broken.

F. RAHAMAN,
Offg. Assistant Collector,
Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1944.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 266	0 13 0	Butter.	" 80-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 13 3	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0	Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

PHONE-B B 1392
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CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

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Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,200,000

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The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)
(Established 1906.)

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000

Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943) ... „ 1,99,88,200

Paid-up Capital Do. ... „ 83,88,140

Reserve Fund Do. ... „ 88,83,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BAIYNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MONTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

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Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

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Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 103-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

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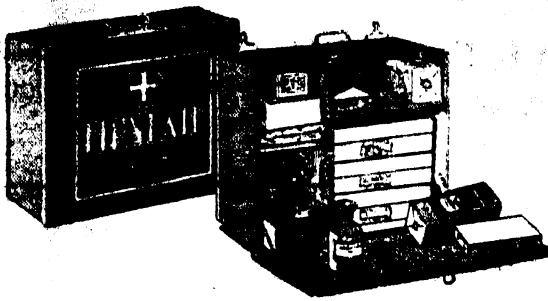
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

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Bihar:—Patna, Purnea, Farakka, Khatkhata, Khatkhata & Jorhat.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptd., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sugar	0 7 8	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab each			Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score			Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasree	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Bael each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Bluli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	3 0 0	6 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Pean (Dargooling)			Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Do.		
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa			Barley Pearl	1	
FLOUR.			Do. Sree	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do.	2	
Flour per seer	0 8 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Corn Flower	1	
Atta White No. 1	0 8 0		Milk			Robinson's Barley		
Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0					Cobra Spot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
						Jelly		

W. S.—Prices vary according to supply.

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not be made
to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undernut per seer	8 0 0	8 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Steak "	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	2 8 0			
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg. per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkes "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. large per "	6 0 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ball chan per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO LTD
PHONE B B 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ohloken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Ohloken (Breth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 2 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Naital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 12 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutan per doz.		
Goose "	15 0 0	18 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 3 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 12 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Country Apples		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 2 0	Lobla per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each			per seer	0 8 0		Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Guinea fowl "	4 8 0	5 8 0	Onions, (New) per seer			Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Portridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 8 0	6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peashen "			Do. Country red "	0 8 0		Do. S. African per lb.		
Plovers "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Parasli each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Quail each	0 12 0		Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Joffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Rabbit "	6 0 0		Do. Darjeeling "			Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Hazaribagh "			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 4 0	1 8 0
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Teal (large) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Kagbanga "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Teal (cotton) "			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Do. (large) per lb.		
Sand Grouse each			seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Kaur China per seer		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime patty per score	0 13 0	1 0 0
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (Hen) "			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital			pur)		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Country)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Madras "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Locket per score		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small)			Monkey Lichees per 100		
Artipeach per seer			Do. Shillong			M. Melon Jaunpur		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Rhubarb each	0 4 0		Mask Melon per seer		
seer			Pulbul (Patil) per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
Do. Country per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Bean Country per seer			(large)			Do. Pyri (Bombay)	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. French (Darjeeling)			Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	6 0 0	6 0 0
per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Sipla		
Do. Butter per score			Squash per seer			Do. Fazlie 1		
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Cabbage each			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6	Do. Green per score		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Golapkhaskh		
Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Greet per score		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kanchan		
bundle			Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Shillong "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras 6-8		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			bundle			Mangosteen per doz.		
			Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Moosomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Bombay "	3 8 0	
			White Pumpkins each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Oranges Sylhet		
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. Bombay	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 8-12	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 6-6	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore "			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Comilla "			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each	2 0 0		Water melon Country each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country "			Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
lums per lb. (Kabul)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	seer	2 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...		3 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Kandahar ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo each (country)						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Pumalo balbar each						per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)						per lb. ...		2 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Calasia do. ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		8 0 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 3 0
Do. California per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	1 0 0					Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Cashmere ...	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Peaches America dry p. lb.						per packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
*" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 13 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 511)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			California flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Wheat „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0						to
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Rice (retail) ...	Control			to	0 7 0
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...	Price		CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 6 6		Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8—10			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
seer ...			Golab Soru rice (best) „			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kamini rice ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	Control		English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Ordinary (Powder whitish)	Price		per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Crystall (best) ...	0 8 6		Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			„ 2		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Benga) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. (fillet) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Glaxo ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arabar „ ...	0 6 0		Assorted Creams ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola „ ...	0 6 0		Golden Puffs ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khari Masoor „ ...	0 6 0		Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khasari „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...			per lb. ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 3 6	1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Dooca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	6 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 1		led	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 65-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 6 0	per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.		2 2 0	Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		2 18 0	1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks						C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	8 5 0
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			tin			per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Oatmeal (Australia n)		
per lb.						2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.					
			DUST TEA					
			Darjeeling and Assam					
			Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0			
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.			Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 0 0		Chamols Leather large	0 4 0	0 8 0
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0	8 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt		1 0 0
			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
			Do. ½ lb.			Sloan's Liniment		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Kruschen Salt		
			Pepper	1 12 0				
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0	PAINTS.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Sausages Australian per tin			per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: R. B. 2691) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 158-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 8 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 28th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ..	3 12 0	4 0 0	Caullflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ..	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 3 0	0 10 0
Chinichakkar (Do.)						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkaima			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0		EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer		0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha "		8 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadawa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	1 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Dest)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Dest)			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Fasol's Logenges		
Ginger			Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jam		
Caullflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Caullflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
FISH			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Parsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Pona "		1 4 0	Pona "		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Out pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (Out pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 5 0	Bhetki	1 0 0	1 5 0	Rising Sun		
Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			
Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 3 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corps. Ltd. Block "G" 5 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 9-12 a.m. to 12 a.m. again from 2-4 p.m. on retail basis.

PRIORS IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) "		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 4-6			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger "	0 0 0	0 1 0	Do. Golapkhass			Balam (old) per md.		
Patl Lemon each	0 8 0		Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay "	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Nagpur 16-32			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Pears 8-25	0 12 0	1 4 0	Medium "	0 6 6	Ration
seer			Pineapple Singapur each					shop
Do. Dist per seer			Do. Assam			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java "		
Cauliflower each		0 10 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Cocconut Oil "		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil "	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer		0 8 0
Do. Deshi "		0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Beans "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour "	0 6 0	Ration
Squash "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta "	0 5 0	shop
Tomato "	2 0 0		Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee "		
Green Mangoes per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana "	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	8 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer		
Apple Cashmere			do. do. large			DAL		
Do. Kulu			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari			Water melon Goslando			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 per			Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
rupees			Do. Farukabad			Kalai	0 10 0	
Alubokhara per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 10 0	
Apricot "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Sarbati Lemon (Museum)	8-12	1 0 0	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each			Walnut per seer		2 0 0	Mator		0 10 0
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocanut each (green)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Nut Ground "			TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Sharifa			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Chilghosa "			Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Dates Arab "	1 8 0	1 12 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad "			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		Bombay "	1 12 0	1 12 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik "			Aligarh "			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta "			Jessore " per seer	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Chaman "			Dinapur "	3 8 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Australia "		2 0 0	Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khorma			Darbhangha "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kesur Deshi	2 0 0	2 0 0	Masafferpur "	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Khobani "			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Lichis Country per 100			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. Mosafferpur per 100			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Black Raisins per seer			Bagda per seer		2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Bhetkes per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Jamrul per 100			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Golapjam " score			Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Panifal per seer			Rohi	1 4 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Small fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Ali per seer			Chetal	0 2 6	0 4 0	(White)	0 8 6	Control
			Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Soft Coke per md		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5432. Telegram:—'REWARD' Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6	Sujee		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 3 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			per md.		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		(Kora) per seer		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	1 8 0	Grapes		2 0 0	Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer			Deshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	per md.		
Goat & Kid per seer		2 0 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Mutton "		2 0 0	Dates per seer	1 12 0		SUNDRIES.		
EGGS.			Almond "	0 1 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32			Tea per lb.	1 5 0	3 8 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Gur per seer		0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz.		0 14 0	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Ohana "		
Caulliflower each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Masoor "		
Tomato per seer		0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8			Bhanga "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears			Khasaree "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Kulai "		
Garlio		0 10 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	8 8 0	Biuli "		
Green Chilly "		0 14 0	Madras "			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Onion		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee			(Fried) per seer		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Mattor "		
Potato (Nainital)		0 4 0	Do. Sree			Salt "	0 2 9	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0		COKE & COAL.		
			Milk	0 8 0		Soft Coke per md.		
						Coal "	1 8 0	
						Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contid.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) "	0 3 0	0 4 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contid.) per seer		
Hilsa	0 14 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger "	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " "		
Kol & Magoor	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country) "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Bori		
Duck each	1 2 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	
Fowl "	1 2 0	1 8 0	Alubokra "			Sugar (Controlled) "	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb.		
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0		Beal each	2 0 0		Cocunut oil "		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0		Dates per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Ohana "		
Bean (French) per seer		0 12 0	Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor "		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kulai "		
Caulliflower	0 8 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0		Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Bona) "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor "		
Ginger per seer	0 7 0		Oranges per score			Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee "			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Bhadwa "			Jelly		
			Do. Sree "			Kerosene oil—Elephant	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE WHOLLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 6 0	—	Faul 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 2 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	0 4 0	—	Algarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0				Dinapur "	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	—	3 5 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pons per seer	1 8 0	—	Figs per seer	2 8 0	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Loabter	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Atta "	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Suje "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoonut each	—	0 6 0	RISE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manj.) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond "	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. (Kora) "	—	—
Kol & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grape "	—	8 0 0	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoonut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote "	—	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Chana "	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 6
Caullflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hart)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Coumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 2 0	0 6 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt	—	0 2 9
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Garlic Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16-20	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipta	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
11	0 10 0	Daily.			
38	0 8 0	"			
38A	0 4 0	"	30B Chandney.	0 2 0	per day.
34 Chandney	0 5 0	"	30-36	0 2 0	"
38	0 5 0	"	36	0 2 0	"
37	0 1 6	"			
		Business to be approved by the authority.			Business to be approved by the authority.

H. N. SEN GUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 504)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 8	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 9	0 3 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 10	0 3 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 11	0 3 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 12	0 3 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 13	0 3 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 14	0 3 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent		" 34	0 4 0	Do	
New Bldg.			West Range		" 35	0 4 0	Do	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 37	0 4 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 4 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 39	0 4 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 40	0 4 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 41	0 4 0	Do
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 42	0 4 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 43	0 4 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 44	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	0 4 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Do.	" 45	0 4 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	28 0 0	Do.	" 46	0 4 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 47	28 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 4 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 48	28 0 0	Tailoring.	" 48	0 4 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 49	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	0 4 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	28 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 50	0 4 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 51	0 4 0	Do
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Potato Range			" 63	30 0 0	Do.	" 63	0 4 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Potato.	" 64	30 0 0	Do.	" 64	0 4 0	Do
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" 120	0 6 0	Do.	" 164	30 0 0	Do.	" 164	0 4 0	Do
"								

CENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		30 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilmen's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 6 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Park 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0			0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato—1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk—3	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel—2, 3 & 4	" 8 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit—3 & 4	0 5 0	Fruit.
	0 5 0		Betel—3 & 4	0 5 0	Betel leaves.
	0 5 0		Onion—3 & 4	0 5 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 18th March, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

Maharaja Nandakumar

In our last issue was published a letter from Mr. Krishnalal Bonnerjee, President, Sealdah Bar Association, desiring certain information regarding Maharaja Nandakumar, especially as regards his connection with Calcutta. It is a historical fact that the Maharaja used to reside in Calcutta and he was arrested and kept imprisoned in Calcutta and the final poignant tragedy of his life was enacted in Calcutta. Knowing the interest taken in the Maharaja's history by our esteemed friend, Mr. B. V. Roy, M.A., (for some time acting Editor of this journal), we referred to him and have received a letter from him replying on the points raised by Mr. Bonnerjee, from which we quote:—

"Firstly, it is a fact that Maharaja Nandakumar occasionally resided in Calcutta either in connection with his official duties as Dewan of Bengal, Behar and Orissa under the Nawab of Murshidabad, or for other reasons. It has, I believe, also been established that his residence was situated near the present junction of Beadon Street and Raja Gurudas Street but I am unable to state definitely whether his residence was on the site of the present Minerva Theatre building.

"Secondly, my father Babu Krishna Chandra Roy (whom Mr. Bonnerjee has correctly described as the 'renowned Headmaster of the Hindu School, Calcutta, from 1891-1895') was the great-

grandson of Rai Radha Churn, who married Kinumani, the youngest daughter of Maharaja Nandakumar. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Maharaja's only son, Raja Gurudas, having died without issue, his line was carried on through his two daughters viz., Sonumani (or Sammani) married to Jagat Chandra Banerjee, and Kinumani, married to my ancestor Rai Radha Churn (Banerjee). Jagat Chandra later received the title of Raja of Kunjaghata (Dist. Murshidabad). His descendants thereafter bore the title of 'Kumar' and still reside at Kunjaghata.

"Thirdly, on the question of the exact site where the execution of the Maharaja took place, there has been much controversy, but historians are now practically agreed that it took place in 'Cooly bazar' in the present Hastings area of Calcutta, i.e., somewhere at or near the roads to the north of the present Kidderpore bridge, which was 'the usual place of execution' according to the Sheriff's records.

"Fourthly, there can be no doubt that the execution of a high-caste Brahmin like the Maharaja did cause great sensation among the Hindu community, and many historians have cited incidents in support. This 'commotion' was mentioned by Sir Gilbert Eliot in the British House of Commons when he moved for the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey."

Mr. Roy has concluded his letter with the assurance that he is ready to furnish such other information on the subject as lies in his power, should Mr. Bonnerjee or any one else desire to go further into the matter.

Municipal Tax On Foreign Companies

Can a Municipal Corporation levy a tax on foreign companies in the city?

This question is answered in a communication to the Madras Municipal Corporation by the Government of Madras who have turned down the request of the former to amend the Municipal Act to enable the Corporation to levy a tax on foreign companies in Madras. The communication says that the tax on foreign companies comes under the Federal Schedule and can, therefore, be only imposed by the Central Government. The Corporation can, however, under Section 148 of the Government of India Act, continue to collect a company's tax if it had been lawfully collecting the tax before April 1, 1937.

SEVENTH GENERAL ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION

March 29 Declared Public Holiday

March 29, when the General Elections of the Calcutta Corporation will be held, has been declared a holiday by the Bengal Government.

Combating Tuberculosis

"There are few causes I think more urgent and more worthwhile than the combating of tuberculosis," said His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, addressing the annual meeting of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association at Government House on March 16 last.

"This Association has now, more than ever, a call on the charitable. We must each of us do all we can to see the Association receives continuous and increasing financial support," he added.

"I am glad that at such an early stage of my work in Bengal I should have an opportunity of getting into touch with this Association. I have as yet little experience of the conditions in India and in Bengal, but I can assure you that my interest in the objects of the Association is deep.

"I suppose it is true to say that tuberculosis is primarily a debility disease attacking those whose living conditions are low, and that it is principally

GOVERNOR'S AERIAL TOUR

Over Calcutta And Industrial Areas

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, accompanied by Mrs. Casey, made an extensive tour by air over the Calcutta docks and the industrial areas of Greater Calcutta on March 15 last, and later flew at low level over the Damodar river breach, the scene of last year's floods in the Burdwan district. Included in the party were Sir Thomas Elderton, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, and Mr. R. C. Kemp, Managing Director, Indian Air Survey Co.

Before the flight, Mr. Casey had studied the distribution of industry on a specially prepared map, and had acquainted himself with the Damodar river problem.

After the flight, the Governor and Mrs. Casey made a tour by road in the dock areas. At Khidderpore, they inspected the A. B. P. centre.

for this reason that the incidence of tuberculosis is so high among the people in India. I fear there is little doubt that the grave days through which Bengal has passed during the last year have created an even greater predisposition to attack.

"From my quick visits to the mofussil I have seen myself that, although the conditions have undoubtedly improved, the marks of malnutrition remain. This is inevitable. It is not possible, however quickly general conditions may improve, for a man or a child, who has gone through a substantial period of under-nourishment to pick up strength and vitality equally quickly. Indeed I myself think that things may, and I believe will, shortly look all right on the surface, yet the effects of 1943 will leave their mark on the general health of the population for some time to come."

"Death Of A City."

"The death of a great city is a terrible tragedy, but I find it far more horrible to think of a deliberate massacre and terror of innocent men, women and children," has recently said the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyrid Garbett, while addressing a London meeting organized by the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror.

He continues, "I have no doubt that destruction of cities, even if containing buildings precious to civilization, is justified if this hastens by some months the liberation of millions from terror, slavery and imprisonment. Never in the whole history of mankind have crimes been committed on such a large scale with such cruelty in such a cold-blooded, calculated manner. This very night there are tens of thousands of people trembling under the shadow of death not knowing what tomorrow may bring forth."

The Week In The Corporation

First Aid Training In Offices

The Calcutta Corporation on Monday, March 13, decided to request the Government of Bengal to arrange immediately for first-aid training to all the employees in Calcutta offices of the Government, Port Commissioners, Calcutta Corporation, mercantile and other offices and the students of schools and colleges in the city.

Chlorination Of Water

At the same meeting the Corporation in view of the fact that the Government has refused to make any grant for chlorination of water at the Pulta and the Tallah pumping stations as required by them, accepted the recommendation of the Water Supply Standing Committee that if the water was found bacteriologically pure, no chlorine should be added to it and that there should be no residual chlorine left in the water as insisted on by the Government.

Lack Of Quorum

Later the meeting failed for lack of a quorum as the House was considering the recommendations of the Special Committee on the report of Mr. C. W. Gurner, who was appointed Special Officer by the Government to examine the financial situation of the Corporation.

The meeting that was due to be held on Wednesday last also failed for want of a quorum.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

ALLIED PROGRESS IN THE ARAKAN

Hand To Hand Fighting Near Buthidaung

In the Razabil "fortress" area during 14th March, Allied troops occupied additional strong points located on high ground to the east and north-east of the cross roads. Engineers following closely behind the infantry removed obstructions and repaired damaged roads. North of Buthidaung there has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting, some of it in underground positions. In the operations 120 dead Japanese were found.

Elsewhere around Buthidaung village pockets of enemy resistance continue to be mopped up, while further to the south enemy counter-attacks were driven off.

During March 13 Allied troops west of the Mayu Range had made further progress to the east along the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road.

Buthidaung was entered on March 11 last. The troops of a Sikh regiment, rode on tanks into Buthidaung. They entered a desolate town in ruins.

Formerly Buthidaung was a prosperous town and the centre of the local administration with a population of 17,000.

With the capture of Buthidaung and Razabil Allies now practically control the old road to Maungdaw—the important cross-roads junction of Razabil being twelve miles from Buthidaung.

Apart from the Japanese dead, a considerable amount of enemy war material was captured in Buthidaung.

Before the troops of the 14th Army captured Buthidaung in the Arakan after a series of local attacks in which the Japanese suffered comparatively heavy casualties during the night of March 11-12, successful water-borne raids had been made on enemy defences on the coastal plain south of Maungdaw.

Further to the north increasing pressure on the Japanese strongpoint in the Razabil area for the previous two days had been exerted.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN NORTH BURMA

General Stilwell, pleased as punch about operations in North Burma, made the following statement on March 10, says a press note issued from General Stilwell's headquarters in India:—

"The fight for Maingkwan and Walawbum is won and only isolated mopping up operations remain. I believe, we

D. F. C. FOR U. S. A. AIR FORCE COMMANDER

Maj.-Gen. Howard C. Davidson, Commander of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Command, and the 10th U. S. A. A. F., was presented in Calcutta on March 15 last with the D. F. C. "for extraordinary achievement in aerial flight."

It was a brief but impressive ceremony, the presentation being made by Air Commodore F. Mellersh of the R. A. F. Drawn up in front were detachments of both American and British airmen.

The citation was read out by Lt. Henry G. Segerstorm of the U. S. A. A. F.

LEASE AND LEND POLICY TOWARDS INDIA

DETERMINED BY HER STRATEGIC POSITION
IN THE FAR EAST

Washington, March 11.

President Roosevelt in the 14th report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations for the period ended 31st December, 1943, says:—

"Lend-lease exports to India from March 11, 1941 to December 31, 1943, totalled 819,452,000 dollars. Our Lend-lease policy towards India has been determined by India's strategic and geographical position in the Far Eastern part of the war.

"With the help of munitions and other materials lend-leased by the United States, India has become a vast military base.

"Of our total war expenditure to the end of 1943," President Roosevelt says: "86 per cent. went for the armed forces and the home front and 14 per cent. for lend-lease aid to Allies. Total lend-lease aid from the beginning of the programme to 31st December last amounted to 19,986 million dollars, and aid furnished in 1943 totalled 11,733 millions. Planes, bombs, tanks, ships, guns and other munitions accounted for the greatest part. Lend-lease food shipments supplied a vital ten per cent. of Britain's food supply and enabled the Soviet Union to maintain Red Army rations. Shipments to the United Kingdom last year compared with 1942 showed an increase of a hundred per cent. to Russia, an increase of 114 per cent. to Africa and the Middle East, 129 per cent. to China and India, Australia and New Zealand 71 per cent."

have killed two thousand Japanese in this operation alone, which should be good news in any language except Japanese.

"Although I have often been wrong, I am willing to hazard the guess that the entire Hukawng Valley will soon be ours."

"I wish to stress the fact that Chinese and Americans fought and died side by side. They fraternized, shared their food, their comforts and their hardships."

Following the Maingkwan-Walawbum success of General Stilwell's combined Chinese-American forces on the North Burma front, cleaning up of enemy stragglers has been in progress and all elements have moved forward.

Units of the Chinese 22nd Division took the Nambyu river village of Lalawng Ga, cutting the jungle trail running south-west from the lower Hukawng valley, while other

BOMBS DROPPED IN SILCHAR AREA

On March 12 a small number of enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in the Silchar area, states a Press 'communique.' The first reports indicate that the damage and casualties caused were very slight.

Chinese troops have moved several miles south of Chanmoi on the Walawbum-Jambu road along which the retreating Japanese are fighting a stubborn delaying action.

In North Burma, Chinese and American forces continue to advance south along the only road from Walawbum, and have driven the Japanese back two miles in 24 hours on March 12-13.

CENSORSHIP ON CIVILIAN MAHS

To Be Imposed All Over Bengal

A Bengal Government 'Press Note' states:—

The public are already aware that in addition to the censorship of military mail and all letters going out of India, civilian mail in Assam and those parts of Bengal which lie east of the Brahmaputra is liable to censorship.

For military reasons, it is now considered necessary that civilian mail in other parts of Bengal should be subject to censorship and the new arrangements will come into operation early next week.

The purpose of the censorship is to prevent information of value falling into the hands of the enemy and the public are earnestly requested to avoid mentioning in their letters any troop movements or disposition of troops or even the presence of troops in any particular area, any movements of military transport including aircraft, motor vehicles, steamers or boats, or the location, construction or preparation of aerodromes, barracks, supply dumps or other military installations.

It should be remembered that in war time a breach of the censorship rules is a serious matter and is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both imprisonment and fine.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

BENGAL'S ALARMING MORTALITY IN 1943

In Great Excess Over Preceding Five Years' Average

SIR FREDERICK JAMES at the sitting of the Central Assembly on March 14 last drew the attention of the Government of India to the Bengal Government's Press Note dated March 11, giving mortality figures during 1943.

Mr. Tyson, Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, replying said the vital statistics given in the communique were in accordance with those received by the Public Health Commissioner from the Director of Public Health. According to the figures received, the reported deaths from all causes exceeded the average of the previous 5 years by 688,846. In the first 6 months the reported deaths exceeded the average for the corresponding period of previous 5 years by 10,536; the excess over the average in the second 6 months was 678,310.

STATISTICS, WHOSE BUSINESS?

Sir F. E. James: Am I to assume that the machinery for the collection of these statistics was approximately the same in 1943 as in the previous years?

Mr. Tyson: Yes, Sir, it was exactly the same.

Sir Frederick asked whether Government's attention had been drawn to the sample survey conducted by the Calcutta University as a result of which rather alarming figures were arrived at and whether they knew on what data the University had based their survey.

Mr. Tyson: Yes, Sir, we have seen the survey and asked for the statistics on which these

figures were arrived at. I may add that the figures which I have quoted to the House are based not on any sample survey but figures got from the whole province.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Will Government order a census of the Bengal population?

Mr. Tyson said, census was not in his department.

Mr. Mehta asked whether the Leader of the House would consider the suggestion for a census.

Sir Sultan: It is not in my department either.

Voices: Is it anybody's business?

EXTREME NEED OF MEDICAL RELIEF FOR BENGAL**Dr. B. C. Roy's Urge For Co-ordination**

Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee has issued the following statement :—

For one long year, Bengal has been battling against death and devastation. Great has been the response to the call of the hungry, and Bengal's tales of woe have moved millions in India and abroad. The epidemics to-day are taking a heavy toll. The need for relief is greater to-day than ever before, and whatever aid we might have rendered so far does not absolve us from the duty of helping more. Malaria and small-pox claim the largest number of victims to-day, but other epidemics are close upon their heels, unless we at once come forward to check them.

BENGAL'S BURDEN OF DEBT**Not An Intolerable Amount**

Speaking of assistance to Bengal in the Central Assembly on March 7 last, Sir Jeremy Raisman expressed sympathy with the province in its present plight and said he had always felt that some financial assistance from the Central Government would be inevitable and desirable and necessary. At the same time we should not exaggerate the extent of the harm done to the Province's finances.

The Finance Member quoted figures from Bengal's budget and referred to the relief already given to her and said that the Province's total debt would be something like twelve or fourteen crores as against her revenue of twenty-two crores. No Government whose national debt was less than a year's revenue could be said to be hopelessly in debt. Her total debt was modest in relation to her revenue and would not be an intolerable burden on the Province.

Not only is more relief necessary, but experience has taught us that it should be co-ordinated and well-planned. Particularly is it urgent to-day in view of the appalling shortage of medicines and the bungling in the official machinery for the distribution of medicines, leading to wastage and delay. Equally important is it to remember that the magnitude of to-day's crisis rules out all attempts at sectional relief and the only relief that can be effective is the one that has the active support of all, each pooling his resources with those of others so that the best co-ordination is achieved.

MADRAS OFFICIALS TO AID BENGAL GOVERNMENT

At the request of the Central Government, the Government of Madras have agreed to lend the services of two servicemen and six senior revenue officers to the Bengal Government to aid them in the administration of food in the province.

While Mr. K. S. Ialam, I.C.S. and Mr. A. Majid, I.C.S. have already been transferred, six other deputy collectors will soon proceed to Bengal for appointment as sub-divisional officers and perform duties in connection with food administration in Bengal.

It is with a view to provide maximum relief with minimum waste or delay that the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee has been formed at the initiative of the leading doctors and relief organisations rendering medical aid. This Co-ordination Committee is to function as the central directive not only in mapping out the province according to the spread of epidemics but also in sending out Medical Relief Units to the affected areas, properly equipping them with personnel and medicines. At the same time regular inspection will be made of all work done under the auspices of the Co-ordination Committee. The cost of running Medical Relief Unit for three months at a particular centre has been estimated at Rs. 2,500.

The Committee has taken note of the anti-epidemics plans of the Government. It is clear that without immediate and large-scale non-official efforts co-ordinated with those of the Government, the holocaust of to-day cannot be checked. The first task that the Committee has undertaken is to check up the work that is being done by the different relief organisations, co-ordinate them and send out more relief units to be organised both under the direct auspices of the Co-ordination Committee and by the different affiliated relief bodies in accordance with a standardised scheme. Medicines have to be provided for all these units, and proper inspection has to be arranged for.

All these immediately require money, men and medicines. We appeal to all public bodies and individuals to come forward with all they can give. Every pie sent to this venture will go a long way to save the people from the deadly grip of epidemics. We appeal to the chemists and the stockists to donate medicines in as large quantity as they can. We appeal to our brothers in the medical profession to come forward and volunteer their services immediately for this call of dying humanity.

CALCUTTA'S QUOTA OF RICE**Complaints Against Quality**

In the Central Assembly on March 14 Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, informed Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya that according to his information rice was available throughout the greater part of North and West Bengal at or below the maximum wholesale prices fixed by the Bengal Government which were Rs. 13-4-0 for surplus districts and Rs. 14-4-0 for deficit districts. In East Bengal prices ranged generally between Rs. 11 and Rs. 20. The highest price quoted has been Rs. 24 at Chittagong.

The Commerce Member further said that he was aware that there had been complaints about the quality of some of the rice sold in Calcutta but he was not aware that any rice had been sold which was unfit for human consumption.

He said that Government of India allotted to Bengal from the surplus areas the quantity of foodgrains equivalent to requirements of Calcutta for thirteen months.

Replying to Mr. Chattopadhyaya why the price had been higher in Eastern Bengal than the controlled price the Commerce Member said that he was unable to enter into economic argument with him.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RICE**"Rycena": A Product Of Wheat**

The people of Ceylon will shortly have a new substitute for rice from Australia called "Rycena." This grain is a product of wheat with its gluten removed and is said to bear a close resemblance to rice. It is claimed it possesses certain qualities superior to those of polished rice, especially from the point of view of nutrition. Preparations made out of "Rycena" were subjected to several tests by the authorities recently.

The Food Commissioner, it is learnt, has personally satisfied himself about the tastiness of the meals prepared out of the new grain.

"Rycena," which is expected to cost the consumer less than rice in that it does not need to be taken in the same quantities as rice, will shortly be made available for purchase by the public in regulated quantities.

SUGAR RATION IN CALCUTTA**Increase In Quota Urged**

"There is no convincing reason why rationing of sugar in Calcutta should be so niggardly," says Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Editor of the Indian Sugar Industry Annual of Bombay, in a statement issued in Calcutta on Monday.

"The sugar ration in Bombay," he adds, "is 3 pounds per capita per month, as against 2 pounds in Calcutta. The per capita consumption of sugar in Calcutta, according to the Central Agricultural Marketing Report published a few months ago, is over 8 pounds per month. Even, accepting the cut of 25 per cent. in sugar-supply, Calcutta's quota should be 6 pounds per month on the basis of past consumption. This being so, it is difficult to understand why the Civil Supplies Department should have made provision only for 2 pounds of sugar per person per month, particularly when it is a very energising food containing 99 per cent. carbo-hydrate. Besides, there is plenty of sugar production in the country and the stock position is also very favourable."

Mr. Gandhi feels that sugar ration should be increased to at least 4 pounds per month per person, for the sake of comfort and dietetic necessity of the people of the city, "many of whom had no proper nourishment for months recently". The Sugar Controller for India has also suggested a liberal ration of sugar, he concluded.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS**Publishers Asked To Mark Prices**

All publishers of books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets or periodicals are directed by a notification issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies to mark all such articles intended for sale, with sale prices in accordance with the following directions.

(1) With effect from April 1, 1944, a publisher of any book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet or periodical printed in India for sale in India shall clearly print the retail selling price in Indian currency on the cover or title page. (2) No dealer shall destroy, efface or alter any price printed by a publisher. (3) All books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets or periodicals on which the publisher's price does not appear shall be clearly marked in ink by the dealer with the retail selling price before a sale is made. (4) No book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet or periodical shall be sold by a dealer at more than the price printed on it.

Prices for retail sales be calculated on the basis of not more than Rs. 1 per shilling for books from the United

Kingdom and Rs. 5 per dollar for all American book publications, normal reduction being made in regard to wholesale transactions.

Retail sale prices of newspapers, magazines and periodicals shall be calculated in the basis of not more than Rs. 1-4-0 to a shilling or Rs. 6-12-0 to a dollar, as the case may be subject to usual reduction being made for wholesale transactions. According to this ratio 5d.—8 as. and 10 cents (American)—11 annas.

SPORTS GOODS, FOUNTAIN PENS, RAZOR BLADES CIGARETTES ETC.**Dealers Asked To Exhibit Price-List**

All dealers in sports goods, fountain pens, razor blades, cigarettes, boot polishes wholesalers and retailers are called upon by a Notification issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies to exhibit a price-list at a prominent place in the shop showing clearly the retail selling prices as fixed

RATION FOR "BHOGS"**Discussion With Pandits**

The Minister for Civil Supplies, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy met at a conference of representatives of important Hindu temples, Devattur Endowments, and Pandits versed in Sastric lore on Tuesday afternoon (March 14) at the Assembly Hall and discussed with them various matters concerning the proposed provision by Government of foodstuffs required for *Bhogs*. There was a full and detailed discussion lasting for a couple of hours and with a view to arriving at a general agreement the representatives who attended by invitation were requested to submit to the Hon'ble Minister their considered views in regard to various issues that were raised during discussion.

by the Central Government under Notification dated the 29th January, 1944, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Prices shall be written legibly in English or in the local languages of the district; (2) the price-list will be shown to any purchaser who makes enquiry about the correct selling prices; and (3) direct importers shall allow a discount in accordance with usual trade practice prevailing immediately before the War to retail dealers who depend upon them for their stocks.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CIVIL SUPPLIES OFFICES

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey saw the working of the various branches of the Civil Supplies Department, Bengal, when he paid a visit to the office of the Department at 7, Church Lane, on March 13 last. He was accompanied by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister-in-charge of the Department.

On arrival, the Governor was received by Mr. H. S. E. Stevens, Food Commissioner, Major-General A. V. T. Wakely, Director of Movements, and Mr. N. M. Ayer, Secretary to the Department, who took him round the various sections and explained to him their functions. His Excellency met the heads of all sections and discussed with them their work.

Started in August, 1942 as an adjunct of the Commerce and Labour Department, the Civil Supplies Department has now grown to a full-fledged Department under a Minister. There are about 35 I.C.S. officers and more than 200 members of the Senior and Junior Provincial Civil Services employed in the Department. The importing and clerical staff exceeds 1,000.

Special Article

Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—V

General Conclusions

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN the previous four articles of this series, I have given brief descriptions of (1) the modes of living and prices of commodities, (2) events and personalities, (3) the Town and its amenities, and (4) education, medicine and literature, in Calcutta during the last decade of the 19th century (1890-1899). The vast and far-reaching changes in every aspect of Calcutta life which "mine eyes have seen" during the course of the last half-a-century, cannot all be described within the space at my disposal, and I have only given brief glimpses of some of them. In this, the concluding chapter of this series, I will describe what I consider to be some of the most remarkable changes that have occurred in the last 50 years. viz., (1) the great progress made in the direction of female emancipation, (2) the astonishing increase in the number and variety of places where prepared or cooked food is sold, and (3) the enormous development in rapid means of transport.

As regards female emancipation, it must be understood that what I am saying refers to the ordinary middle-class people and society of Calcutta. There have always been forward and progressive sections of Calcutta Society, notably among "Brahmos" and those who are classed as "England-returned" i.e., who have been to foreign countries for education or other purposes, and who practically formed—and still to some extent form—a separate compartment of Indian Society. They generally approached nearer to the manners and customs of European Society and my description does not embrace them. Taking, therefore, the ordinary, humdrum middle-class people, I may say that during the last sadate years of the 19th century, Indian women lived very secluded lives. In many households it was not considered seemly for the ladies to go to theatres or other public places of entertainment, and the only breaks in the monotony of their lives occurred when there were invitations to wedding festivities or other social functions. Even those who did go to theatres, were relegated to "Zenana" seats which were protected from the "vulgar gaze" by a net screen. Young men and girls going unchaperoned to cinema shows and finishing up in restaurants, was beyond the wildest dreams of the staid and sober people of those days. Ladies of "respectable" families never rode on tram cars and never walked, their only means of transport being the "bund gharry" or *palki* (palanquin). In this connection I will give an example of the "taboo" mentality which prevailed in Bengali Society even well into the 20th century. I remember visiting a big *Swadeshi Mela* or Exhibition held in 1907 or 1908, where one of the amusements provided was an "alpine railway." You had to ascend a tower about 50 ft. high, from the

top of which a sloping "railway" built of wood ran down in a wide curve, and a trolley car accommodating four people dashed swiftly on rails down the incline. The thrill was in the rapid downward swooping motion. After we had tasted the thrill, the womenfolk of our family did the trip several times and enjoyed it, but standing later among the spectators I heard horrified whispers and remarks: "Are these Bengali girls?" "What boldness! How brazen and daring!" The reader is asked to remember that this was in a decade later than the Nineties! To-day, educated Bengali girls are not only working as school-teachers but also as clerks in offices and banks and in various other capacities, and even trying to qualify as aeroplane Pilots! What gigantic strides the womenfolk have taken towards emancipation since the 20th century came into being, can be seen on every side and does not need any elaboration from me.

(2) The astonishing increase in the number of hotels, restaurants, tea-shops, and sweetmeat shops, is also a growth of the 20th century. In my boyhood days, in the locality in Amherst Street where we lived, there were not more than 2 or 3 sweetmeat shops within a radius of a quarter of a mile, where there are now at least 20 large sweetmeat shops and dozens of teashops, etc. Hotels or restaurants of pretentious size or quality existed only in the European quarter of the town, and in some of them, Indians were not allowed access if in Indian dress. . . . This differentiation existed in many other walks of life, such as, for example, in the Eden Gardens, where the *élite* of Calcutta took the air in the evening and a Military Band used to play. The promenade adjacent to the Bandstand was marked off: "For Europeans only," no Indian being allowed to trespass on it. . . . However, returning to our teashops, etc., what are the causes of this enormous increase in their number and variety? People come to Calcutta from far and near, reside here temporarily for business, for pleasures, for job-hunting and many other reasons. Students come from the mofussil, spend a few years here and then go away. There are thus innumerable people who have no permanent home or home-life here. They must eat to live, and to meet this need, an ever-growing number of places have been established where you can have prepared food of some sort or other according to your choice or fancy or the length of your purse. From the point of view of health and hygiene, this habit of eating food prepared anywhere and by anybody is stated to be harmful, and health-experts say that this kind of promiscuous eating is responsible for many of the illnesses we suffer from now-a-days. There are two main factors in this respect; firstly, the question of purity and quality of the raw

materials (foodstuffs) used, and secondly, the question of cleanliness and hygiene. Though the more pretentious, elaborate or "high-class" establishments try to maintain scrupulous care and cleanliness in both these aspects, the same cannot be said of the smaller places (tea-shops, sweetmeat shops, etc.) of which there are hundreds all over Calcutta.

I should mention in passing, another change that has taken place, viz., the fancy or fanciful naming of such places, as well as practically of all business-places, shops, etc. Formerly, when a business was started, a sign-board bore the name of the proprietors, simply "Ram Chandra Das and Co." after which was set out the nature of the business, such as Plumber, Stationery-dealer, cloth-shop or whatever it was. In recent times, however, the fashion has come in of using an attractive name, which also tries to give an inkling of the nature of the business. For example, sweetmeat shops bear names like *Jal-Khabar* (Light refreshments), *Misti-ghar* (Home of Sweets), *Misti-mukh* (mouth-sweetener) and so on. Tea shops or restaurants have names beginning with "Cafe de" or "Hotel de" something or other, while others have apt names like *Sutripty* (Good-satisfaction). Similarly, a tailor-shop is named "Wearwell", a dyeing and cleaning shop "white-well" or a furniture shop "Ashab." I need not enlarge on this point, as my readers by using their eyes as they pass along the streets will come across numerous examples. This is entirely an innovation which had no existence in the times I am speaking of.

(3) Development in rapid means of transport—with the advent and gradual development of motor-transport, we now have 'buses, taxi-cabs and motor-cars, as well as electrically driven tram-cars, for human conveyance, and lorries and trucks for the transit of goods rapidly from one place to another. There are now-a-days several regular motor-bus services radiating out of Calcutta to places within 20 or 30 miles—or more—such as Bally, on the west bank of the river, Basirhat to the east, or Diamond Harbour to the south of the town. Formerly, a journey to any of these places could be made by railway only, or by hackney-carriage if within a distance of 10 or 12 miles from Calcutta. I remember once, during the Nineties, going with my brothers on private business to Uttarpara (about 7 miles by railway from Howrah) in a hackney carriage. The journey each way took about two and a half hours to accomplish, and the fare for the round trip was, I believe, five or six rupees. Now-a-days one can go by motor-bus up to Bally with an enormous saving both in time and money; or if one can afford it, a taxi-cab will do the journey luxuriously in less than half-an-hour, though, of course, the cost will be much greater.

During the decade I am speaking of, the only devices made by man for flights in the upper air, were gas-filled balloons with a basket-like "car" hung below it. They could not be controlled and were, therefore, at the mercy of air-currents, drifting hither and thither as the wind blew. An aeronaut named Percival Spencer visited Calcutta several times during the Nineties and made balloon ascents. On one occasion, ascending from the Meade he disappeared from view and no news of him could be obtained for several days. Later, he

turned up safe and sound in a village near Basirhat, his balloon having descended somewhere in the Sunderban jungles. I must here mention another remarkable feat that was performed by a Bengali named Ram Chatterjee at this period. He ascended in a balloon up to a certain height and then leapt into space with a parachute. Although in the present age of aeroplanes, the parachute jump is part of the regular training of aviators, 50 years ago it was a unique and extremely daring feat, and hardly ever attempted, even by Europeans. . . . Experiments were still being made by scientists, during the last decade of the 19th Century, in the direction of producing machines capable of flying with a load of men or cargo, and the first successful attempt to build a "dirigible" airship (i.e., a gas filled balloon-like structure capable of being directed at will) was made by Dr. Danilewsky of Russia, and later developed further by Count Zeppelin of Germany. Even the present-day reader is quite familiar with the part played by these "monstrous gas-bags" called Zeppelins in the last Great War of 1914-18.

As regards the first "aeroplane" i.e., what is called a "heavier-than-air" machine propelled by engine-power, two American brothers, mechanics named Wilbur and Orville Wright, were the first to succeed in flying in a machine built by themselves. This event occurred on the 17th December, 1903 at a place called Kitty Hawk in the United States of America. Many other people devoted their brains and energies to the task and progress continued to be made. In 1908, an English newspaper offered a reward of £1,000 to any one who would succeed in crossing the English Channel (about 22 miles) in an aeroplane. This feat was accomplished by Louis Bleriot on the 25th July, 1909. Next came attempts to cross the Atlantic Ocean, i.e., to fly non-stop from England to (North) America. This was first accomplished by two young men named Alcock and Brown in June, 1919. I have mentioned these milestones in the progress of aviation for purposes of comparison with present-day aeroplanes, and to show how man has been gradually expanding his conquest of the air.

So far as Calcutta is concerned, the first aeroplane flights in this city were made by two aviators, Baron de Caters in his biplane, and Mons. Jules Tyck in his Bleriot monoplane on the 20th December, 1910. On a succeeding day, when they agreed to take up passengers, it was Mrs. Sen, a Bengali lady, who had the honour of being the first Indian lady to go up in an aeroplane. . . . It was some 23 years later, in February, 1933, that I myself accompanied by Mrs. Roy, enjoyed our first flight over Calcutta in an aeroplane from the Dum Dum Aerodrome. The aeroplane, so deadly in War, has also great missions to accomplish in peace-time, and we may look forward to an enormous development in Civil Aviation in India after the War, in which Calcutta will and must play an important part. If the reader will now permit me to indulge in a "flight of imagination", I can see that the day is coming, when one would leave Calcutta by air after breakfast, drop down at Benares for lunch, and finish the day at Lucknow with a good appetite for dinner. I trust that at some date in the not-too-distant future, I shall be able to undertake and describe such a journey in the pages of this Gazette.

Special Article

Municipal Election In Great Britain

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

THE growth of towns in England is greatly assisted by the common realisation of the town-folk that city government in practice is far more democratic and popular than county government, in spite of the fact that the franchise is legally the same in both the cases.

The whole of England and Wales is divided into counties, both the geographical and administrative counties being almost one and the same area. Exclusive of London there are 61 counties, each of which has a county council consisting of councillors and aldermen. The county councillors are elected from urban districts and boroughs as well as from rural districts, but not from the county boroughs. The boroughs and districts are divided into wards or districts, each of which elects one member.

Now, before I go into further details about the local self-government elections in Great Britain, especially England and Wales, I must define the different units of local government in that country. The smallest unit of local government in England, and Scotland as well, is the parish. The principal functions of a parish council are the maintenance of footpaths and rights-of-way, and the provision of allotments. They also provide buildings for offices and meetings and recreation grounds, and sometimes, street-lighting, public baths, burial grounds, libraries. In every parish of 800 and more inhabitants, there is a parish meeting consisting of all the parochial electors. This meeting may again elect a parish council of five to fifteen members to hold office for three years. Exclusive of the urban districts and boroughs, the whole of England and Wales is divided into rural districts, each of which consists of one or more parishes. The electors of each parish in a rural district elect at least one representative on the rural district council, which holds office for three years. With more extensive powers than the rural districts are the urban districts with their respective councils. Only the more important and larger urban districts are formed into municipal boroughs.

The governing body of a municipal borough is the town council, which consists of councillors and aldermen, the former being elected for three years (one-third retiring each year), the latter being elected by the council (from among the elected members or from outside) for six years, one-half of them retiring every three years. The aldermen are one-third in number of the ordinary councillors. The total number of the members of council is fixed by Royal Charter in each case, which has been responsible for the creation of the municipal boroughs. The Mayor is elected annually by the council, not necessarily but usually from among themselves.

The difference between an urban district and a municipal borough is mainly of dignity, and to some extent of extension of powers. A municipal borough with a population of more than 50,000 is entitled to the name of county borough according to the provision made by the Local Government Act of 1888. The biggest unit of local government, the lowest unit being the parish, is the county council, whose main functions are the maintenance of the principal roads and bridges, supervision of certain public

health matters, exercise of authority over higher education, and a lot of other works. The county council has certain powers of acting in default of a district council; it can create an urban district and determine its boundaries.

In Scotland, however, the urban units of local government are called the burghs. Then, there are the county councils whose functions are largely delegated to subordinate bodies. Besides all these different units of local government in Great Britain, the London County Council is typical in itself. This council is composed of 144 members of whom 124 are councillors directly elected for three years and twenty are Aldermen elected by the councillors for six years. Each electoral division of the county elects two members except the city of London which returns four. The administrative county of London is divided into the city and twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs.

The City of London Corporation consists of 206 common councillors, elected annually, and twenty-six aldermen, directly elected for life. It is presided over by the Lord Mayor, elected every year by the Aldermen from among them; but only those who have served the office of sheriff are legible for mayorship. The Metropolitan boroughs have each a council of thirty to sixty members elected for three years, and aldermen elected for six years. These boroughs have powers and duties like those of a town council except a number of privileges that are specially conferred on the London County Council.

Local self-government in England is a real government and never a farce, writes a local government official in India from the direct experience he gained from his visit to the Liverpool Corporation some years back. Here people hold real power in this particular respect and use it wisely and well. "Factions there must be," he writes, "but they do not go beyond the elections, and the administration must be and is free from turmoil of party politics. The voters are so keen that they will not allow anything but their own affairs being efficiently dealt with by the elected councillors."

There are no nominated councillors in England as in this country. There is no way in that country of entering the local body without the backing of public opinion. All councillors in England are dependent upon popular support for their election, so they are all keen men, trying to satisfy the electors by properly discharging their obligations to those who send them to the council.

Democracy on a national scale can function in a healthy manner, says William A. Robson in *The Government and Misgovernment of London*, only if it is supported and nourished by democratic local government. In this respect he goes on to describe the relations between the political parties and the electorate. Since the electors are divided on many urgent questions according to their own opinions and interests, it is desirable that these divisions of interest and outlook should be canalised and organised in a coherent and clear-cut way.

The party government no doubt brings in fresh vitality, new interest and increased energy to the work of the local authorities. But cases of abuse of

the party system are not rare and far between. Party conflict is described to be confined to matters where there is some genuine difference of principle in dispute, Mr. Robson lays stress upon. However, instances are frequently found in London as well as in any other place when questions of local welfare are made a political issue although there is no good reason why it should be so treated.

Mr. Robson writes that despite the existence of active political parties, the public in local government elections within the metropolis remains apathetic. The following statistics regarding the different general elections in London may be cited as a proof of Mr. Robson's remark:—

General Elections	Percentage of the Electors voting				
	1925	1928	1931	1934	1937
London County Council ...	30.6	35.6	27.8	33.5	43.4
Metropolitan Borough Council ...	42.5	32.8	31.3	34.3	35.4
Parliament ...	60.0	71.0	65.9	65.8	61.5

On the whole the interest in the London County Council elections seems to be rising. The proportion of voting in 1937 was nearly 18 per cent. greater than in 1925, whereas the average poll for the metropolitan borough councils, on the other hand, did never even approach the high-water mark of 42.5 per cent. in 1925. In comparison with the figures of percentage of the electors voting in other leading provincial cities, London figures have never been inspiring. Herein below is the proof.

	Percentage of the Electors voting					
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Birmingham ...	36.2	36.0	33.0	36.3	31.6	32.6
Liverpool ...	43.5	40.6	36.8	43.9	42.9	51.8
Manchester ...	42.4	40.1	38.6	41.2	39.8	39.8

It is possible that the multiplicity of authorities confuses the citizen and disperses his civic enthusiasm.

There are no official returns of local elections in Great Britain. It is known, however, that town elections and particularly county borough elections evoke far greater interest than county council elections, and in consequence a much higher percentage of the electorate goes to the poll.

Every institution presents the dual aspects of organisation—a centralised co-ordination and then a division of activities. In all municipalities three distinct elements necessarily function, and all these three elements must be efficiently co-ordinated and organised. These elements are, *first*, the voting citizen; *secondly*, the body of councillors; *thirdly*, the body of workers or the executive.

Now, as all social force emanates from a centralised co-operation, efficient voters' organisations in every town and city form an immediate necessity. But in how many of our cities are there efficient voters' leagues, rate-payers' associations, meeting regularly and examining critically the activities of the representatives and executives? Once in three years the voters are roused as if from a sleep of ignorance about municipal welfare and their own powers and responsibilities. "Our citizenship is dormant, and not watchful and active, and therefore our municipalities are not efficient at all," writes Mr. S. N. Pharwani in his *Municipal Efficiency*. "In fact, people have hardly realised that municipalities are not merely administrative units of the provincial government, but mainly organisations for the satisfaction of local needs, agencies through which all public welfare activities ought to be regularly carried on."

Every elector must know that the municipalities (and other local government units) are the effective social centres of the country, and he must take active interest in the affairs of his municipality which is responsible for health, education and other amenities of his city home.

The City Government—IV

[By E. ASIRVATHAM]

(Concluded from the issue of 11th March, 1944)

MUNICIPAL Government in the Corporation of Madras is vested in the Council, but the Council is not entitled to exercise any function expressly assigned by law to a Standing Committee or to the Commissioner. It is the duty of the Council to consider all statements of receipts and expenditure and all progress reports and to pass such resolutions on them as it deems fit. The Council further has to consider the annual report of the administration and to forward it to the Government with any resolution it may pass on it. It also has to pass the annual budget estimate and any supplementary estimate which may be necessary. Under Section 162 of the City Act (IV of 1919), the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation should be so adjusted as to leave a closing balance of not less than a lakh and a half of rupees. The Council decides the rates of taxation; and if a loan is required it has to pass a resolution to that effect at a special meeting; but no

loan may be raised without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government. 'The sanction of the Council is necessary for estimates and contracts exceeding Rs. 50,000; to the acquisition of immovable property worth more than Rs. 1,000, and for the sale or exchange of movable property worth more than Rs. 5,000 or for the grant on lease for more than three years.'

The Council is required by the Act to appoint a Health Officer, an Engineer, an Electrical Engineer, a Water Works Engineer, a Revenue Officer and an Educational Officer and fix their salaries and allowances. These appointments are subject to confirmation by the Government. It may, with the approval of the Government and subject to its sanction, appoint Special Engineers to carry out water and drainage schemes or other works. Special Health and Revenue Officers also may be appointed with the approval of the Government. Any appoint-

ment to the Corporation establishment carrying a salary of more than Rs. 500 a month must be made by the Council.

In the District Municipalities of the Madras Presidency, the Municipal Council fixes the nature and rate of the taxes subject to statutory limitations. On rates on agricultural land and house property there are no statutory restrictions. The taxes which may be levied are: (a) property tax, (b) a profession tax, (c) a tax on carriages and animals, and, with the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Provincial Government (1) a surcharge on income-tax in lieu of profession tax, and (2) a pilgrim tax. The District Municipal Council may also receive a contribution from the Government.

Some of the obligatory items of expenditure are the provision of medical relief, maintenance of elementary schools, lighting of public streets, registering of births and deaths, vaccination, scavenging and provision of slaughter-houses. In addition, the Municipal Council maintains a public health establishment, employing Health Officers, part of whose pay comes from the Municipal funds. The Council often maintains secondary schools. It provides well and often a protected water-supply. Some Councils provide electric lighting.

A very important feature of municipal government in Great Britain is the committee system. Montagu Harris is of opinion that the success of local government in England may be attributed to the evolution of the Committee system, which is essentially an English invention. It is practised by every local authority in England. Committees in England are semi-independent organs of administration.

In the formation of committees, the local authorities are not their own masters. To some extent they are under central control. Some committees for certain purposes have to be appointed. These are known as statutory committees. Even the scheme of appointment has to be approved by a central department. Apart from these limitations, the Councils have complete freedom to appoint committees and sub-committees. Co-option is allowed to statutory committees up to one-third of the committee's strength.

Some of the Borough Councils have general rules as regards the number of members of a committee. Others have none.

Many committees function through sub-committees which enjoy a wide local autonomy in the same way as the committees. The time of the active Councillor is wholly taken up with committee work. The quorum of a committee is usually one-third; in some cases it is one-fourth. Small committees are more efficient than large committees. Large committees with small quorums are to be deprecated, as the members attending any meeting of the committee may be entirely different from those who attend a previous or a subsequent meeting.

In some Borough Councils membership on the committee is in proportion to party strength. But there is no rule on the subject. In many quarters there is a desire to have the different wards all represented on certain of the committees. This is not desirable.

The duty of submitting nominations to the committees is entrusted to a special committee called the nominations committee. The wishes of the members are usually consulted, besides taking their special aptitudes into account.

The chairmanship of a committee is usually given to a member of the majority party—vice-chairmanship is sometimes given to a member of another party. The number of committees of which a person may be a chairman, the duration of office of the chairman, etc., are usually regulated. In Manchester no one is allowed to be chairman of a committee for more than three years.

Co-option to committees has always been unpopular with the councillors. But opinion is changing because of the large amount of work involved. On the Education Committee co-option up to a certain extent is compulsory. Co-opted members have done good work, not carrying for their personal popularity.

It is of the utmost importance that committees and departments should know each other's work. Otherwise there is bound to be waste and duplication. The roads, for instance, might be broken up several times in the course of the year to serve the various purposes of different committees. Or, different committees might bid against one another for the purchase of the same plot of land. To obviate this difficulty some boroughs use the services of liaison members. Co-ordination is sometimes carried out by means of joint committees or sub-committees. All purchase of land may be required to go through a single official or through the town clerk's office.

Unification of policy in some boroughs is the special concern of the Finance Committee or the General Purposes Committee. In others there is a special committee for this purpose. As the Finance Committee usually looks only to the financial implications, a 'policy committee' with no executive powers might be a good alternative.

Some committees submit full reports, while others give only summaries. In every case, the minutes are open to inspection by members of the Council. The meetings of the Council and of the Committees are usually open to the press and the public. But by resolution they may be excluded.

Some have questioned the usefulness of committees. They argue that committees are often a cause of delay and that in a committee system there is usually no one who can be held responsible for action or inaction. The chairman can always escape responsibility by throwing the blame on the committee as a whole. In place of the committee system, some have suggested having a local 'minister' at the head of each department. This does not seem to be a sound suggestion. Prof. Laski argues that the committee system has worked well. It combines amateur and expert services. Without it, the English Town Council would be too large and unwieldy for the work of administration. In the matter of committee organisation, the local authorities enjoy wide powers.

The Corporation of Madras is required to set up six Standing Committees to deal with (1) Taxation and Finance, (2) Works, (3) Health, (4) Education, (5) Accounts and (6) Town-planning and improvements. Each committee consists of seven members elected by the Council. There is no provision for co-

opted members. Each member of a Standing Committee holds office until he resigns or until his term of office as a Councillor is completed. Each committee elects its own chairman in the first meeting of the Committee after November 1st. The Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of all Standing Committees, except the Taxation Appeals Committee.

The powers and duties of the Standing Committees are defined by regulations framed by the Council. The Act gives additional powers to the 'Accounts' Committee and to the 'Taxation and Finance Standing Committee'. To the Accounts Committee it gives: (a) the right to supervision of the utilisation of budget grants; (b) the right to call for explanation of receipts and expenditure; (c) the right to conduct a monthly audit; and (d) the power to write off irrecoverable dues. To the 'Taxation and Finance Standing Committee' is given the right of access to accounts and the right to call for explanation of receipts and charges.

If an estimate or a contract exceeds Rs. 10,000 and is below Rs. 50,000, it requires the sanction of a Standing Committee. No contract for more than Rs. 3,000 may be entered into without calling for tenders, though the Standing Committee may waive this rule in special cases. The Standing Committee may amend the establishment schedule before laying it before the Council; and it may frame service regulations subject to confirmation by the Council. The sanction of the Standing Committee is required for the exchange of immovable property; the acceptance of any gift burdened with an obligation, the disposal by sale or exchange of immovable property worth more than Rs. 500, and the grant of a lease for more than a year.

The Taxation Appeals Committee hears appeals against assessment to taxes in case the appellant does not accept the order of the Commissioner. From the decision of the committee, appeal lies to the Small Causes Court.

In the American municipalities in which direct democracy prevails, people form one of the important municipal authorities. There is at present hardly a single American city in which the people are not called upon, at frequent intervals, to settle questions of municipal policy directly at the polls. Compulsory referendum prevails with regard to charters and charter amendments in 'home rule' States.

By means of the initiative, a specified percentage of municipal voters propose charter amendments or ordinances (local laws) and require that they be submitted to the people at a regular or special election. If carried by a majority, they become effective. The referendum gives the voters at a regular or special election the right to say whether any ordinance passed by the Council should become effective or not. The recall gives the voters the right to remove an official before the end of his term.

The initiative and referendum are in vogue in a large number of American states and cities. They are most common in the western and southern states. The initiative has been used for bringing about constitutional changes in the municipal charter as well as in dealing with monopolies and with such minor matters as the widening of a street

or the re-building of a bridge. The recall is not widely used. Where used it is mostly with reference to elected officials. It is sometimes used also in the case of appointed officials, which is a mistake.

In evaluating direct democracy in American cities, it must be said that it has not necessarily produced a more efficient or a more honest system of city government. The initiative is certainly not a substitute for legislation by a good city council. Ordinances passed directly by the people are not any the better or worse than those passed by representative bodies. All that can be said in favour of the initiative and referendum is that they can serve as checks upon the possible mischievous tendencies of a city council. 'Like parental nods, they are most valuable when used least'.

Like the initiative and referendum, the recall is a usual accompaniment of the Commission and City Manager plans of government. It is usually applied to all elective officers of the city and to elective officers only. The number of officers recalled up till now is small and both good and bad men have been recalled. Popular judgment at a recall election is no better or worse than at an ordinary election. The only argument in favour of this device is that, in accustoming the American people to the novel idea of appointed officers holding office during good behaviour, the recall may give the people the psychological satisfaction that they are still the masters of the situation.

Neither the British nor Indian cities possess the initiative, referendum or recall, and are not the worse for it.—*New Review* (Calcutta).

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HEALTH & HYGIENE

Homeopathic And Indigenous Treatment Of Small-pox

[By SIVA DAS SIRCAR, M.B., (HOMEO)]

ACKNOWLEDGEDLY the most dreadful disease of the spring is Small-Pox. Usually, it breaks out in the form of an epidemic but stray cases are quite frequent.

How Small-Pox occurs has still remained obscure to a great extent. Probably, it is an air-borne infection, although infection by touch, clothes and utensils, etc., does also occur.

Two varieties of infection are met with—Chicken-Pox and Small-Pox. Of these Chicken Pox is less troublesome and it is easier to tackle with. There are several types of Small-Pox and all of them are more or less dangerous. As such, it is essential that the points of difference and similarity between Chicken-Pox and Small-Pox as also between the various types of Small-Pox itself should be clearly understood. This very necessary knowledge will clear away many avoidable worries and anxieties consequent upon a mistaken diagnosis.

When a person gets an infection, he does not suffer from the disease immediately. Usually, it takes thirteen to fifteen days for the first symptoms suggestive of the disease to develop. This is called the Incubation Period.

Chicken-Pox.—The initial symptoms are slight or almost nil. There is a little rise of temperature, headache and some abdominal discomforts; in some cases, these may be absent and the very first sign is the rash or eruption. The rash appears on the very first day, mainly on the trunk and much lesser on the limbs although the forehead may be an early site. This nature of distribution of the rash is characteristic of Chicken Pox. The eruptions themselves and the way they appear are also of importance for diagnosis. They first come out as papules or tiny nodes slightly raised above the surface of the skin. Within a few hours these papules are filled up with a clear fluid; they are then called vesicles. Within two days the fluid in the vesicles turns turbid and the vesicles pass on to what are called pustules. In three days the pustules dry and begin to scale off.

In some cases, the symptoms run, from start to finish, on the same lines as that of Small-Pox. Sometimes, the disease being of a far lesser intensity, some of the symptoms elude detection even by the experienced and skilful observers.

Small-Pox.—Incubation Period—Twelve to fourteen days. Initial symptoms are mostly severe. There may be shivering alternating with burning heat, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, pain all over the body, or in the head, back and loin, sometimes sore throat and tenderness at the pit of the stomach, and in children also convulsions. But the most characteristic premonitory symptoms are the pain in the loins and vomiting which are

rarely absent. Not only that; when they are excessive and continuous, they forecast a severe form of the disease. There is fever, which may rise to 105 degrees or more with quick pulse. If now the hand is pressed against the forehead a shotty feeling may sometimes be noticed before the eruptions become visible. By the third day the rash makes its appearance in this order: face, wrists, hands and other parts of the body. They are few or rather fewer on the trunk, although they may spread to all parts of the body. With the appearance of the rash the temperature falls. The rash passes on through all the stages of development as in the "Chicken" variety but the time taken is much longer. By the sixth day the rash turns to vesicles. These vesicles unlike the Chicken Pox, show a dimple each in the centre. This feature is known as umbilication; and this is a guiding characteristic of Small-Pox eruption. By this time a peculiar smell is felt in the body of the patient and his surroundings; this is unmistakable and very characteristic. The vesicles then gradually pass on to form pustules; it usually takes two days for the transition. In some cases the pustules are numerous and of irregular outline; they fuse with one another or have a tendency to do so. Thus by their union they form large suppurating surfaces. This is the confluent type and this is always dangerous. And the danger is greater still when the eruptions are profuse or pustulation great and when there is bleeding beneath the skin, the eye sockets, from the mucous membranes of the mouth, air passages and intestines (Haemorrhagic Type). With the development of the pustules, fever again rises (Secondary Fever) and may come up to 105 degrees or more. This is the most critical time in bad cases, due to exhaustion and toxæmia. The face, the limbs and the trunk swell and even the eyes are closed by the swelling. The danger is greatly aggravated by the presence of the pox in the throat, in the eyes and in the nostrils. They interfere with breathing and swallowing and produce a condition of continued starvation as regards air and food. The tongue is dry, furred and white; saliva often trickles down profusely; there is delirium or the patient is in complete stupor. This aspect is anything but hopeful.

In favourable cases, the pustules begin to dry up, first on the face, then on the limbs and about the fourteenth day they form scabs. These fall off by the twentieth to twenty-third day leaving little depressions or "pits".

During the whole course of the disease in adults there is usually constipation and in children diarrhoea at the beginning. In some cases, a preliminary rash "rose rash" may be seen before the pox actually appears.

It will be worthy of note that one attack of Small-Pox as a rule gives protection against further attacks for the rest of the life. Chicken-Pox is most contagious from its inception till complete scaling off but the patient may carry infection for two and a half months after the first symptoms appeared.

Dangers attending Small-Pox are manifold and varied. Some are of immediate concern to life while others are of a remote, yet more permanent, character. The immediate dangers are apprehended from exhaustion—due to waste and starvation, suffocation, a septic condition of the blood and inflammations in the form of erysipelas, as also from fatal chest symptoms, such as pneumonia and acute tuberculosis. Diarrhoea with bleeding or bleeding through the urinary passages is a grave complication. Remote dangers are ulceration and opacity of the cornea and consequent loss of sight. Infancy and old age are unfavourable; persons above sixty, and those who are used to taking alcohol, rarely survive. The early appearance of uncontrollable delirium is grave. When the eruptions are very full about the head, neck and face they shall be taken as pointing to a more serious outlook. When the eruptions turn dark the case almost always end fatally.

Treatment:—The first thing necessary in the treatment of a Pox patient is the isolation of the patient. He should be placed in a well-ventilated dark room and disinfection may be done by hanging baskets of charcoal in the room and placing saucers containing quick-lime. The former has the reputation of absorbing sewage gas, especially, sulphuretted hydrogen and the latter absorbs Carbonic Acid Gas. Carbolic Acid in the proportion of one ounce to a pound of sand mixed and placed in saucers about the room serves as an admirable disinfectant. Isolation may be made more certain, if a sheet moistened with a solution of Carbolic Acid or Condy's Fluid (a preparation of Potassium Permanganate) is hung outside the door. Carbolic Acid and Condy's Fluid are both useful, but they should not be used at the same time.

The principle of treatment depends upon encouraging by all means the appearance, maturity and termination of the eruptions, to prevent exhaustion, to avoid complications and toxæmia. The bowels should be kept clear by mild aperients and cooling citrate of magnesia draughts. Tepid sponging of the legs and arms and of the body may be done and the eyes should be carefully washed and bathed frequently with warm milk and water or when the eyes are affected, with warm alum lotion, and after each bathing pure vaseline should be applied to the lids. During the secondary fever, about the 11th day, when symptoms of exhaustion appear, stimulants as wine and ammonia may have to be given. During the drying up, frequent change of clothing is useful and if the patient is not very weak a daily bath is almost imperative. A mask smeared with vaseline with arrangements for breathing and seeing is of definite benefit.

A good application after pustulation is a solution of Glycerine one part to four parts of distilled water. This will keep the skin soft, relieve tension and allay itching. Applied within the month

and throat it will decidedly comfort the patient. When there is very high fever or when the burning of the skin is a distressing symptom, Olive oil lotion in the same proportion may reduce the fever within a few hours; further, it prevents occurrence of bed-sores. Evacuation of the pustules when they are ripe should be made with a thorn or a needle after immersion in Carbolic Acid lotion. Some say, evacuation causes pitting. They recommend ~~ointments of flour and vaseline~~ which minimises the risk of pitting. When the pox is offensive through decomposition, or through laceration of skin as an effect of scratching seven or eight drops of Carbolic Acid mixed with an ounce of Olive Oil or Salad Oil make an ointment valuable in application. Permanganate of Potash ten grains in a pint of water is a valuable gurgle and application, even in the most offensive cases. During scabbing, equal parts of milk and water made lukewarm may be profitably applied to the skin. In ulceration of mouth and throat, eight to ten grains of Kali Chlor. dissolved in a tumblerful of water is a good gurgle.

To relieve itching the body should be dusted with a powder made of Violet Powder and Tartarate of Antimony. Oxide of Zinc with or without Violet Powder is also good. Collodion is also good enough to prevent pitting. Bacon fat also prevents pitting to a great extent; it also allays itching. Gentle and continued rubbing with *Dab* (green coconut) water may also be recommended for the prevention of pitting.

But in spite of all these applications, some amount of pitting usually remains. Scratching should be discouraged; and the hands should be tied and covered with pledgets of cotton wool for this purpose. This is particularly necessary in the case of children.

Diet:—Diet should be liquid, light and refreshing. Plenty of cold water, but no ice, in the initial stage, as also small quantities of lemonade and milk should form the main diet. Stimulants and meat as a rule should be avoided. Grapes and other sweet fruits may be taken to relieve constipation. In the purulent stage, milk, soup, and if there is much failing of strength in the patient, gruel, chicken-broth, beef-tea may be given. During scaling off—flour bread or *suji* bread, loaf, rice and plain curry may be given with safety.

Homeopathic Remedies:—Since Homeopathic medicines are cheaper and are less difficult to be handled by an average householder, below is given a list of different medicines for different symptoms. *Rhus Toxicodendron* covers the symptomatology of Chicken Pox. For Small Pox—*Variolinum* 30 or higher, interpolated with occasional doses of Sulphur 30 is very useful. *Variolinum* covers uncomplicated pox from start to finish. Sulphur not only 'clears up' the case but is invaluable as a guard against complications. Urgent symptoms like sudden rise of temperature or onset of delirium call for such remedies as *Belladonna*, *Bryonia Alba*, *Baptisia-Tinctoria* and *Gelsemium Sempervirens*. *Rhus Tox.* is useful for the rheumatic pains; *Cimicifuga Racemosa* for headache as also for the rheumatic pains. During the eruptive stage, *Variolinum*, *Antimonium Tartaricum*, and *Thuja Occidentalis* are decidedly helpful in the confluent or in the hæmorrhagic

type, remedies such as Arsenicum Album, Arnica Montana, Crotalus Horridus, Lachesis and Phosphorus have been amply used with signal success. In suppuration—Rhus Tox. Thuja, Mercurius Solubilis, Arsenic, Hydrastis and Sulphur, and Cinchona Officinalis for exhaustion. For the secondary fever—Aconite Napellus in repeated doses and after that Mercurius are very useful. During desquamation of scaling off—Variolinum, Sulphur, Thuja, Cimicifugam, Hydrastis and Malandrinum have given good results. For prostration and threatened syncope, Baptisia. When there is much swelling and itching, Apis Mellifica will do good.

In all stages of Small Pox—one tea spoonful of ass's milk and nine tea spoonfuls of distilled water, mixed together and beat forty times, may be

given three or four times daily in two tea spoonful doses. This has been known to be effective.

Prevention:—Vaccination is the common measure and prevention, and statistics are surely in favour of it. Among other measures are Malandrinum 200 or Variolinum 200 taken once every week or fortnight in late winter and early spring, Kantikari (Solanum Kanthocarpum); Neem leaves (Azadirachta Indica); habit of drinking warm water during epidemics; occasional fastings and rubbing with Abeer powder (the red powder which the Hindus use on the Holi festival) before bath. Other measures, such as, wearing a myrobalam seed (Haritaki Beej), the Simul seed (silk cotton seed) and the bitter gourd (Uchhe) etc., have been customarily recommended with questionable success.

Engineering & Architecture

Housing Programme for New York

GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED low-cost housing in New York City, both completed and projected, now represents a total outlay of the equivalent of more than Rs. 64½ crores in federal, state and city funds. A little less than half of this immense re-housing was completed and operating before the war at average rentals of Rs. 19-8-0 a room per month. The rest of the programme will be ready for the builders as soon as the war ends. When all has been completed, it will provide modern housing for about 1,26,000 New Yorkers of the lowest income groups.

This is probably the largest publicly-financed housing programme in any single metropolitan area in the world. It does not include privately-financed, limited-dividend housing which provides accommodations for other thousands of New Yorkers of slightly higher income groups at rents which before the war averaged Rs. 32-8-0 or Rs. 37-12-0 per room per month.

New York City has thus made an impressive start toward the elimination of its worst housing areas. When its re-modernisation programme took form in 1938, well over 10,00,000 New Yorkers needed to be re-housed at rents lower than the ordinary commercial builder could charge if he was to make a reasonable profit on his outlay. New York City is thus considerably short of its goal, but the start it has made—59,000 persons thus rehoused in ten years—has already had a remarkable influence on life in the city.

NEIGHBOURHOOD LIFE COMES BACK

For one thing, the huge communities of government-subsidised apartment houses have had the effect of re-creating neighbourhood life in parts of the city in which the heavy volume of modern traffic had all but erased it. Any city, no matter how large, is essentially a collection of many small neighbourhoods. But when motor cars and trucks turned New York City's gridiron system of streets into swift and crowded traffic streams, the old neighbourhoods were broken blocks separated by these streams. The only neighbourhoods left in the older part of the city were those few areas from which, for one reason or another, heavy traffic was to be diverted.

The restoration of neighbourhoods in the old sense in New York City became possible when the construction of adequate highways removed most of the traffic from the ordinary streets. But such restored neighbourhoods are much different in appearance. The architecture of the new apartment houses is severely simple. But communities are healthy places. The buildings stand well apart, separated by parks and playing fields which are open to all the residents of the neighbourhood. Rooms are large, light and well ventilated. Stove, refrigerator and other fixtures are modern and efficient. Washing machines are provided in basement laundries. There are gymnasiums and clubrooms.

END OF POOR DISTRICTS

The multiplication of such livable neighbourhoods where the surroundings are wholesome, adequate facilities for education and recreation are provided, and more workers may live within reasonable distance of their work, is one of the primary objectives of planning in New York City. The new housing will not of itself wipe out poverty, but in the end it will wipe out the worst buildings. It will produce a city in which the stranger will never know, when he looks along a street, whether he is in a "poor section." It will no longer be possible to identify poor areas on the maps by the records of street accidents, juvenile delinquency, infant mortality, the tuberculosis rate and other black symbols. Poor sections and rich sections alike will have ample air and space.

This conception of New York as a city of neighbourhoods is the starting point from which the city's overall planning scheme develops. New York's master plan makes ample provision for industry, business and transportation, but its primary purpose is the development of a city for wholesale and healthful living, a city in which homes and children will regain their prime importance. The immense re-housing programme thus fits into place in a much larger scheme. It is the basis of the master plan, and more than any other feature of that plan, re-housing is building up, little by little, the democratic city of the future.—USOWI.

Calcutta News & Views

BENGAL COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Mr. James White Robertson Steven has been elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from the European constituency.

CHINESE GOOD-WILL MISSION

Three members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to Britain, Mr. Wang Yun-wu, Mr. Han Lih-uh and Mr. Wen Yuan-ning, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday last on their way back to Chungking. Three other members of the Mission are expected here shortly.

AIR-CRASH IN THE CITY

The Air Headquarters, India Command, regrets to announce that a training aircraft flying over Calcutta on March 8 got into difficulties and crashed.

Unfortunately a number of civilian casualties were caused, some of which were fatal. An official investigation into the accident is now being held.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR CALCUTTA

Dr. Radha Binode Pal, ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, in place of Dr. B. C. Roy whose term of office expires on March 13.

Dr. Pal's connection with the University of Calcutta in some form or other is spread over more than two decades.

Having stood First Class First in the Master of Law Examination of the University in 1920, he was appointed a Professor of the University Law College in 1923, which post he resigned in November, 1936.

In 1924, he obtained the Doctorate of Law and that very year was appointed Tagore Professor of Law for the year 1925, the subject of his lectures being "The History of the Law of Primogeniture with special reference to India, ancient and modern." He was again appointed Tagore Professor for 1930, his subject this time being "The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic times down to the Institutes of Manu." His third appointment to that Chair came in 1942 when he was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. This time he was invited by the University to deliver lectures for the year 1938, on "The Constitutional Development of British India".

Last year he was nominated by the Chancellor to be a Fellow of the University and appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be a member of the Bengal Sanskrit Association.

He is at present a Joint President of the International Academy of Comparative Law at the Hague.

DR. LIN YU-TANG IN CALCUTTA

"Freedom for India and for the world in the common war for freedom," was the theme of an interesting lecture given by the eminent Chinese scholar, Dr. Lin Yu-tang (who is now on a visit to Calcutta) at the Darbhanga Hall of Calcutta University, Wednesday last.

The modern world (he said) was not, and could not be divided into different regional spheres, for "what affects one part of the world affects all." It was a matter of utmost importance to the world "what role an awakened and modernised Asia shall play in the world of the future."

"To prevent Asia from becoming modern-minded, and, therefore, nationally conscious, is like preventing two connected reservoirs of water from seeking the same level. The final equilibrium which will be reached will be nothing more or less than the independence of all the Asiatic nations. India constitutes one of the major nation of the East.

"Asia cannot be free until the 400 million Indians are free. You cannot deal with the future of the world by neglecting such a large section of humanity. It is only with free, equal and unconstrained co-operation of the East and the West that a true equilibrium of peace for the future world can be brought about."

Dr. Lin Yu-tang said that he saw no justification for "the feeling of helplessness on the part of Indians." Freedom would not be handed over to them for the mere asking. It had to be won by their own effort. India's freedom was primarily India's responsibility. She had so far failed to get her freedom because "India as a nation did not want it. When all India is united and places freedom above sectional interests, then she will have it. He who sins against the unity of India as a national entity sins against the freedom of India. I do not say that sectional interests are entirely

240

PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 11th March, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

your own making, but I do say that there are still Indian leaders, who are not willing to place the freedom of their country above sectional or personal interests. They do not want freedom badly enough to deserve it. They are still willing to be divided and be ruled. Indians must love India as a whole and not a part of it, and regard her as one national, cultural, economic, historical and geographical entity. Nations like Switzerland, Russia, China and America have been able to live and prosper with the greatest diversity of race and religion within.

"India has too much of religion and suffers from an overdose of spirituality. It is the one theme that runs uninterrupted in Indian thought from the time of the Rig Veda down to the ideals and beliefs of Gandhi. No nation except India can produce a modern saint and has the audacity or simplicity of putting the Sermon on the Mount on a political platform. For the present there should be only one religion in India—the religion of freedom; there should be only one party—the freedom party. There will be enough time for your political bickerings when you have achieved your political freedom."

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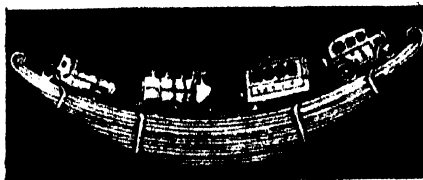
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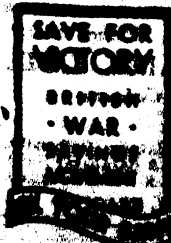
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Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set

1. Supply of Dietary Articles during the year 1944-45

2. Complete reform of road surface with stone metal for the brick road at Pulta Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 21st March and for 2 on 24th March, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above, are to hold good for three months

U. N. BOSE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1944.

Notice To Petty Plumbing And Petty Improvement Contractors.

The time for receiving application for the registration of names as Contractors for (1) petty plumbing works, and (2) petty improvement works of the Corporation for the year 1944-45, has further been extended. Applications for (1) will be received on the 28th March and for (2) on the 31st March, 1944, instead of on the 14th and 15th March, respectively, as previously advertised.

U. N. BOSE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation
Central Municipal Office,
The 13th March, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improve- ment Contractors.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday) the 23rd March, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

188. Improving footpath (portion) in Wellesley Street near the junction of Bharamtolla Street and Wellesley Street with 1½ in. artificial stone—Rs. 415, dated 8th February, 1944, (1 month).

189. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 4, Nawab Abdul Latif Street in Ward No. 14—Rs. 326, dated 8th February, 1944, (3 weeks).

190. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 32 and 33, Doctor Lane in Ward No. 14.—Rs. 326, dated 8th February, 1944, (3 weeks).

191. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 46/35, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road in Ward 14—Rs. 350, dated 8th February, 1944, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 15th March, 1944.

Purchase of Fats And Guts

Offers are invited and will be received in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of" by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of 28th March, 1944, for the privilege of purchasing (1) Fats from the butchers within Tangra Slaughter House and (2) Guts from the butchers within Bhowanipur, Chitpur, Halsibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for a period of one year from 1st April, 1944. Lump sum fees of Rs. 300 for (1) and Rs. 1,000 for (2) have been fixed for the said privileges for the whole period and any part thereof. The fees must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury in advance with in a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offers.

For further particulars and conditions of the Licenses, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

U. N. BOSE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1944

Auction Sale.

Public are hereby informed that the following goods will be sold by the undersigned to the highest bidder at the Tallah Pumping Station on Monday, the 20th March, 1944, at 8-30 a.m. by public auction. The whole bid money will have to be paid immediately after the close of the auction sale with the fall of the hammer.

The successful bidder will have to remove all articles and clear the site within three days from the date of sale, failing which the bid money and articles sold will be liable to forfeiture.

The articles to be sold are given below :—

1. Worn out R. S. Joists—60 Nos. 8 in. by 4 in. by 20 ft.—1 lot.

D. N. DUTT,
Actg. Controller of Stores.

Controller of Stores Office,
The 7th March, 1944.

Naming of Roads

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a road in Ward No. 27 :—

Road No. 11, a new 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 13 to Road No. 14, in the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. XXXIIA, to be called "Kunjala Banerjee Road."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th March, 1944.

It is proposed that the new 40 ft. road in Scheme No. VII-J of the Calcutta Improvement Trust connecting the new 84 ft. road of the same Scheme and Chittaranjan Avenue be named as "Maharaja Sir Harendra Krishna Street."

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 31st March, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1944

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Gholam Rasul, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 148 in the north range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to Mr. Fashiuddin. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th March, 1944.

CHINA CLAY

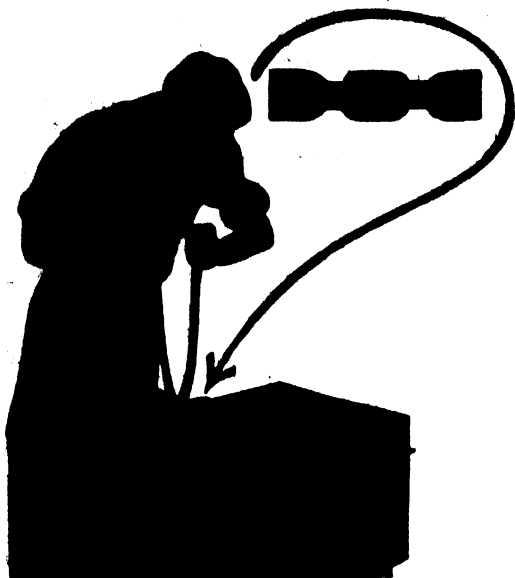
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COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-148	0 8 0	First Furita.	A. 268	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 149-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 269	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 0	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 280	0 10 0	Do.	" 78	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 286	0 18 0	Butter.	" 86-8	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 287-288	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 288-289	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 290-291	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 292-293	1 0 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 68	1 4 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	" 70	0 18 8	Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0				
			" 12	1 10 0				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



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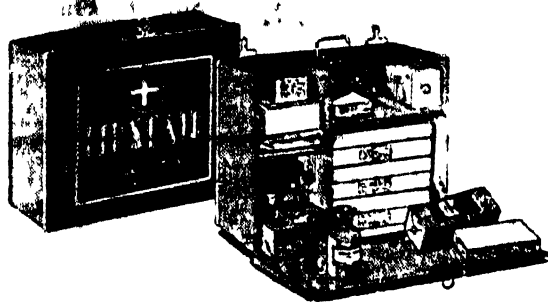
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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0.10 for a Bicycle and 0.20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH	1 0 0	1 8 0	VEGETABLES—Contd.			RIOE.		
Pona per seer	...	...	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer	...	...	
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	...	...	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	...	...	Sugar	0 7 8	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Con.)	...	...
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Crab each	...	...	Grapes	3 0 0	8 8 0	Arshar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	...	...	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhanga	...	...
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond	8 0 0	6 0 0	Biuli	7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0	...	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate	...	...	Coal	...	...
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	...	...
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0	...	BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Macras	...	...	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tin.	...	...
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	...	...	Do.	...	...
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa	4 0 0	...	Barley Pearl	1	...
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. bres	...	...	Do.	2	...
Peas (Daryelling)	...	...	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	Corn Flower	1	...
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk	...	...	Robinson's Barley	...	...
			FLOUR.			Goben Boot's Fish
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	...	Jelly
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 0	...			
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0	...			

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to wait

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Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted peer seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Meltec "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0					
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.									
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0							
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0							
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0							
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0							
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0					
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0							
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0							
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0							
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0							



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I O R K.	From		To		D R Y F I S H	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0			Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Bhetke "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0			Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0			Do. large per "	6 0 0		4 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		0 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0				Pajadams per 100	0 6 0		1 8 0	
					Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		1 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, S. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 2 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (cutlet) 1 lb 1 oz	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 12 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	15 0 0	18 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0
heavy lot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocoanut each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Country Apples		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 2 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each			Onions, (New) per seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Guinea fowl "	4 8 0	5 8 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 8 0		Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Portridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Pheasant "			Do. Country red "	0 8 0		Do. Spain per lb.		
Plover "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Paranip each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Quail each	0 12 0		Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Rabbit "	6 0 0		Do. Darjeeling "			Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Hazaribagh "			Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 4 0
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 0	0 10 0	Guava (Benares) per doz	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (large) "	9 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Karghanga "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Teal (cotton) "			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Khurbane "	1 8 0	
Band Grouse each			Do. Country do. "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
BIRDS.			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Kesur China per seer		
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Hen) "			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (New) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
VEGETABLES.			Do. Madras "	0 5 0	0 6 0	pur)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Country)		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Shillong			Locket per score		
Artispeach per seer			Rhubarb each	0 4 0		Monkey Lichees per 100		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Pulbul (Fatal) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Radish English per bundle	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Country per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	(large)			Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Bean Country per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	12 0 0	18 0 0
Do. French (Darjeeling)			Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	10 0 0	12 0 0
per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Squash per seer			Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Butter per score			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Nipa		
Cabbage each			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Fazlie		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Golapkhani		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Himsagore		
bundle			Do. Shillong "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Kauchan		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	bundle			Do. Bombay		
			Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Do. Darjeeling each			Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 5 0
			White Pumpkins each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Nagpur Moosomi per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 8-10	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 8-12	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritsar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		2 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Galasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) " 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" S. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 548)

VALUE
FOR
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KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay " ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer			50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			California flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			California flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Wheat " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	2 8 0	2 12 0				Halud " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	*RICE				to	0 7 0
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rice (retail) ...					
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. without roe 8-10			Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
seer ...			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	3 0 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb ...	1 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Large) ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			" " " "		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (fillet) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0		Glaxo ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Arashar " ...	0 8 0		Assorted Creams ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Chola " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (flour) 3 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khari Masoor " ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		Khasari " ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...	0 10 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 0	0 8 6	Cocogem—		0 8 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 lb. " ...			per tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			6 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Castor Oil ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. unmixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
			" " " No. 2	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 1			Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 40-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

[illegible]

<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p><i>Head Office:</i> 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone : B. B. 3901)</p> <p><i>Rangoon Branch:</i> 288, Fraser Street, Rangoon.</p>	<p>BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA</p> <p>A. TOSH & SONS</p> <p>Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone : Cal. 4129)</p>	<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p><i>Local Branches:</i> 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone : Cal. 1861)</p> <p>153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)</p>
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Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7 Fruits 3 & 7	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0 each. 0 8 0 ..	Butel. Fruits .

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Allgarh "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 8 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chintshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhanl			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hillsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 8 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer		0 10 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		8 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta "		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. H.)		
Patal per seer			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 0	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Brinjal			Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0				Jam		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0				Jelly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0				Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
FISH						Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0				KEROSENE OIL		
Pona "		1 4 0				Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 5 0	1 12 0				Do. per bottle		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0				Do. " bulk		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0				Rising Sun		
Crab (each)	0 1 0	2 4 0				Do. per bottle		
Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0						
Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0						

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd., Block "G" 5 and 6A, Lansdowne Market, Calcutta 2, and to all other agents from 3-5-42 to 3-5-43.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
			Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banttoolshi (Manja) No 1		
			Do. Nilambari			per maund		
			Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
			Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
			Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No 1 per		
			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
			Kharbuz per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
			Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
			Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
			Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse		
			Pears 8-25	1 0 0		Medium	0 6 6	Ration
			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 4 0			shop
			Do. Assam					
			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
			Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Dq.
			Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java		
			Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Cocconut Oil		
			Musket per seer			Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
			Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer		0 8 0
			Do. Multan per seer					
			Do. Kandahar			Flour	0 6 0	Ration
			Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta	0 5 0	shop
			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Sujee		
			Do. Sultana	2 4 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
			Almond shelled	3 0 0		Chandauli Atta per md.		
			Do. without shell	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large	4 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Surdah Quaman per seer					
			Water melon Goalande			DAL		
			Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Arhar	0 11 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Kalai	0 10 0	
			Sarbatli Lemon (Museum)	8-12	1 0 0	Khesari	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
			Do. Shelled	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (khar)	0 12 0	
			Nut Ground			Mator		0 10 0
			Sharifa			Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Nona (each)					
			BUTTER, ETC.			TEA.		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Bombay			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Aligarh		1 12 0	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Jessore			Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Dinapur	3 8 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Pabna	3 0 0	3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Darbhanga	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Mazafferpur	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Bhainsa Ghee	4 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
			FISH			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bagda per seer		2 0 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhetkes per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			"Victoria" Swan—		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Rohi			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
			Crab per pair	0 26 0	0 40 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhes per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 8 6	Contro
			Magoor per seer (small)			Elephant Brand per bot.		lled shop
			Do. (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	(Red)		
						Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0	0 8 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6				
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 8½ ...			Arashar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 12 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...		0 8 0	Bhanga " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...		1 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly ...		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujee " ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown " ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...			Patnai per seer " ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Duck each ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Golap Sora ...		
Fowl " ...	1 2 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. score ...	1 4 0	
Chicken ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugar " ...		
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Bael each ...			Gur per seer ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil " ...		
VEGETABLES			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arashar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cauliflower ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Kalai " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Biuli " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katch " ...		
Cucumber per seer ...	1 6 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0		Orange per score ...			Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Salt (fine) " ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley ½ lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee ...			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree " ...			Jelly ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Milk " ...			Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prines S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Out pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ¼ lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Aita " ...	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manj), per sr.	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Do (Kora) " ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deahi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tes per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Cauliflower ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	doz. ...	0 12 0	0 4 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	—	—
Coumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Matter " ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt " ...	—	0 2 9
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple ...	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 3	2 0 0	1 o. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.				
28	0 8 0 "		36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	
33A	0 4 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.	36 "	0 8 0 "	
35	0 5 0 "				
37 "	0 1 6 "				
					Business to be approved by the authority.

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 586)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
11. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 82	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 83-85	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 86	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 8 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 87	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 8 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 36	34 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 8 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 8 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 32	0 8 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 33	0 8 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
New Bldg.			" 43	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 38	0 8 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	0 4 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	38 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 4 0	Do
" 18	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 48	38 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 4 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	38 0 0	Tailoring.	" 42	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 50	58 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 44	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 45	0 5 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 46	0 5 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 5 0	Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	Poultry.			" 48	0 5 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	" 49	0 5 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 50	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 52	0 6 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 53	0 6 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 54	0 6 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 55	0 6 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 56	0 6 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
Potato Range			" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Potato.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 22	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-118	0 8 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 23	0 6 0	Do.	" 119-124	0 8 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
" 24	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-138	0 8 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 25	0 6 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 26	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 27	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 28	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
" 29	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 30	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 31	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 33	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
" 34	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 35	0 6 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 36	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 37	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 38	0 6 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
" 39	0 6 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 40	0 6 0	Do.	" 187-190	0 8 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 41	0 6 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 6 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do
" 42	0 6 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.	" 58	0 6 0	Do
" 43	0 6 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do
" 44	0 6 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.	" 60	0 6 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 207-210	0 4 0	Do.	" 46	0 6 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.	" 57	0 6 0	Do

*Data temporarily omitted.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.			
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 8 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 3-5	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 2 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st April, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle And Comment

THE ELECTIONS HAVE COME AND GONE

OWING to the War the sitting City Fathers had been given a further lease of life for one year, and even upto the end of 1943, it was not definitely known whether the General Elections would be held in March, 1944. An agitation had been set on foot to extend the term of the sitting Councillors for a further period of one year or till the termination of the War, "whichever might happen earlier" as they say in legal documents, but the Bengal Government finally decided that the Elections must be held. There followed a period of feverish activity among the would-be City Fathers, and canvassing for votes by means of house to house visits, pamphlets, leaflets, posters and the other usual forms of propaganda went on. With the pace of war hanging over India, however, the usual activities somehow seemed to lack fire and zest, as compared with previous occasions. Several factors were at the root of this, viz., the short time left at the disposal of the candidates after the decision of the Government that the Elec-

tions were to be held, the shortage of paper, and the shortage of motor-cars or rather of petrol. The long fleets of motor-cars decorated with various kinds of flags and banners, and bearing the labels of different candidates, have always been an usual appanage of an election campaign, not only for canvassing but also to convey electors willy-nilly to the polling booths on the fateful day. This year, only feeble activity was observed in this line, a few lorries loaded with a nondescript mob of boys and men parading the streets and shouting "vote for" so-and-so, but this is an outmoded and hackneyed "stunt" which could scarcely have the effect of really influencing the voters. With an awakened civic consciousness, the public could hardly be expected to "vote for" a candidate simply because a vociferous mob mounted on a lorry went careering round the streets shouting his name! In general, the number of "unemployed" youths available for carrying on a regular campaign of house-to-house visits on behalf of one candidate or other,

seemed to have been very poor this year. The reason for this was probably that large numbers had been absorbed by some form or other military service or war-efforts.

After the nominations came the withdrawals, followed by the publication of the final list of candidates left to fight out the elections. The final phase, when Calcutta in its hundreds and thousands went to the polls to cast votes in favour of one candidate or other, came off on Wednesday, the 29th March. Generally speaking, there was no want of the usual hullabaloo and excitement common to the occasion, large crowds of urchins, ragamuffins and youths of each locality mustering strong and creating uproar and confusion. In some cases, tempers ran high and minor clashes occurred between partisans of rival candidates, and it was reported that a dozen persons had been arrested for disorderly conduct, while another half-dozen (including a woman) were reported to have been taken into custody for alleged impersonation of voters. The polling this year was remarkable for the small number of motor-cars plying on the streets and assembled near the polling stations, and quite a number of *ticca gharries* had been pressed into service in lieu of motor-cars. The ballot papers, for the first time in Calcutta Municipal elections, bore symbols against the name of each candidate. The signs most favoured were hurricane lantern, cart, boat, axe, chair, human hand, lock and key, bicycle, date-palm, marigold flower etc., while a few candidates adopted the *hookah* as their emblem, and two took the jack-fruit to represent them.

Coming now to facts and figures, the number of voters registered this year exceeded 85,000 of whom nearly 11,000 were women. The total number of seats to be filled up was 85, out of which 35 had already been filled up before polling took place, by candidates who were returned unopposed. Of these 35, 18 were from the General constituencies, 8 from Mohammedan, 2 from Anglo-Indian and 12 from Special constituencies. The contests, therefore, took place for 50 seats in the General, Mohammedan and Labour constituencies, the number of contestants being 121. Polling Stations numbering 135 (82 for men and 53 for women) had been set up in different parts of the city for recording votes. In the contests that took place, the fortunes of war went against several sitting Councillors, of which, perhaps, the most unexpected and surprising was the elimination of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor and leader of the Muslim League party in the Corporation. His loss to the Corporation will be universally regretted, for in him the City Council loses, perhaps, its most vivid personality. Among other "old, familiar faces" that we shall miss are: Messrs. Narendranath Dahal, Bidhu Bhusan Sirkar, Krishna Chandra Ghosh, Amarendranath Mukerjee, Prafulla Dutt, Amulya Chandra Mitra, Fakir Chandra Ghosh and Dharendra Kumar Majumdar. A few former Councillors have achieved a "come-back", among whom it is our great pleasure to find our distinguished former Mayor Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul, to whose single-minded zeal Calcutta owes, to a very large measure, the reduced electricity rates and the Corporation its own electricity department and Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, one of the most popular Councillors the Corporation had before.

New or old, we accord a hearty welcome to all the newly elected Councillors and express the hope that further progress and improvements may continue to be made in the civic life of this great city, and that our personal relations with the Councillors, old or new, may continue on the same plane of mutual co-operation, trust and cordiality as hitherto.

[Continued on page 580(a)]

THE LATE DR. HARENDRA NATH DAS

Commissioner And Councillor Of Calcutta Corporation

The late Rai Bahadur Dr. Harendra Nath Das, M.A., M.D., was a leading physician of Calcutta and Commissioner and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation since 1923 to 1930.

The Rai Bahadur was closely connected with the various medical institutions of the province. He was the Honorary Life member of the Medical Education Society of Bengal. He was professor and physician of the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta; professor and examiner of the Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University; Visiting Physician of the Sambhumath Pundit Hospital, Calcutta; Visitor of the Campbell Medical School; Member of the Executive Committee of the Leper Asylum under the Church Missionary Society of Calcutta. He compiled a few medical books which received immediate appreciation from the medical practitioners and the public.



The Rai Bahadur was a social worker, and was the Chairman of the Public Health Committee; Governor of The Refuge, Calcutta; Hony. Medical Advisor of the Co-operative Training Institute, Government of Bengal; Hony. Medical Advisor to the Olympic Games, Calcutta and Hony. Secretary to the Bangiya Jana Sangha.

He took part in the movement for distribution of free milk among the poor children of the province. He also identified himself with the Corporation Bustees Campaign which aimed at the improvement of the Bustees of Calcutta in every sphere. The Rai Bahadur took keen interest in educational and social uplift of the poor and the destitute.

The Rai Bahadur was a man of high ideals and principles, religious-minded and always ready to help others. The deceased leaves behind him his bereaved widow, five sons, four daughters and a wide circle of friends and comrades to mourn the loss. May he rest in peace.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1944

Last Corporation Meeting Of The Year 1943-44

Felicitations To The Outgoing Mayor And Deputy Mayor

THE last meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta of the year 1943-44 was held on Friday, the 31st March, when Councillors belonging to several sections of the House paid tributes to the services of the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar.

Replying to congratulatory addresses, the Mayor said that he had tried in his humble way to justify the confidence reposed in him. He reviewed the work of the Corporation during the last year when they had passed through very trying times.

Mr. Badrudduja appealed for concerted action by Councillors and Aldermen to uphold the dignity and prestige of the Corporation. He deplored the defeat of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi in the general election and said that although he had his differences with him, Mr. Siddiqi rose to the height of the occasion in vindicating the rights and privileges of the Corporation.

"I plead for, said Mr. Badrudduja, "better understanding, for reconciliation between communities and communities, for a greater India, a better India, a more peaceful and prosperous India in which all classes and communities, all groups and societies would be adequately represented."

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar thanking the House for their felicitations gave a brief survey of the work done by the Corporation during their tenure of office and the problems the Corporation was called upon to solve.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, in offering his felicitations to the Mayor, emphasized that Mr. Badrudduja was Mayor during a most critical period when the city, with the rest of Bengal, was passing through a severe famine. The Mayor's Fund had gone a long way to alleviate distress. As Chairman of the House, his conduct was marked by sound judgment and he had maintained the dignity of his high office.

The Corporation, due to war conditions, had found it difficult to carry out road repairs and other civic services. Mr. Mukherjee expressed the hope that the Mayor would request his successor to approach the Government of India for funds for these purposes.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri describing how Mr. Badrudduja had stood up against "reactionary elements" both in and outside the House, said that he had discharged his duties impartially. The fact that the European members

and most of the Muslim League Councillors had left the meeting ignoring the long-standing convention, proved that he had upheld the prestige and honour of the House, undeterred by the activities of "reactionary elements."

Mr. Mahomed Ismail, on behalf of the Muslim League Party, said that Mr. Badrudduja by his impartial and judicious decisions had earned the respect of all sections in the House.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman recalled how by his appeal to President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. De Valera and important Mayors of foreign cities Mr. Badrudduja had succeeded in bringing an end to the hush hush policy which the Governments of Bengal and India had been pursuing in respect of the Bengal famine, and in evoking generous response from all quarters. The appeal of the Mayor had acquainted the civilised world with the terrible situation that prevailed in the province.

Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen remarked that Mr. Badrudduja, of whom much had been expected, had amply fulfilled their expectation and had risen to the height of the occasion. Mr. Sen hoped that in the coming Corporation there would be more harmony and less communal bitterness.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Mr. M. K. Majumder, Mr. Shamsul Huq, Mr. S. N. Das, Mr. Gokuldas Moha, Dr. Subodh Sarkar, Mr. Gosto Behari Sett and Mr. A. C. Mitter also associated themselves with the felicitations.

DR. B. C. ROY

Elected President Of Medical Council

New Delhi, March 27.—Dr. B. C. Roy was elected President of the Medical Council of India at the 20th Session of the Council which began here to-day. The Council also elected Rai Bahadur B. N. Vyas as its Vice-President and Dr. A. I. Mudaliar, Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Col. P. B. Barucha as University representatives on the Executive Committee.

—A. P. I.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY

Replying, the Mayor observed that some of his great predecessors, including Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, had placed before them an ideal to follow. He did not know if he had been able to keep to the path chalked out by them. But the greatest consolation of a man lay in the confidence that he might have enjoyed among his fellowmen, and if he had been worthy in some measure of the confidence his colleagues had reposed in him that would be his greatest asset. He had, however, tried to justify in his humble way the confidence they had placed in him.

During his tenure of office, the Mayor proceeded, the Corporation had been faced with problems of the greatest magnitude. For a time the city's economic life had been dislocated. The feeding of destitutes who had flocked to the city, maintenance of conservancy, of water supply and health of the citizens—all these problems confronted them. With the co-operation and support of the House they had, however, been able to survive the storm.

Speaking of the food-crisis, in the tackling of which non-official organizations had played an important role, he held the Government of India's

'lack of vision and imagination' and the Bengal Government's 'bungling and inefficient handling of the situation' as being responsible for the devastating famine last year.

Proceeding the Mayor said, the task of the conservancy services became more and more difficult with the big increase in the city's population and the influx of destitutes, and it must be said to the credit of the department concerned that despite petrol rationing and insufficiency of lorries they had maintained the service, though not as satisfactorily as they would want.

There was a serious dislocation of the city's water-supply shortly after he had assumed office but through the efforts of all the defect had been remedied. The Corporation had sanctioned a Re. 1 crore-scheme for the supply of 300,000,000 gallons of water daily. Chlorination of water was begun to safeguard the citizens' health.

The Mayor had the privilege of opening the Bantala Pruss Sedimentation Tank, the biggest in the East and unique in the whole world, which in the estimation of Mr. Badrudduja was a magnificent feat of modern engineering conceived and executed by Bengalee engineers.

THE GURNER REPORT

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

The House accepted with certain modification the recommendations of the Special Committee, which, under the chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy, went through the report of Mr. C. W. Gurner, Special Officer who, directed by the Government of Bengal, examined the finances of the Corporation and suggested measures for retrenchment of the expenditure of the Corporation.

The recommendations of the Special Committee as modified by the Corporation will appear in our next issue.—EDITOR.

NOMINATION SET ASIDE

Candidate For Corporation Election Declared Ineligible

On the application of the petitioner S. N. Banerjee, a duly nominated candidate for election as a Councillor for the General Constituency in Ward No. 7 of the Corporation of Calcutta, Mr. Justice McNair of the Calcutta High Court held on Tuesday last (March 28) that the respondent Sheo Chand Soni, who was purporting to act as a candidate for election in Ward No. 7, was not eligible for election, inasmuch as he had got an interest in a contract with the Corporation, and, as such his nomination was contrary to the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and was void.

In the circumstances, his lordship held that the respondent Sheo Chand Soni was not entitled to have his name recorded in the ballot papers. In view of the fact that there were only three seats for the General Constituency in Ward No. 7 and that there were only three other persons who had been duly nominated and now standing for election, his lordship issued a writ of mandamus, under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act directing the Returning Officer to report that Indra Chand Bhowalka, Madan Lal Khemka and the petitioner S. N. Banerjee were duly elected candidates from the General Constituency, Ward No. 7.

It appeared that the nominations of all the above four candidates, including the respondent were published on March 4 last. On March 24 the petitioner came to know that the respondent Sheo Chand Soni was not eligible for the reason stated above.

After hearing the respondent his lordship said that the evidence as such seemed to indicate that the respondent had got an interest in a contract with the Corporation and that he was not eligible for nomination as a candidate for election as a Councillor under the Calcutta Municipal Act. His nomination was contrary to the provisions of the Act and was void.

His lordship eventually made the order stated above.

Mr. B. C. Ghose, Mr. P. B. Mukherjee and Mr. B. K. Ghose appeared for the petitioner and Mr. A. K. Hazra for the respondent.

Mr. Badrudduja appealed in conclusion to Councillors to work in a concerted manner which would make it impossible for outside agencies to interfere in the affairs of the Calcutta Corporation.

Due to the war the Corporation had had to incur a large amount of extra expenditure for A. R. P. and other civil defence measures.

Over Rs. 17,00,000 had been spent on meeting the difference between the cost and supply prices of foodstuffs for the Corporation labour staff.

As regards the financial position of the Corporation, the Mayor pointed out that in spite of a subvention of Rs. 10 lakhs from Government, the Corporation was not yet out of the wood.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR'S REPLY

Replying to felicitations, the Deputy Mayor, said that in the eastern confines of the adjacent province, a ruthless war was being fought in the preparations to meet the menace, the city of Calcutta with its manifold resources must play a vital part. Fortunately, the morale and temper of the people at large was admirable. Men went about their avocations almost the same as before. He regretted that the important role which the city of Calcutta was

playing and would continue to play in the conflict seemed to have been overlooked by the powers that be and the Corporation's legitimate requests for financial help had not been responded to. The subventions which had so far been received from Government were most inadequate. In times of war and with soaring prices, with under-nourishment and mal-nourishment it was a matter of satisfaction to know that the health of the city had not so far suffered to an appreciable extent. The city had been fortunately immune from any alarming incidence of epidemic diseases.

The Elections

Referring to the recent elections Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that it was very painful to see that certain high officials of the Corporation behaved in a manner so as to secure the return of people of their own choice for their own benefit. These incidents, Mr. Mukherjee maintained, should be things of the past.

Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitra also complained of alleged partisanship of certain officers of the Corporation.

Dr. B. N. Dey

Apropos the Government's request to the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that all communications to the Government purporting to go from the Chief Engineer's department of the Corporation were signed either by the Chief Engineer or some other officer on his behalf, the Corporation accepting an amendment of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Chowdhury decided that having regard to Dr. B. N. Dey's appointment as Special Officer and Engineering Advisor all correspondence relating to the departments placed under him that might be required to be carried on with the Government should be signed by him as such.

On a division Mr. Roy Chowdhury's amendment was carried by 22 to 13 votes.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury then moved that the requisition meeting for rescinding a previous resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the opening of a separate budget head for payment of salary to Dr. Dey be taken up.

To this proposal objection was taken by the requisitionists headed by Mr. Mahamad Rafique who wanted to proceed with other business in the agenda.

The House, however, by a majority decided to take up the requisition motion, which fell through owing to leave not being granted.

The European members thereupon withdrew from the meeting followed by several Muslim League members.

Corporation's War Expenditure

On the recommendations of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee the Corporation decided to ask its Chief Executive Officer to prepare a statement showing the total expenditure incurred by the Corporation due to the war and to submit a proposal through the Finance Standing Committee requesting the Government to arrange for a conference between the representatives of the Corporation and the Government with a view to coming to a settlement on the question of Government subsidy required to meet the extra expenditure incurred by the Corporation on account of the war.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

The Public Health Standing Committee's proposal that the Government be requested to donate Rs. 5,00,000 to the fund to open an infectious diseases hospital in Calcutta was adopted.

Late Performances In Theatres

The recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee that permission for late performances, beyond the prescribed limit to any theatre or cinema should not be granted was also adopted by the House. The proposed charges for such performances are Rs. 500 a night for a house with 500 or more seats, and Rs. 50 for less than 500 seats.

—Chronicle And Comment

(Continued from page 578)

Separation-From-Service Benefits For Municipal Employees

Wisconsin's (U. S. A.) new municipal retirement fund law enacted in 1943, permitting all cities and villages of the state except the city of Milwaukee voluntarily to decide to come under the State fund, offers employees leaving the municipal service for any cause (resignation, discharge, etc.) a choice of two courses of action upon his accumulated retirement contributions.

"First, he can receive a refund in cash of the present value of all contributions he has made—both normal and additional—with interest. Second, if the total accumulations to his credit (both from his own and the municipality's contributions) are sufficient to provide an annuity of at

least \$10 per month for life when he will reach 65, then he may allow this accumulation to remain to his credit and receive an annuity at age 65, or upon application after at least \$10 per month is payable.

Statewide Venereal Disease Tests

Alabama's (U. S. A.) Department of Health, on October 1, 1943, launched a venereal disease control programme which provides for the eventual examination of every person in the State between the ages of 14 and 50. Though blood tests for all persons between 14 and 50 are required by the 1943 state law authorizing the programme, the State Department of Health was given the right to develop and expand the programme gradually on a county by county basis.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

SPECTACULAR AIR-BORNE ENTRY INTO BURMA

Major-General Wingate Leads The Operation

THE Commander of the British force which recently made a spectacular air-borne entry into Japanese-occupied Northern Burma, is Major-General Orde Charles Wingate, who last year led his men down to Chindwin and so into the heart of enemy territory, it is now revealed.

When Brigadier Wingate returned from penetration of Burma in 1943 the suffix "Chindit" was attached to his troops who had taken part, popular opinion believing that this had been derived from the Chindwin river. Now with Maj-General Wingate's special forces established in Burma and the facts of this operation made public, it is suggested that these forces should be called "Chinthays," the meaning of this being "Guardians of the Pagoda."

WINGATE'S PLAN ORIGINATED AT QUEBEC CONFERENCE

The greatly feared Wingate "Chindits" have done it again. Since March 5 when gliders and troops carrying planes took the force to its appointed rendezvous in the heart of the enemy territory, news has been awaited not only of the force itself but of its leader.

Alan Humphreys, *Associated Press of India* war correspondent. Out of last year's "Wingate expedition"—"Wingate circus it was then called"—developed this year's new jungle invaders who have surprised and are beating the Japanese.

"This has been the most successful air-borne operation in history," Major-General Wingate told me. "Everything we set out to do has been done. There is now a strong British and Gurkha force within 50 miles of Indaw, some 200 miles inside enemy territory. They have established a road and rail block 200 miles behind Japanese lines. We have a defended air-port behind the enemy's lines. Around and beyond we have numerous columns striking out and paralysing the enemy in his vital centres and on his communications."

BENGAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY MATTERS

"The Bengal Governor has set up a body by whom matters of common concern to the Bengal Government and the armed forces may be considered" says a Government communique issued in Calcutta recently.

"This body will be called the Governor's Defence Committee. It will function on the same general lines as the Middle East Defence Committee and will meet as occasion requires. The Governor will preside, and its permanent members will be the Chief Minister, Bengal and the G. O. C-in-Chief, Eastern Command. The Governor and each permanent member will have the right to co-opt any other persons relevant to matters under discussion from time to time.

"By means of this body it is hoped co-ordination between the civil administration and the armed forces in Bengal will be facilitated and expedited.

It is understood that the scheme is based on Mr. Casey's experiences in the Middle East and has been under consideration for some time. It was not put into operation as the problem concerning livestock was the first subject of any importance that the new committee had to discuss.

JAPS ATTACK AIRFIELD IN COX'S BAZAR AREA

A small number of enemy aircraft attacked an airfield in Cox's Bazar area on the morning of March 25. No material damage was done but there were a number of military and civilian casualties.

"My plan was to go where the enemy was not. On previous operations I have always gone where the enemy was waiting and established. Thus we are now established inside Jap-held Burma strongholds which highly trained long-range penetration groups are able to use as bases from where fighter forces are able to operate. One stronghold is within 25 miles of two enemy fighter aerodromes.

It is only the application of this new principle of going where the enemy is not established that made the building up of this stronghold possible."

The plan as originated by General Wingate in Quebec in consultation with Lord Mountbatten, and Mr. Churchill promised full support but "on my return to India I found a great deal of doubt amongst those responsible for planning as to the feasibility of the proposed operation", he said.

A new pattern for victory in the Far East is now being designed by this war's "Lawrence of Arabia", Major-General Wingate and his force of long-range penetration troops which new in and marched in behind Japanese lines in Burma, writes

JAPANESE MOVE TOWARDS KOHIMA

On the Tiddim-Imphal Road Japanese tanks had been in action and on March 25 several of these were destroyed. In the same area Allied troops captured a hill feature after heavy fighting and drove the enemy from a position on the road inflicting very heavy casualties. East of the road Allied patrols were in contact with the enemy advancing to the north but no major action took place.

In the Somra Hill Tracts Japanese parties continued to move in the general direction of Kohima. In the Ukhru area severe fighting took place.

In the Southern Chin Hills a successful raid on a Japanese camp in the Haka area had been made on March 23.

Further north along the Tiddim-Imphal road Allied troops had taken a hill feature east of the road which commanded a strongly held Japanese position. In a subsequent attack on this position the enemy was forced to withdraw. Some equipment was captured. Further to the north another of Allied columns made some progress.

Following the unsuccessful attack on Allied positions South-West of Ukhru reported on March 25, the Japanese again attacked these positions during the night of 24th, 25th March. Fighting continued in the area and heavy casualties were reported to have been inflicted on the enemy.

South of the Palel-Tamu Road the Japanese had made some progress to the north, while to the north of the road the enemy put in a strong attack on one position during March, 23rd which was successful.

The enemy also carried out two raids at other points along the road itself, but these had little effect.

North-east of Imphal a small detachment of Japanese were mopped up.

In the Somra Hill tracts, stiff fighting continued south of Ukhru where Allied forces were in contact with a strong Japanese column.

according to a *communique* issued on March 24 from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters.

Allied troops were making progress, and during the last 24 hours they succeeded in driving the enemy out of three positions covering the Imphal-Tiddim road.

Small parties of Japanese had been approaching the Palel-Tamu Road. One of these enemy detachments was dispersed on the morning of March 21.

Heavily-armed Hurricanes of Sir John Baldwin's Third Tactical Air Force were carrying out daily developing attacks on lines of communication serving the Japanese forces who had been advancing over the Chindwin into Manipur State.

JAP PRESSURE INCREASING

New Delhi, March 28.

"In the Ukhru area, in the Somra Hills, Japanese pressure has increased," says to-day's *communique* from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters. "Heavy fighting is in progress in which the Japanese are making determined attacks.

"Operations to clear the Tiddim-Imphal Road continue satisfactorily. In the vicinity of the Palel-Tamu Road our troops drove a small party of the enemy from one position. There has been slight enemy artillery activity and an enemy attack in this area was repulsed.

"In the Kaladan Valley our patrols have contacted small bodies of the enemy.

"On the North Burma front, a Chinese unit attacked and occupied Hkawnglawyang after killing a number of Japanese soldiers and four officers. Chinese troops are astride the Upper Mogaung Valley road in contact with the enemy immediately south of Hkawnglawyang."

ALLIED FORCES TAKE UP NEW POSITIONS

New Delhi, March 29.

In the Ukhru area Japanese pressure continues and our troops have taken up new positions. The enemy has suffered heavy casualties in these attacks says an Allied war *communique* issued from the Headquarters of the South-East Asia Command.

Some enemy movement has been reported in the hilly country 50 miles north-east of Imphal.

In the Chin Hills casualties were inflicted on the enemy and equipment was captured in further successful operations on the Tiddim-Imphal Road.

JAPANESE AIR RAIDS OVER CACHAR AND MANIPUR

The Japanese air attack started with activity over Cachar and Manipur State on the 12th, 16th and 17th March. Since the attacks were all upon military objectives and occurred in rather remote areas, it has taken time for Government to receive information. They were of a light nature and the number of bombs dropped was remarkably small.

Casualties were in consequence slight and in the only case where any concentration of civilians was involved, the total of killed and wounded combined was less than one per cent.

Damage was small except to 'kutchas' buildings from incendiary bombs and by comparison enemy loss in machines was substantial.

The positions of the other enemy columns throughout this area remained materially unchanged, although one of these groups in the southern area had made some progress westward.

In the Chin Hills Allied troops continued to attack the enemy positions overlooking the Imphal-Tiddim Road on March 23. Although these attacks met with stiff opposition, the objective was gained on the following day.

In the Hukawng Valley, U.S.-trained Chinese forces, after repulsing three counter-attacks, continued their advance

Other small parties of Japanese are attempting to cut the road some distance to the north.

In the Tamu-Palel area our troops maintained the hold on the lower road. A small block established by the enemy on the upper road has still to be cleared.

Further Japanese attacks on our positions south of Buthidaung on the nights of March 26 and 27 and on the following morning were driven off with casualties to the enemy. Elsewhere in this area mopping up continues. Tanks were employed against one centre of resistance.

There is nothing to report from the Kaladan.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM VANTAGE POINT

New Delhi, March 30.

"Fighting continues in the area of the modern Somra Hill Tracts, where the situation is unchanged after a further 24 hours of continuous battle," says to-day's *communique* from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters.

"On the Tiddim road, our troops have driven the Japanese from another vantage point and the enemy have again suffered severely. Later in the day our freshly-occupied positions in this area were shelled, but our artillery silenced the enemy. To the west of the road the enemy continue to make harassing attacks.

"Our troops are in action against the enemy on a hill feature they have gained approximately midway between Tamu and Palel.

"North-east of Imphal a strong Japanese column was caught in the open in a small valley on March 29. They were engaged by both our artillery and aircraft and suffered heavy casualties.

"On the coastal plain south of Maungdaw, patrols of both sides have been active during the last 24 hours. In one small action casualties were inflicted on the Japanese.

The western tunnel on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road has been captured. There is some enemy shelling, and fighting continues on the high ground between the tunnels.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

GROW-MORE-FOOD CAMPAIGN

Criticism In Bengal Assembly

The "Grow More Food" campaign and other activities of the Agriculture Department were targets for criticism in Bengal Assembly on Monday last when the Budget demand for Rs. 1,29,51,000 under the head "Agriculture" was passed. All the amendments were rejected and the entire demand was voted.

Twelve cut motions were moved by Opposition members, the debate being initiated by Mr. Abdul Wahed Bokainagri who urged the Government to distribute free manure and seeds among cultivators.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER RELATES THE PROGRAMME

Mr. Atul Sen asserted that the "Grow More Food" campaign had been a failure. According to the Government's own admission only 800,000 out of over 3,700,000 acres of cultivable waste land had been brought under cultivation. No grow more food drive could be successful unless irrigation and manure facilities were improved.

Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri contended that the creation of a new department under the Agricultural Development Commissioner was a waste of public money.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Khondkar, who also attacked the "Grow More Food" campaign complained that no provision had been included in the Budget for bringing fallow and waste land under cultivation.

In the general discussion that followed the cut motions, Maulvi Mozammel Huq said that Bengal required one crore tons of rice a year, of which she herself grew 88 lakhs of tons leaving a deficit of 12 lakhs tons. The famine that overtook Bengal last year was not due to mishandling of the situation by the Ministry, but to this deficit. The "Grow More Food" campaign would enable them not only to cover the deficit but make Bengal a surplus province. It was a matter of shame that Bengal should beg food from other provinces.

The Agricultural Minister, Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain, replying, said that Government had been working under trying circumstances but they had nevertheless taken upon themselves the task of purchasing and distributing seeds and manures on a big scale. Seeds worth nearly a crore of rupees had been distributed at concession rates which had meant a loss to Government of between Rs. 30 and 40 lakhs. The fact that Bengal had secured a bumper crop was significant.

To make the "Grow More Food" campaign a success they had set up a Development Department which had started work. It was hoped by next winter to have all necessary information to enable the drawing-up of a programme for reclaiming waste lands, increasing yield, introducing new crops and protecting crops from the ravages of water hyacinth. It was also expected to establish a seed store in every sub-division.

EMERGENCY IRRIGATION SCHEMES

In furtherance of the food production drive the Bengal Government have so far sanctioned 17 emergency irrigation projects in Chittagong, Noakhali, Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakerganj, Khulna, 24 Parganas, Jessore, Murshidabad, Nadia and Bogra districts says a *Press Note*.

Irrigation pumps have been installed in Nadia and Malda districts.

More emergency irrigation projects financed both from the Provincial revenues and the Centre are proposed to be executed. District boards have been asked to submit five schemes each.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION WORK IN BENGAL

More than 1,600,000 persons in the famine-affected areas have been provided free with blankets or articles of clothing by the Bengal Central Relief Fund since its inauguration in October 1943. About Rs. 60,000 has been spent on medical relief, and more than 36,000 lbs. of medicinal barley has been distributed through emergency food kitchens.

Total cash donations to the Fund now amount to Rs. 26,56,720 including Rs. 5,46,089 contributed through H. E. the Viceroy's Distress Relief Fund. Other large donations were received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—Rs. 3,46,935; Indian Jute Mills Association—Rs. 2,66,881; Government of Ceylon—Rs. 2,50,000; United Provinces War Fund—Rs. 2,89,025; Assam Relief Fund—Rs. 1,50,000; Royal Calcutta Turf Club—Rs. 1,00,000; Australia-India Association—Rs. 13,218.

In Midnapur district, Government have so far spent Rs. 58,21,089 on gratuitous relief, Rs. 60,90,000 on test relief works and Rs. 1,50,000 constructing houses for homeless people. As many as 1,369 gruel kitchens, each feeding about 650 persons daily were run in the district from October, 1943, to February 1944. Government provided 241,537 mds of food grains free to gruel kitchens. A further sum of Rs. 42,000 was distributed as gratuitous relief among weavers.

Sixteen special medical officers were employed on preventive measures during the height of epidemic diseases. Three more doctors have recently been appointed. 53 out of the proposed 68 epidemic centres are already working.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned payment during the current financial year of the following grants: Rs. 6,000 for a health and child welfare exhibition in the mofussil; Rs. 1,500 towards maintenance of the Barisal baby clinic and child welfare centre; Rs. 1,500 for the Ramkrishna Sishu Mangal Pratisthan; and Rs. 2,500 to the District Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Bengal Health Welfare Committee (Indian Red Cross Society—Bengal Provincial Branch) to enable the Committee to carry on its district maternity and child welfare work.

Elaborate measures have been taken to combat epidemics in Tippera. One military hospital was established at Chandpur and the number of beds in Chandpur hospital was raised.

In the different hospitals and dispensaries of Dacca 45,724 new cases of malaria were treated in January, 1944.

Through mass vaccinations and liberal distribution of quinine, malaria has been checked in Mymensingh. One military mobile unit and 18 treatment centres are working in areas where there is incidence of malaria. Eight emergency hospitals have so far been opened in Mymensingh and Rs. 3,00,000 spent on gratuitous relief. About 600 bales of standard cloth, 15,000 blankets and 3,000 chaddars have been distributed in the district.

To co-ordinate relief work for women all over the province the Calcutta Nari Seva Sangha has been organized. Their object is to open a chain of destitutes' homes and industrial centres for women. Various organizations and private bodies are working in co-operation with the Sangha.

A Conference of Superintending and Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Department was held in Calcutta to take steps for the speedy carrying out of irrigation projects as a part of the "Grow More Food" and general rehabilitation schemes.

SCHEME DISCUSSED AT COALITION PARTY MEETING

The Relief and Rehabilitation Scheme as drawn up by the Special Sub-Committee of the Bengal Cabinet, was discussed at a meeting of the Bengal Coalition Party held on Sunday last. Mr. T. N. Mukherjee, Revenue Minister, presiding.

Members present expressed their views on the scheme, which will be considered at a meeting of the party to be held shortly.

The working of the scheme at present will cost Rs. 4 crores.

The area under rehabilitation will be divided into a large number of circles, in each circle the central institution for rehabilitation and distribution being a workhouse. It is

TWO MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK FOR BENGAL

To conserve livestock in the province, the Government of Bengal, with the co-operation of the military authorities, have decided to enforce two meatless days per week in all the municipal areas in the province, including Calcutta. On these two days all the slaughter houses will be closed and no sale of meat, poultry or livestock will be permitted.

In order to prevent increased slaughter on days prior or subsequent to the meatless days statistics are being collected to ascertain the average daily slaughter in every slaughter house for the last two months, and no slaughter house will be permitted to exceed that figure on any day. All restaurants in the province catering for either the civil or the military population will also have to observe the meatless days.

An order under the D. I. Rules is being issued enforcing the meatless days and Government are also considering what further steps can be taken to conserve the province's cattle population.

proposed to establish Homes for the destitute and for children and unattached women. A children's creche is proposed to be attached to each of the Homes for children and unattached women. There will be milk canteens as adjuncts to the children's creche and subsidiary milk canteens. There will also be hospitals, dispensaries and mobile medical units under the Public Health Department.

Special relief is recommended, it is learnt, for weavers, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, fishermen and middle-class youngmen.

The test relief works would aim at increasing the yield of agricultural produce by improving the irrigation and drainage facilities reclaiming waste, barren and water-logged areas; improving communication by construction or repair of roads and excavation or re-excavation of canals; and improving public health and sanitation.

FOR CONSERVING CATTLE-RESOURCES

"At its first meeting on March 26, the consumption of beef and other fresh meat by the armed forces in the province was considered by the newly-formed Governor's Defence Committee in the light of the recent decision of the Bengal Government to institute within the municipal areas of the province two meatless days a week in order to prohibit on two days each week the slaughter of cattle and sale of meat, and to restrict the number of animals slaughtered, with a view to conserving the cattle resources of the province

"On examination of the problem and after full discussion the situation in this regard is now as follows:—Since November, 1943, provisioning of British troops has aimed at the supply of fresh meat (including mutton) weekly on three days only, and has in fact, fallen below that scale. It is the intention of the Allied forces of all the services to become as nearly independent as possible of Bengal as regards the provision of fresh beef. This is to be achieved by the importation of cattle into Bengal from areas in which there is a surplus and of frozen meat from other parts of the world.

"Measures are also now being actively taken by the Allies to increase the supplies of pigs, rabbits, poultry and fish. The slaughter of Bengal cattle for the British and Allied armed forces amounted, between January 1 and March 15, 1944, to 3,278 head out of a total of 13,371, which represents only one-quarter of the total supplied to provide fresh meat on the restricted scale now being issued. This figure will not increase, but will, on the contrary steadily decrease until within a comparatively short period, British and Allied armed forces in the province will become independent of Bengal cattle for the provision of beef."

WORK FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN

Measures to prevent another famine in Bengal and to rehabilitate destitute women were discussed at the annual conference of the Calcutta Mahila Atma Raksha Samity on March 27 last. Begum Hamida Momin presided. Appreciating the Samity's famine relief activities, specially the help to destitute women and children, she said cottage industries, started by the organization, should be spread outside the city.

Special Article

Random Thoughts Of A Ratepayer On The Municipal Election

[By ATUL CHANDRA BANERJEE, M.A.]

AFTER an interval of four years Calcutta went to the polls on Wednesday last. It was the Seventh General Election of the Municipal Corporation. After an extension of a year over the normal triennial period, the rate-payers gathered,—marshalled would be the proper word,—to choose a new Council of the city Corporation. Much water has flown down the Hoogly since the outgoing Councillors took their oath of allegiance in 1940, quiet as well as turbulent. There have been many important changes in the life and politics of the city, but one cannot ignore that critics on all sides have been clamant about the work of the city-administration during all these years. It is true the Corporation had to cope with unprecedented difficulties, but the machinery, it has to be admitted, moved slowly and acted effectively only when the voice of criticism reached sky-high. Now that a new group of men has come to the Corporation, the rate-payers can

The conference passed a resolution that, to avoid another food crisis, to ensure the effectiveness of price control and a good quality of rationed rice and, as a precaution against the supply of rice being stopped from outside, at least 5 crore maunds of rice be procured by Government. It added that all towns should be rationed, the rationing being carried out with the help of food committees while medical units should be formed to fight epidemics. It was urged that homes providing vocational training be started with the help of the Nari Seva Sangha to rehabilitate destitute women.

MOVEMENT OF RICE IN BENGAL INCREASING

The movements of rice from surplus to deficit districts in Bengal have now reached the level of 3,000 tons a day and are increasing daily. This has been made possible by putting into operation by the Directorate of Movements, Civil Supplies Department, of a complete system of transport by country craft, which is working according to schedule.

The first country-boat convoy carrying rice left Calcutta in the middle of February and now a chain of boats is working between Calcutta and Dacca in both directions daily. The turn-round takes about 21 days. Nearly 500 boats are plying on this service alone.

In addition to other existing transport facilities five main boat-routes are now in operation. This will be raised to 10, capable when in full swing, of a daily lift of over 4,000 tons. For sending supplies to Dacca there are now seven routes while previously there was only one.

Country-boat flotillas alone have taken to Dacca in a fortnight about 200,000 maunds of foodgrains.

SALT TO BE SUPPLIED FROM RATION SHOPS

A Civil Supplies Department Press Note states that salt will be available to consumers in Calcutta at the Government and approved private ration shops at the following rates:—2 annas 9 pies per seer; 1 anna 6 pies per $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and 9 pies per $\frac{1}{4}$ seer.

Arrangements have also been made for the supply of salt in Tollygunge, Garden Reach and South Suburban Municipalities through approved ration shops at the above rates.

legitimately feel that their grievances will be heard and promptly remedied.

RECORD NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

This year's election was unique in that altogether 344 candidates, a record number, had filed their nomination papers. The total number of seats to be filled up by election was 85, of which 35 were already filled up by candidates who were returned unopposed, including 18 from the General Constituencies, 3 from Muhammadan Constituencies, 2 from Anglo-Indian Constituencies and 12 from the Special Constituencies. The contest, therefore, was for the remaining 50 seats in the General, Muhammadan and Labour Constituencies. The contestants numbered 121. Thus, deducting the number of candidates who were in the field till Wednesday, and the candidates who had already been returned uncontested, the balance of 188

accounts for withdrawal and rejection of nomination papers, etc.

It was an interesting election in ways more than one. The grouping and regrouping of parties made club deliberations and tea-shop discussions lively; old affiliations had been changed with the twinkling of an eye and new alliances formed. After his long enforced silence from Assembly and Corporation politics, ex-Mayor and ex-Chief Minister A. K. Fazlul Huq came out in the open and formed a new party, the "Muslim Majlis Corporation Election Board," to contest the election. Among other prominent members of this group were the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca; the outgoing Mayor Syed-Badrudduja, who preferred not to seek re-election and a prominent educationist and member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Professor Humayun Kabir. Other parties, however, were not sitting on the fence, and to avoid complications, promptly arrived at understandings between themselves. The most outstanding development was the agreement between the Hindu Mahasabha and the "Bose Group". All the election manifestoes issued by these two erstwhile warring groups had been jointly signed by the Secretaries of the respective parties. This year's election had its funny side as well. Sometime back an attempt made by a nervous Councillor to have the elections postponed until after the termination of the war. The reasons put forward in support of this demand were also queer: non-availability of petrol for electioneering and difficulties in collecting the voters to the polling booths owing to over-crowding in the public vehicles. The motion suffered the fate it deserved.

Speaking of electioneering, who says there is a shortage of petrol and it is rationed? Private cars, taxis and buses, sandwiched between placards and posters, moved freely about the city not only throughout the day of election, but during the major part of the week preceding it. It is no use being blind to realities; in spite of rationing and control, many of the candidates must have paid fabulous prices to get the petrol they needed to collect their voters in flagrant violation of the petrol rationing order.

What attracted one's attention next was the galaxy of posters and placards pasted on walls, attached to motor cars and buses, and those tied to a rope and hung between houses on the opposite sides of a road. Then, one came across a plethora of hand bills and pamphlets in which candidates enumerated their strong points and discoursed why they should get the votes of the largest number of constituents. How so much paper could be procured in these days of paper shortage was a wonder.

THE SYMBOLS

The significance of the symbols of the candidates introduced for the first time in this election is another interesting study. Or is there any significance in them at all? One candidate had an umbrella as his symbol—did it mean that if he was returned, he would shelter his constituents

under his benign umbrella? Then, another had a kerosene lamp as his symbol. Probably he meant to introduce more light into the affairs of the Corporation. Or he wanted to put an end to the much-detested and irksome lighting restrictions? Did the gentleman who had a pair of scales as his symbol wanted to convey that everybody would get equal justice from him? The axe-symbol probably means that the gentleman with that symbol will cut at the root of all the vices in the Corporation. It is significant that most of these symbols were adopted by candidates trying to enter the Corporation for the first time. Many sitting Councillors also sought re-election and one of them had a chair as his symbol, probably meaning that he is a veteran and already holds a seat in the Corporation. Therefore, being an experienced man, he had the best right to seek re-election.

SURPRISES OF THE ELECTION

Judging from the number of incidents, this year's election was a modest affair. Clashes between partisans were few and only eighteen persons were taken into police custody. It is true, there was no lack of enthusiasm, especially in the Wards in which the contest was close. The 185 polling booths in different parts of the city, 82 for men and 53 for women, presented lively scenes. Arrangements to receive voters were elaborate, and every sort of vehicle, from the princely palanquin to the ramshackle rickshaw, was pressed into service to take voters to the polling booths. This aspect of our elections speaks very poorly of the civic sense of our voters. It is a right that they are exercising and one fails to understand why they should be cajoled, bribed and escorted to cast their votes.

When the results of voting were announced in Thursday's papers, many were taken by surprise. The biggest surprise was, of course, the defeat of ex-Mayor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, leader of the Muslim League party in the Corporation. The House loses a fine figure and an excellent speaker. The defeat of the Deputy Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy was another notable one.

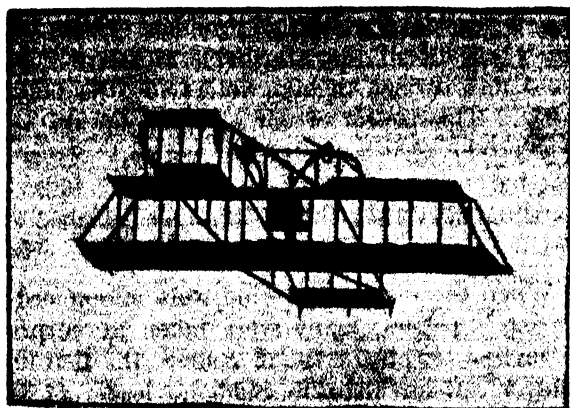
Now that the election is over, the citizens have breathed a sigh of relief. For full one month they had been robbed of their sleep. Followers, genuine and hired, of the candidates had made it a religious duty to remind the citizens of their obligation to cast their votes in favour of particular candidates during the late hours in the night, and the sky was full with their shouts of ".....Ki Jai" and "Vote for....." It remains to be seen how the new Councillors fulfil their pledges. If a mere fraction of them are translated into action, Calcutta will become a paradise on earth, with more filtered water, many more parks, promenades and open spaces, comfortable public vehicles, less of slums, clean roads free from dust, dirt and stink and more civic amenities. But practical experience has shown that promises are easily forgotten. The citizens this time expect sincerity and business-like handling of the civic problems from their new representatives:

Special Article

The First Aeroplane Flight In Calcutta

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE people of Calcutta have for the past two and a half years been in constant dread of the visitation of hostile aeroplanes, and Calcutta has already been bombed several times by such 'planes, while huge sums have been spent in preparing and carrying out various Civil Defence measures to protect us from such bombing. Aeroplanes are now-a-days so common, and so familiar are we at the present time with these ingenious man-made machines that even a schoolboy, when he hears the hum or drone of aeroplanes overhead, sometimes looks carelessly up and say, ah, that is a Hurricane—or a Spitfire or Beau fighter or Liberator or Vulture Vengeance—or whatever it is. Yet, only a matter of a short 34 years ago, the people of this city saw the flight of an aeroplane for the first time, and they thronged the Maidan and the streets of the city and spent the day staring up at the sky until they got stiff necks. This first public aeroplane flight took place in Calcutta on the 28th December 1910, though the first actual flight, a private show, occurred a week previously, on the 20th December.



FARMAN BIPLANE IN MID AIR.

Sketch by B. V. Roy from a photograph.

A detailed account of the event appeared in the pages of the *Empress*—an illustrated journal published in Calcutta, now defunct—from which I shall give extracts describing this event. Before doing so, it would be interesting to trace the first beginnings and gradual development of flying machines, and I shall describe briefly the various attempts made in recent times by man to conquer the air.

There have mainly been two classes of inventors who tried to build flying machines. First, there were those who tried to make a "dirigible" balloon, i.e., a gas-filled bag lighter than the air it displaces, capable of being guided in any direction and even of being forced against the wind. Secondly, there were those who pinned their faith on machines "heavier than the air" propelled by power generated by steam, electricity or liquid fuel. In the first category, Prof. Danilewsky of Kharkov, Russia, was the first scientist to be successful in constructing a dirigible balloon in 1897 (see illustration). It took about three to four hours to fill the balloon with hydrogen gas, no free flight could be accomplished in calm weather, i.e., unless there was

a wind, descent was a risk and the time of descent was at the control of the aeronaut until his ballast was exhausted. Repeated ascending and descending was impossible. . . . Great advances were next made by Count Zeppelin of Germany in building "dirigible" air-ships. Here are a few extracts from a description published in 1900 of these Zeppelin air-ship.

"The celebrated flying machine invented by Prof. Langley proved that flying machines could fly; and the more recent experiments by Schwartz and Danilewsky have increased the belief that the era of aerial flight was near. The latest experiment made by Count Zeppelin on the shores of Lake Constance on the 2nd July, 1900 in the presence of representatives of many countries, showed that a dirigible balloon which can maintain a state of equilibrium and descend with perfect safety to its passengers, has become an established fact. . . . It (the air-ship) is a huge cigar-like structure, conical at both ends so that resistance to the air may be lessened, and cylindrical in shape, measuring 390 ft. in length, with a diameter of 39 ft. . . . It looks like a single balloon, but consists of 17 small balloons, each section gas tight, like the water-tight compartments of a steamship. The interior is a massive frame work of aluminium rods held in place by 17 polygonal rings. . . . The total capacity of the balloons is about 12,000 cubic yards of hydrogen gas, and each filling costs about £500. The method of propulsion is by means of four air-screws. The two cars hung below the balloon are made of aluminium, each about 5 ft. broad by 3 ft. deep—these cars carry the motors for driving the propellers, and the motive power is generated by benzine."

In the second category i.e., heavier than air machines, attempts and experiments were being made by Maxim, Langley and others up to the end of the 19th Century without much success. Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, U. S. America, who had been conducting experiments for a long time, succeeded in demonstrating (in 1896) to an assembly of scientists by means of a model machine that it could fly under its own power, i.e., steam, carrying its own fuel and water. The absolute weight of this machine was only 25 lbs., its length (from tip to tip of the supporting planes) was about 14 ft., and the method of propulsion was by aerial screw propellers. Thus, this machine may be called the "father" of the modern aeroplane. At a demonstration of its working, it started from a platform 20 ft. high, rose steadily, going against the wind, and then swung around in wide curves of about 100 ft. in diameter. It rose to a height of about 100 ft. in the air, and its steam being exhausted, descended safely to the ground. In this case, only the machine made its flight.

The first flight of a machine carrying its own pilot occurred in 1903. Two brothers named Wilbur and Orville Wright, obscure bicycle-repair men without college education, residing at Dayton, Ohio, U. S. America who had been conducting experiments in constructing a "heavier-than-air" flying machine, first flew in such a machine built by themselves. This occurred in a place called Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, U. S. America, on the 17th December,

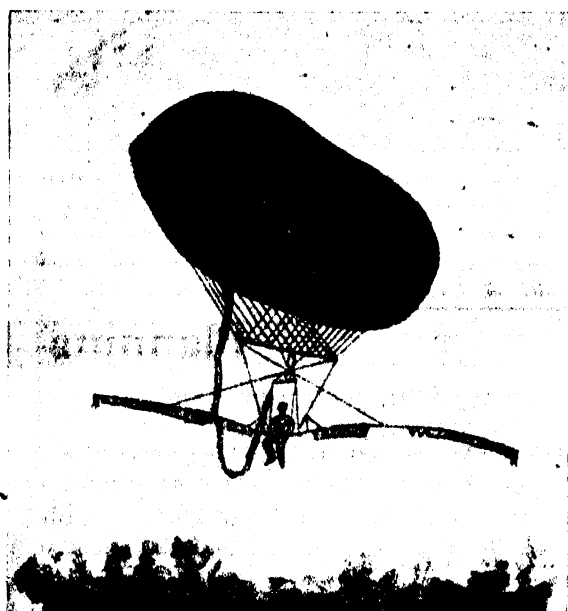
1908. At first they "flew" in straight pops, about 10 to 15 ft. above ground. . . . They spent the next two years in learning to steer the machine, make circular flights and also to achieve distance. In October, 1905, Orville flew 20 miles and Wilbur 24 miles. . . . When they approached the U. S. A. War Department with the story of their achievement, their claims were at first turned down. It was not until 1908, that the matter was taken seriously by the authorities, and a deal was made which provided for the purchase of a Wright aeroplane by the Government for 25,000 dollars, if it was demonstrated that it could carry one passenger, had a speed of 40 miles per hour, and could carry enough fuel for 125 miles. The demonstration was held at Fort Myer, Virginia, in September, 1908 and was entirely successful.

In the meantime other pioneers in Europe like Latham, Bleriot, Farman, etc., were building flying machines of different types, and by 1909, flights over land were becoming impressive. An English newspaper then offered a prize of £1,000 for the first aviator who succeeded in crossing the English Channel—a distance of about 24 miles. Louis Bleriot, a French aviator, started from Calais on his machine on the 25th July, 1909 and succeeded in landing at Dover, thus accomplishing the feat of crossing the channel. He flew at an altitude of about 250 ft. (his machine could attain a maximum height of about 500 ft.) and his 25 h. p. engine could give a maximum speed of about 45 miles per hour. He was held by the Port Customs authorities at Dover for landing without a permit, but was released after an entry in the Customs book that he was "Master of an unnamed ship" described as a "monoplane".

Aviators were not content with merely crossing the English Channel, and now bold bids began to be made, to attempt a crossing of the Atlantic ocean, i.e., a non-stop flight from England to America, a distance of about 2,000 miles. The first attempt by Hawker and Grieve in May, 1919, was a failure. Hawker was an Australian motor-mechanic who had come to England and worked in the aeroplane factory of Sopwith, one of the pioneers of flying. His companion and navigator was Commander Grieve. Their machine was a biplane with a 350 h. p. Rolls-Royce engine, weighing nearly 3 tons, including their load of 350 gallons of petrol, sufficient for about 22 hours of flying. They made a start in May, 1919, but while not yet half-way over, their engine became overheated and they had to come down. . . . For a week there was no news of them, as they had no wireless, and they were given up for lost. They had, however, been rescued by a passing steamer named "Mary" bound for Scotland, and reached land safely a week later.

The first successful Atlantic crossing was made by Alcock and Brown. Alcock (age 27) was a practised aviator who had already won third place in an air-race from London to Manchester and back. His companion was Brown (age 33) who had served in the Royal Flying Corps since 1915 and been wounded and taken prisoner in the Great War. The machine in which they made the crossing was a Vickers-Vimy Rolls-Royce biplane, and they took a load of 865 gallons of petrol. They started on 14th June, 1919 and did the trans-ocean journey of 1890 miles in 15 hours and 57 minutes, at an average speed of 116 miles per hour.

After this there were many other epoch-making flights, such as the solo flight in 1930 by an English girl, Anny Johnson, from England to Australia in 19½ days, the solo flight around the world in 1938, by an American named Wiley Post, who flew 15,596 miles in 7 days, 18 hours and 49 minutes, and various others which are recent history. Aviation has developed by leaps and bounds and civil aviation is an accomplished fact in many countries of the world. In the United States of America, a network of "airways" and regular services carrying passengers and goods are as common as railways. The "Pan-American Clipper" service started in 1936 from San Francisco to Manila (in the Philippines)—a distance of over 8,000 miles across the Pacific Ocean—was one of the marvels of modern aviation, until the present war stopped it. The route followed by this service was in long, landless hops across the waters, from San Francisco to Honolulu (2,400 miles), thence to Midway island (1304 miles), Midway to Wake island (1182 miles), Wake to Guam (1,500 miles) and thence to Manila



DANILEWSKY'S DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN FLIGHT

Sketch by B. V. Roy from a photograph

(1730 miles). So we see that what was once an astonishing feat by Alcock and Brown in 1919, was an everyday occurrence in 1936.

With this brief sketch I shall now come back to Calcutta and describe the first aeroplane flight in 1910. Two aviators, one a Frenchman named Baron de Caters, and the other a Belgian named Mons. Jules Tyck arrived in Calcutta in December, 1910, the first with a "Farman" biplane and the second with a "Bleriot" monoplane, and "parked" their machines in the spacious ground of the Tollygunge Club, from where the first flights took place. A number of invited guests witnessed in the club grounds the first flight made in Calcutta, on the 20th December, 1910. This flight as well as the succeeding ones were described in the pages of the *Empress* for December, 1910, from which I quote:

"A good deal of time was wasted in turning up the machine (Mons. Tyck in his monoplane). . . . When released, the machine went hopping along like a wounded bird for a distance of 30 or 40 yards before commencing its ascent. It then sailed up into the blue, and after circling several times around the golf links, it commenced its downward plane and reached the ground, landing easily and without perceptible

jolt." "On the following day, (21st December) Baron de Caters had out his biplane. . . . No great height was attained, but the machine made three wide circles before descending. An offer was then made to take up a passenger, and Mrs. Sen was the first lady in India to make a flight. Later on, another lady, Mrs. Darrell, was taken up and after short flight, was brought to earth safely."

"Wednesday, the 28th December, was a memorable day for many people in Calcutta who saw for the first time how much man had triumphed in his great campaign with the air, which has been waged so strenuously during the last few years in the countries of the West. . . . To the average man, of course, the cost of an aeroplane is prohibitive but it is said that aviation is already being taken up by most of the Indian Princes. One of these is the Maharaja of Patiala, who is reported to have purchased a Farman Biplane".

"There was a tremendous crowd at the first public exhibition of flying in Calcutta carried out in the grounds of the Tollygunge Club on Wednesday, the 28th December. All along the narrow roads of the Tollygunge district the traffic was much congested, and every car passing over the lines was crammed to overflowing. . . . Baron de Caters on his biplane went up 500 ft., (see illustration) circled round twice, and then descended. Later on he made several trips with passengers, the first passenger to be taken up on this day being General Manon. Mons. Tyck in his Bleriot monoplane made several flights, in the first of which he attained an altitude of about 1,600 ft. Later on, in another flight he rose to 2,000 ft. . . . On Thursday, the 29th Decem-

ber, he gave a free display open to the whole of Calcutta. He flew right over the city, reaching an altitude of 6,200 ft."

How funny do these first essays in flight now sound to us, in view of the enormous power and multiplicity of engines nowadays used in aeroplanes, their ceiling heights of 30,000 to 40,000 ft. (over 6 to 7 miles up) and speeds reaching up to more than 450 miles per hour (The British "Spitfire" fighter, it is said, attains a speed of 600 miles per hour or 10 miles a minute, in its power-dives). By way of comparison, the latest giant American transport plane named "Mars" may be cited. From the accounts of the first flights of this monster as published, we are told that it has four 2,000 h. p. engines, the space of a 15-roomed house, and weighs nearly 78 tons loaded. Carrying a crew of 15, together with 20 passengers and a cargo of 14,000 lbs., it flew from California to Hawaii, a distance of 2,400 miles, in 18 hours 18 minutes, and in a recent 4,375 mile trip to Brazil, its speed averaged 160 miles per hour. From the published details of the latest American "Mustang" fighter plane we read it has a speed of 425 miles per hour, a "ceiling" of 40,000 ft. and range of about 1,200 miles. . . . In spite of all this, however, we must give those first pioneers the credit due to their achievements, at a time when they risked their lives and limbs every time they went up in the air in their strange, half-developed and ramshackle machines. All honour to them

Health & Hygiene

Planning For Nutrition*

[By B. C. GUHA, Ghose Professor Of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University]

PLANNING should be directed towards securing optimum nutrition, so far as present knowledge goes, for our entire population within a reasonable space of time, as is being done in the more progressive countries. As that plan is given effect to stage by stage, steady improvement in the nutrition level of the people will follow.

Before, however, such a tentative plan is given the following points may be borne in mind.

(1) A higher level of nutrition goes in general *pari passu* with a higher income level. The question of malnutrition, therefore, resolves itself principally into an economic one. The planning of optimum nutrition must, therefore, be an integral part of a comprehensive plan for an all-round industrial and agricultural development, which can be elaborated only by a State Planning Commission.

(2) Though population is an important feature of the problem of nutrition, the so-called overpopulation of India is not the major reason of her poverty and malnutrition. The increase in population in Britain has far out-run her food-production without causing famine or semi-starvation. It should be obvious that India can produce all the food she needs for optimum nutrition if science and technology are fully utilised according to a planned economy.

(3) At present there is practically no margin of safety for the bulk of the population. The Secretary of State for India stated recently that the

"Government of India on the basis of the present information consider that the total abnormal mortality due to famine and to disease in the last five months of 1943, have not exceeded one million." This is apparently more than the number of persons killed in the present war in the whole of the British Empire. Efforts must, therefore, by preference be directed towards an immediate increase in food production based on nutritional considerations so that such a catastrophe might not recur.

(4) The trend of the future in the field of nutrition is that natural diets affording good nutrition will be increasingly supplemented as a routine measure by synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates in tablets or capsules in order to ensure optimum vitamin consumption. This may also be supplemented by mineral tablets supplying the physiological requirements of important minerals in an assimilable form. The routine food of the future is likely to consist of (1) natural food-stuffs, (2) processed food-stuffs, such as dehydrated, refrigerated, canned, concentrated and otherwise preserved materials, (3) synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates in tablets and capsules and (4) physiologically important minerals also in tablets. It is expected that such scientific feeding would greatly improve the general state of nutrition and minimise the chance of malnutrition.

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) *Production of natural food-stuffs.*

An optimum or nearly optimum daily diet, which we may aim at for an average adult of ordi-

*Adapted from a lecture delivered at the last Indian Science Congress at Delhi.

nary active habits may consist generally of the following ingredients:—

Unmilled or lightly milled rice	...	10 oz.
Whole wheat	...	6 oz.
Pulses	...	4 oz.
Eggs	...	one or two
Sugar	...	2 oz.
Milk and milk products	...	10 oz.
Fish and meat (or extra milk products for vegetarians)	...	4 oz.
Non-leafy vegetables	...	5 oz.
Green leafy vegetables	...	5 oz.
Fats and Oils	...	2 oz.
Fruits	...	8 oz.

Such a diet would supply roughly the following:

Carbohydrates	...	470 g.
Fat	...	75 g.
Protein	...	96 g.
Calcium	...	1.1 g.
Phosphorus	...	2 g.
Iron	...	34 m.g.
Carotene	...	4 m.g.
Vitamin A	...	1.6 m.g.
Thiamin	...	2 m.g.
Riboflavin	...	1 m.g.
Vitamin C	...	90 m.g.
Calories	...	2,780

This diet would naturally have variations according to occupation, age, habits, sex, taste, etc. But this or a similar diet may be made the over-all basis of a long-term plan of food production for the entire population of 400 millions, considering that persons in heavy occupations will eat more and children will eat less. The implications of such a

daily diet in an annual food-production scheme are the following:—

Annual Production Required:

Cereal grains	...	65 million tons
mostly rice and wheat		
Pulses	...	16 " "
Eggs	...	15 billion tons
Sugar and gur	...	8 million tons
Milk	...	40 " "
Fish and meat	...	16 " "
Non-leafy vegetables	...	20 " "
Edible oils	...	7½ " "
Fruits	...	12½ " "

The present production figures for some of these items are not available with any degree of accuracy. But the above production scheme would mean, to take some rough examples, that cereal production would have to go up by 80 per cent., pulses production by 200 per cent., milk production by 100 per cent., egg production by 400 per cent. and so on. Such a scheme can be carried through in less than five years, if it is tackled comprehensively with the fullest use of science and technology. It may be pointed out that India at present uses barely one lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, while at least 50 lakhs of tons are needed. All of this could be produced in this country partly by fixing nitrogen of the air and partly as a by-product in the scientific utilisation of coal. With (1) the supply of fertilisers, (2) better irrigation, (3) better seeds, (4) bringing of culturable waste under cultivation, (5) crop-rotation and (6) the development of animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries, the production of cereals and other food-stuffs could be greatly stepped up. Such a production plan requires, of course, a co-ordinated and comprehensive handling as it has far-reaching implications in many aspects of our land system and economic life.

(b) *Production of synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates and physiologically important minerals.*

As indicated above, a scheme should be set on foot for the production of synthetic vitamins (ascorbin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, pyridoxin, ascorbic acid, etc.) and of pure vitamin A from rich liver oils by molecular distillation. Pure vitamins are now being produced in tons and hundred-weights elsewhere and their manufacture in this country should start as soon as possible. Their production is related to other chemical industries, whose co-ordinated development is urgently required. All this development is perfectly feasible with the scientific and technical knowledge available in this country. The annual production of the following quantities of the vitamins may be aimed at.

Annual Production of Vitamins:

Carotene	...	300 tons
Vitamin A	...	150 "
Riboflavin	...	800 "
Thiamin	...	300 "
Vitamin C	...	7,500 "
Calciferol	...	1,500 "

Similarly the production of physiologically important minerals in an assimilable form, particularly calcium lactate, calcium gluconate, dicalcium phosphate and iron salts should be undertaken on a planned basis. The annual production of calcium and phosphorus compounds calculated as calcium and phosphorus should be 1.2 and 2 lakhs of tons

TRAINED NURSES AND WOMEN DOCTORS Concern About Shortage

Concern about the shortage of trained nurses and insufficient number of women doctors in India was expressed by Lady Wavell presiding over the Council meeting and the annual general meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund at Viceroy's House on March 24 last.

During 1943, there were only 345 nurses undergoing training in the Dufferin hospitals. This number was pathetically low, in view of the urgency of the need. Lady Wavell had been told this was due partly to want of accommodation, but she hoped that notwithstanding the difficulties of building during war-time, temporary accommodation could be secured whenever possible. Plans for better housing of staff and student nurses should be laid now. Other conditions also needed improvement.

If nursing was given an academic status it would prove an incentive to many women temperamentally and intellectually suited to responsibility to join the profession. She appealed to the representatives of the various branches of the Association to go forward, bearing these facts in mind. They had accomplished much and should be proud of it but there was still more—far more—to be done.

Sir Cameron Badenoch, Chairman, reviewing the work done by the Council during the past year, stressed the serious shortage of nurses and said the hospitals were working under great difficulties. At the best, their income was barely sufficient for their needs and the rise in prices of drugs and hospital equipment had hit them very hard. One effect of the war, however, had been to focus attention directly on the deficiencies of the civil nursing services in India—deficiencies which could be attributed to inadequate terms of remuneration and unsatisfactory working conditions. He hoped that these would be greatly improved.

respectively and that of iron salts as iron should be 2,800 tons roughly.

ORGANISATIONAL PLAN

(1) The food and nutrition problem naturally impinges on so many other problems that, if a plan like the one outlined above is to be implemented, a Central Food and Nutrition Planning Board representing all the facets of the problem, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, food-technology, nutrition, public health, marketing, etc., will have to work out the co-ordinated details of the plan, which requires to be carried through by the State in a specified period of time.

(2) In the matter of food, it is desirable to aim at regional self-sufficiency as far as possible. In the light of the comprehensive All-India plan, every Province or State should, therefore, work out and carry through its own programme of co-ordinated food production (including technological production of synthetic vitamins, processed food-stuffs, etc.), food distribution, including institutional feeding, nutritional education and propaganda, nutritional and food-technological research, etc. For this purpose the creation of a permanent Food Ministry and Food Department in every Province or State is essen-

tial, which alone can deal effectively with such a many-sided problem as nutrition. The Ministry and Department should be advised by a permanent Provincial Nutrition Board, which should be constituted in a way similar to that of the Central Board representing all aspects of the nutrition problem. The lack of such a department has meant disaster to us in the past and would mean continued disaster in future. Its creation is, therefore, most strongly to be urged.

FEEDING PLAN

All the above planning would be largely infructuous if the food so produced is not made available to all people, *irrespective of income*. This requires that even in peace time *laissez faire* regarding food should not be restored. (1) Some form of rationing on a scientific but liberal basis should be continued in all cities and towns. (2) The distribution of food in the villages should also be under scientific and administrative supervision, if not under control. (3) All institutions, schools, orphanages, factories, etc., are specially suitable for institutional feeding, which should be made compulsory. (4) Community feeding through large restaurants under State control or supervision should be encouraged.

POST-WAR PLANNING

Future Of Housing And Highways

[By BRUCE BLIVEN]

HOUSES to-day are still built on plans created in the Middle Ages," says one of the leading exponents of improved housing. "The architect should consider a house a 'machine for living.' Thoreau had 20 things which he regarded as essential at Walden Pond; the average American family has 9,000. The house of the future should contain adequate storage space for these 9,000 things, a super-filling case where everything is put away systematically and is instantly accessible, perhaps in standardized closets used as the walls between rooms.

"To-day we have learned to heat a wall, a ceiling or a floor, either with a mass of hot-water pipes or with electric wires laid in the plaster. Steel strips, curved into a parabolic shape, can be used to reflect heat from one spot into an entire room or any part of it; they also produce an interesting structural pattern. Radiant heat, from such sources, warms a room without drying the air as do many present types of heating, which encourage colds and sinus infections. Radiant heating is economical, for the heat need not be turned on until one enters. The room will be comfortably warm in a minute or two.

"Rectangular room shapes are a hangover from former limitations in materials and techniques. There is no good reason why they should be continued except for those who are happy only when following tradition.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS

"Great strides have been made in lighting. The architect to-day can use germicidal lamps, cool light from fluorescent lamps and polarized light with no glare. He can also use black light—invisible rays which cause fluorescent chemicals in carpets and other furnishings to glow with beautiful

iridescent colors. In motion-picture theatres black light and special carpets guide patrons to their seats. Lucite, one of the new plastics, can make light rays go around a corner. Thus it is possible to 'pipe sunlight' from the roof down into any part of the house. Houses with these new types of light can employ glowing masses of color such as have never been possible before."

The house of the future will have no electric outlets of the present type—you can make an electric connection at any point along the baseboard. Such a house will be built from standardized, mass-produced parts, assembled in any shape and size that the prospective owner desires, and will cost one third as much as houses to-day. Already on the market are pre-fabricated steel houses which can be erected in a single day. They are cheap, proof against fire, earthquake, hurricane and termites, and deprettiate slowly. And plywood, a promising new building material, is even stronger than solid steel per unit of weight.

Not long ago I stepped into a display room that made me feel as if I had walked into the jewel case of Lorenzo di Medici. The room was a mass of objects of all shapes and sizes and colors, ranging from a lipstick holder of gorgeous coral to armchair that looked as if it were made of blue-green glass. Everything was composed of some sort of plastic. These plastics are now created on order elastic or rigid, translucent or opaque. Before long, eyeglasses may be pressed cheaply from plastic to suit your prescription. Powerful binoculars or cameras at a dollar or two are not impossible. Within a year or two, automobiles with scratchproof and dentproof plastic bodies will be on the streets. You can swing an axe with all your might against one and leave no scar.

Among the new synthetics are fabrics superior to anything heretofore known—mothproof rugs unshrinkable blankets, clothing and draperies woven from glass and therefore fireproof, unfading and practically everlasting. A substance called plofilm is so water resistant that a thin layer spread over the inside of a carton will permit liquids to be held indefinitely. This substitutes will save tin urgently needed in our war effort.

Scientists looking at many aspects of our civilization—cities, highways, the social structure of the community—are agreed upon this much of the future:

Cities and towns will be planned by governmental authority to make certain that every inhabitant has plenty of light and air, easy transportation, parks and other recreational facilities.

FUTURE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Highways should be entirely rebuilt, on the principle of minimum interference with movement. This job for the whole United States would cost \$15,000,000,000, or about two months of our national income. We would soon earn back the investment by saving in the time of individuals and interest on the money tied up in automotive equipment which would be unnecessary—if, for instance, because of higher speeds, 10 trucks could do work now performed by 15. Some years ago a careful study indicated that traffic congestion in New York City was costing \$ 5,000,000 a day; the figure is probably higher now. Authorities say that parking automobiles in the street will soon be entirely prohibited. Cars will be parked on roofs (as is now done by some western department stores), or in basements (a practice being rapidly and widely extended), or in parking lots constructed by the municipality.

Visitors to the New York World's Fair who viewed Norman Bel Geddes' "Futurama," with its vast network of superhighways, its spacious airy cities, its double-docked thoroughfares, perhaps did not realize that this vision was wholly scientific, based on the best current thought of city planners and traffic experts. Unfortunately, no large-scale revamping of cities is likely because of the immense cost. What we shall see, the city-planning experts are convinced, is a continuation of the process of patch and repair, more elevated automobile highways and tunnels; more great transcontinental express boulevards which bypass the cities altogether; and above all, increased decentralization into a multitude of small self-contained units near the metropolis, each with every required resource for community activities, including parks, libraries, churches, theatres, and each with sufficient opportunity within its borders for nearly all its members to earn their livelihood. To keep each community small, so that its inhabitants will not lose their sense of neighborliness, the community would own a wide belt of land

around its outskirts which could be turned into parks or rented (but never sold) to farmers.

Communication in the future will be even more rapid and universal than it is to-day. Before long, good television sets—even sets receiving images in full colour—will be low in price and widely bought. A machine now in use could set type simultaneously in a thousand newspaper offices all over the country, speeding up the publication of important news. New processes of sending pictures by wire or radio make it possible to photograph the pages of a metropolitan newspaper and transmit them, 10 minutes to a page, to any part of country.

The future foreseen by the scientist for man himself is equally exciting. Only a few diseases remain unsolved riddles, chiefly cancer and the common cold. A promising line of attack on colds lies in new types of airconditioning equipment—eminently valuable in public gathering places—in which the air is exposed to ultraviolet rays. Here the bacteria count is lessened, sometimes as much as 90 per cent.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Dental science believes it is on the verge of abolishing the bulk of tooth decay, to be achieved partly through a diet rich in fats and Vitamins A, C and D, and low in carbohydrates, and partly through the synthetic production of an urea called carbamide. Used in toothpaste and mouthwash, this will combine with an enzyme in the mouth to neutralize acids which cause tooth decay.

At this point someone may ask: "How are these things to be realized in a world where people are killing each other in senseless wars?" Scientists are well aware that, unless we can overcome the present lag between the mind of the technologist and that of some political leaders, the future looks grim. Yet even on this matter they offer some hope. Enormous strides have been made in recent decades in the understanding of the psychology both of the individual and the crowd. To-day scientists are beginning to understand the mass impulse to be ruled by someone, which makes a population accept a dictator—to understand it and to know how to prevent it.

The scientists are keenly aware of the immediate dangers in to-day's world. At the recent convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science I listened to outstanding leaders testify to the role that technology and the scientific discipline must play in reclaiming our civilization. As one speaker puts it, science has got into the hands of the ape men, and it must be restored to the representatives of humanity. Practical proposals were made there to keep alive the last dying ember of the scientific spirit in Europe, and to make sure that in America scientific progress and the democratic way of life go hand in hand.



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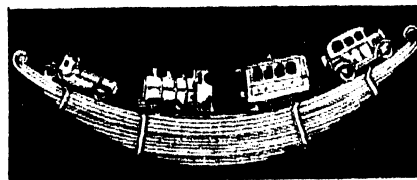
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Calcutta News & Views

MR. MUKUL DEY RETIRES

It is understood that Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal, Government School of Arts, Calcutta, has resigned on medical grounds. He had held the post from 1928 and went on leave in June last when a committee was appointed by Government to enquire into the administration of the School.

MR. A. K. CHANDA

Mr. A. K. Chanda, I.E.S., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, has been appointed as the Additional Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, with effect from 1st January, 1944, until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

FOUR INJURED IN CITY COLLISION

Four persons, including two women, were injured, one seriously, in a bus accident which occurred on March 25 last near the crossing of Central Avenue and Harrison Road. The injured persons were removed to the Medical College Hospital. It is stated that while negotiating a turn, the bus collided with another motor vehicle. The bus was badly damaged.

FRENCH PROFESSOR FOR CALCUTTA

A proposal for the inclusion of a French professor on the staff of Calcutta University has been forwarded by the Central Government to the University. Prof. Olivier Locombe who has been sent to French-India from Ankara by the delegation of the French Committee of National Liberation, will shortly arrive in Calcutta and discuss the matter with the University authorities.

CALCUTTA MARWARI ASSOCIATION

A cloth famine is prevailing in Bengal while several hundreds of thousands of yards of cloth are lying immobilized with dealers due to the dilatoriness of Government procedure, said Mr. Anandilal Poddar, presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Marwari Association on March 25 last. He urged the authorities to complete the tax-marking of all unstamped cloth quickly and take the public into confidence to make the Cloth Control Scheme effective.

Referring to post-war question he said India's problem would be not of reconstruction but of construction. A programme of rapid industrialization should be the main object. He supported the Bombay plan.

UNIVERSITY PAPER NEEDS

Attempts of Calcutta University to improve its paper position in the coming financial year have failed.

RAINBOW CLUB—SILVER JUBILEE

The inaugural ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Rainbow Club commenced on March 8, 1944.

In the evening the inaugural meeting was held in the Mahabodhi Society Hall under the presidency of Dr. Kalidas Nag. The Rainbow girls sang the national anthem and Pandit Asokenath Shastri opened the proceedings with the chanting of Vedic hymns. Mr. Ram Nath Sen, Secretary, then placed the report of the various activities of the Club during the last 27 years, making reference to the departed members.

Mr. Keshub Chandra Gupta, Mr. Sailendra Krishna Law, Pandit Asoke Nath Shastri and Professor Manmatha Mohan Bose then addressed the meeting. Dr. Nag in a neat little speech dwelt upon the various associations and clubs that sprang up and faded away in Calcutta from the advent of the British and the great part that they played in building up the cultural side of the city life. He exhorted the members of the Club to celebrate its Jubilee by compiling a volume containing the history of those clubs and associations.

The paper mill which supplies the University with its full quota representing 30 per cent. of its pre-war requirements, has turned down its request to increase it from 48 tons to at least 100 tons for the ensuing year.

The Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India, has recently informed the University that so far as Government colleges are concerned, their office requirements would be met out of the Central Government quota. Other requirements, such as paper for University examinations and books, should be met from the 30 per cent. non-Government quota.

CIVIC GUARD PARADE

The conviction that the Civic Guard organization would not be disbanded after the war was expressed by Lord Sinha, Chairman of the Civic Guard Committee, addressing a parade on March 25, when the annual Inter-District Drill competition was held at the Police Training School, Calcutta.

Civic Guards, he said, had done good service in controlling food queues, maintaining night patrols, dispelling false rumours, keeping up morale, helping the police in maintaining order and in guarding protected areas. They had carried out these tasks with praiseworthy efficiency and both Government and the police were grateful for their assistance. They had reason to be proud of themselves, particularly as the organization, now in its fourth year, was a volunteer body.

CITY SMALL-POX MORTALITY

2,427 PERSONS DIE IN THREE MONTHS

Total number of deaths from small-pox in Calcutta during the months of January, February and March, 1944, was 2,427 including 372 during the week ending March 25, an increase of 78 over the preceding week. Total number of deaths due to various causes during the last 3 months was 14,600 including 1,333 during the week ending March 25, an increase of 98 over the previous week. Deaths due to cholera were 39 against 34 during previous week, malaria 49 against 66 and Pauper deaths were 253 against 239.

Eight teams representing Hare Street, Taltolla, Alipore, Barrabazar, Jorabagan, Bhowampur, Belliaghata and Entally districts participated in the drill competition. Hare Street were awarded the winners' cup. Alipore were runners-up. Lord Sinha with whom on the dais was Mr. R. E. A. Ray, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, gave away the cups. After the competition there was an impressive march-past of 16 contingents (about 700 Civic Guards), headed by the band of the Hare Street District. Lord Sinha took the salute.

POPULAR SCIENCE WEEK CONFERENCE

The need for cultivating a scientific attitude of mind was stressed by Dr. Meghnad Saha inaugurating on Sunday last at the hall of the Corporation Commercial Museum the Popular Science Week Conference organised under the auspices of the "Sanibarar Baithak."

It was all the more necessary, Dr. Saha added, for those who in future years would be called upon to guide the destinies of the country. Only men who had developed a scientific outlook could successfully undertake a national planning.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi who was in the chair congratulated the members of the "Sanibarar Baithak" for having taken up the task of diffusing scientific education among countrymen. It was desirable that more and more institutions should join in this enterprise of guiding men and women in the quest for truth.

Mr. B. M. Sen gave a discourse on Science and Education.

HIGH COURT : ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick Ameer Ali, Kt., a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Derbyshire from the 15th April, 1944 (or any later date on which he may avail himself of it) to the 31st August, 1944, says a communique.

Nawabzada A. S. M. Latifur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, at present Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, will act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick Ameer Ali, Kt., appointed to act as Chief Justice.

SECURITY PRISONERS

It is stated that 521 political security prisoners have been released since the assumption of office by the present Ministry.

There are at present about 1300 political security prisoners in jail.

Government have so far reviewed the cases of about 1000 political security prisoners.

Family allowances have been sanctioned to nearly 800 political security prisoners.

It is further learnt there are at present about 2600 criminal security prisoners lodged in jail. A Committee with retired District and Sessions Judges is proposed to be shortly appointed to examine the cases of criminal security prisoners with a view to their early release.

ART IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

A short-term certificate course in 'Art Appreciation' for the training of teachers and artists will shortly be inaugurated by Calcutta University, it is learnt. The course, which will be conducted by the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art of the University, will consist of theoretical and practical classes and a series of lectures on comparative art by experts on the subject.

'Evacuated' immediately after Japan's declaration of war on the Allies towards the end of 1941, about 7,000 exhibits of the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art of Calcutta University have completed their period of 'exile' at a place about 200 miles from Calcutta. Repatriated to Calcutta, they are now being reinstated in their old places in the galleries of the Museum in the Senate House.

A dozen new exhibits form an additional attraction of the Museum. These include 2 Rajput paintings of the 16th Century A.D. from Orcha, Bundelkhand, several bronze images

of the goddess Durga in the form of 'Mahisamardini' of the mediaeval period from Bengal and Orissa, and a unique Terra-Cotta seal, believed to be of the 1st Century A.D., with a portrait head of a king from Sripalgarh, Bhuvanagar (Orissa).

NEW BLOOD TRANSFUSION METHOD**Invention By A Chinese Doctor**

Dr. Co-Tui, First Vice-President of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China and Professor of Medicine at New York University, in collaboration with three American doctors, has originated a method of re-injecting red blood cells into blood donor's veins to aid the work in China of the Chinese Blood Bank.

Dr. Co-Tui's preliminary experiments showed the intervals between donations may be reduced by re-injecting red blood cells into the veins of the donor. (Red blood cells are not used for blood plasma).

Conducting further experiment at the New York University College of Medicine and the U. S. Public Health's Service Laboratories at Sheephead Bay, New York, Dr. Co-Tui and the other doctors took three or four donations from three donors on alternate days. Another group gave blood weekly for 9 to 12 weeks.

After each donation, the donor's red blood cells are suspended in a destrose solution and re-injected into his veins. None suffered serious effects from the heavy drain although eight weeks was formerly considered a safe interval between donations when red blood cells were not re-injected.

The report on the tests points out that 832,000 donors each giving blood every eight weeks are now required to meet the annual goal of 5,000,000 plasma units needed for the U. S. armed forces. If the interval between donations could be cut to one week, 120,000 donors can supply the entire military needs.

Dr. Co-Tui was born in the Philippines of Chinese parentage. He has served more than fifteen years on the medical faculty of New York University's College of Medicine.—C. I. B.

SMALL-POX MENACE IN BENGAL DISTRICTS**Temporary Regulations**

Eight districts in Bengal have been notified in the 'Calcutta Gazette' as places threatened with an outbreak of small-pox and another with an outbreak of cholera. Temporary regulations have been prescribed by Government for the prevention and control of the diseases in these places.

The districts threatened with small-pox are Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Nadia and Jalpaiguri. Jessore is notified as threatened with an outbreak of cholera.—A. P. I.

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HEALTH AND NUTRITION**BOWEL DISEASES—THEIR CAUSES AND REMEDIES**

Citizens of Calcutta! Summer is ahead. Beware of the diseases of this season. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, typhoid may break out in your locality at any time. Why these diseases break out with the advent of the summer season? Generally speaking, four things are responsible for them. They are (1) Fly pestilence, (2) Putrefaction of food due to high temperature, (3) taking of some particular fruits in raw state, (4) selling of *Koolphi Baraf* and ice-creams in large quantity. Take the first cause, the flies. The house flies appear in large numbers in this season. Their habits are very bad. They frequently sit on stools and other nasty things such as garbages and dust-bins and come to your food directly from these places carrying in their feet the dangerous substances containing organisms responsible for the above diseases and if you and your children take these infected food, you may be a victim to these diseases. It has been found out that there is a close relationship between the fly pestilence and the appearance of bowel diseases. The next cause is the early putrefaction of fish, meat and other substances due to high temperature. These putrefied articles are often purchased and as a result many people are found to fall victims to any of these diseases. The next cause—appearance of some varieties of fruits which are taken raw—amongst them mention may be made of water melons, liches, mangoes, jack fruits, etc. Many of them such as water melons and jack fruits are sold in places which are exposed to flies and dusts and as they are taken in raw state it is no wonder that people may be victims to cholera, dysentery, etc., after taking them. The last factor is the sale of *Koolphi Baraf* and 'Ice-cream'. It has been proved many a time that epidemics of Typhoid have occurred as a result of taking Ice-creams and *Koolphi Baraf*. Now in short these are the causes for the diseases and the next question is how you should protect yourself and your family against them. Against the fly pestilence, rigid supervision should be kept over drains and other places in and around your house where fly may breed. They should be washed daily with phenyl. As regards food and other drinks especially milk—it should always be kept covered just after their preparations and care should be taken that flies do not sit on the food. Some people have the idea that milk once boiled is free from danger. They are right, but they forget that milk after being boiled is more dangerous as an infecting agent than before. Sterile milk if infected by flies will be a good media for the growth of organisms. So scrupulous care should be taken in keeping the boiled milk covered. In this season it is better not to take any food in restaurants and hotels where foods are prepared and kept generally not under proper hygienic conditions and where putrefied and stale substances are supplied which in many cases are responsible for Bowel diseases. Raw fruits should always be properly washed and cleaned in pure water before taking and water melons and jack fruits sold in pieces in the bazar should never be purchased as they very often contain germs through exposure to dust and flies. Last of all, the use of *Koolphi Baraf* and Ice-creams should be prevented. Children are very fond of these substances and majority of the cases of dysentery and typhoid are out-come of the use of these things. These are prepared in very unhygienic conditions and the materials from

which they are prepared are far from good. If you observe these general hygienic principles you may escape from being a victim to these diseases.

Apart from these causes, there is another thing which every citizen must bear in mind especially during this season of epidemics. Perhaps many of you may be aware of the presence of a natural protective substance in your system. You must have heard the name of Bacteriophage. This is that substance. What is this? It is a very very small organism which lives in the bowels of every one of you. It is a nature's gift, and what is its function? Its function is very peculiar. If by chance any cholera, typhoid or dysentery germs get into the bowels through food or drink, it immediately attacks them and kills them before they get any chance of producing diseases. It protects people against these vile diseases. It has been doing this function long before the Calcutta Corporation or in fact any Corporation of the world began their public health organisations. From the dawn of civilization through the gift of this protective substance, people have been able to overcome deadly epidemics started by these diseases. For some reason or other it may not always be present or absent in your system. Don't take the risk. Protect yourself and your family specially the children by using Bacteriophage. And how to protect? It is very simple. Just take one ampoule of this Bacteriophage early in the morning in an empty stomach in half a cupful of water every alternate days for 3 days. This same dose is required for your children too, if they are above 2 years of age, half the dose being necessary for children below 2 years. And you and your whole family who take it are protected against these diseases during the period of the epidemic. As it is always taken per month, fear of injection and its after-effects namely, pain, fever, etc., are alleviated. It has another advantage in that, being tasteless and odourless it is very readily taken by children, who fall prey to these diseases more easily than the grown-up ones. All wise men follow the golden rule "prevention is better than cure".

Now the last and the most important points regarding the use of bacteriophage, first—what bacteriophages you should use as prevention and also for cure in different diseases. In diarrhoea, the bacteriophage marked "Intestinal" should be used. In dysentery—(Bacillary) dysentery bacteriophage and in Typhoid and Cholera the bacteriophages named respectively. Secondly, what should be the quality of the bacteriophage which you should always choose. The bacteriophage of your choice should be fresh, potent and strong, that is its power to kill the germs must be very great. To prepare such a bacteriophage requires tedious and patient culture in the laboratory by expert hands covering a long time.

Bengal Immunity has been for a long time engaged in the preparation of Bacteriophages—bacteriophages which are fresh, standardised and capable of maintaining potency on storage.

A box of Bacteriophage in your family will help you a lot in emergency.

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Paid-up Capital Do. ... „ 83,88,140

Reserve Fund Do. ... „ 98,93,510

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Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhul (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

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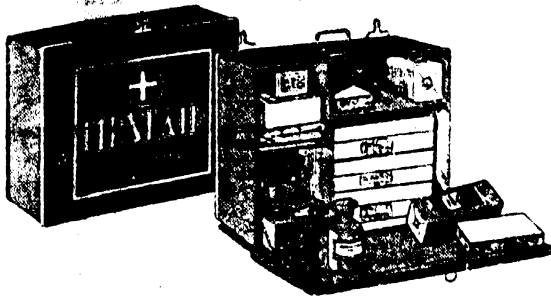
Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

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**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer			SUNDRIES		
Mlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	2 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Sugar	0 7 8	
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score			(Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Ellia	0 12 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Arashar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga		
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer	3 0 0	6 0 0	Bluli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		(Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 8 to 12	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras			Do.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0	4 8 0	Barley Pearl 1		
Peas (Darjeeling)			Do. Bhadwa			Do. 2		
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	4 8 0	5 0 0	Corn Flower 1		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

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not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd March, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Salted peer seer					Leg per seer	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		



USE—

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RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

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FORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	—	1 4 0	—	1 8 0
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	—	—	0 12 0	2 8 0
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	—	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	—	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bombay Duck per 100	—	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	Pomfrets per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	Bhetkee "	—	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	Maldine "	—	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	China Grass White per packet small	—	0 8 0	1 0 0	—
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—	Do. large per "	—	6 0 0	—	—
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—	Ball chau per seer	—	4 0 0	4 8 0	—
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—	Papadams per 100	—	0 6 0	0 8 0	—
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0	—	—	—	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	—	1 0 0	1 8 0	—
					Dry Prawns per seer	—	2 0 0	2 8 0	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-81397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Caulliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	8 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0				Do. American		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	18 0 0	20 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Bedana Kabul per seer	8 8 0	4 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 12 0	Black Berry per score		
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples		
			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 0 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
			per seer	0 8 0		Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Onions, (New) per seer			Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 8 0		Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
			Parasip each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Guava (Benares) per doz	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
						Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
						Do. (large) per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 4 0
						Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
						pur)		
						Do. (Country)		
						Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
						Monkey Lichees per 100		
						M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
						Mask Melon per seer		
						Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
						Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	12 0 0	13 0 0
						Do. Pyri (Bombay)	10 0 0	12 0 0
						per doz.		
						Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
						Do. Langra per doz.		
						Do. Sipia		
						Do. Fazlie		
						Do. Khasen Bhog		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Golapkhask		
						Do. Himnagore		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Kanchan		
						Do. Bombay		
						Do. Madras		
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Nagpur Mossoni per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 6-8	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 8-10	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per seer ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam or Madras ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	8 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul " ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Country per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
" Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		2 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Calasia do. ...						Raisins 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 607)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ,, ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashl)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Wheat " " ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*RICE			Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Rice (retail) ...	Control			to	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...	Price	0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Do. without roe 8—10			Golab Soru rice (best) " ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kamini rice " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...			Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	Control		English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)	Price	0 8 6	per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	white) ...			" 2		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Kalat per seer ...	Control		Glaxo ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arahar " ...	Price	0 8 0	Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...			Chola " ...		0 10 0	Golden Puffs ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khasari " ...		0 7 0	per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		*Salt ...		0 8 0	per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6					Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 2 6	2 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. " ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Cocoonut Oil per seer ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			Castor Oil ...			Petit Bourre tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1		1 5 0	BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			" " " No. 2		1 4 0	Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...		4 5 3	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...		5 1 9	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.		0 8 0	Marie ...		
			No. 1			Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.		0 2 9	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 40-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	—	—
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinlshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	3 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khasht	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil					
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other	—	—
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Prawns	—	0 14 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Do. (white) " ...		0 5 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 8 0	Suji			Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 14 0	Crab per pair	0 3 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal			" Khajure	0 10 0		Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		2 8 0			
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk		0 8 0	EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Cows' Head			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			" (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
			Milk Maid					
GHEE.			OIL.			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	—	2 0 0
Ranohi		5 0 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Yellow per tin		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	FRUITS.			Cocoa Hornby		
Khurja		4 0 0	Apples			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	BISCUITS		
			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.	—	0 10 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Pesta		4 8 0	Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Grapes per seer			Rice		0 6 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Mango					
Atta		0 5 0	" (Country)			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. B			" (Langra)			State Express Ciga-		
Gur			VEGETABLES			rettes, 555		
			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	rettes 1 tin.		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			FISH			Jelly		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Pona	1 4 0	1 8 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. " bulk		
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun		
			Hilsa Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 5 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 6 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bombay (Local)			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Alfanso Kanchan...			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-6			Jhingasal per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 8 6	Do. Langra			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Patl Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Golapphas			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0		Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Kharbuza per seer			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0		Orange Ichangore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "		0 8 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0		Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Multan			Coarse " "		
Patil Murshidabad per	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration shop
seer			Pears 8-25	1 0 0				
Do. Disl per seer			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 4 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "			Do. Assam			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java " "		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoanut Oil " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer		0 10 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Salt per seer		0 8 0
Do. Deshi " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer			Flour " "	0 6 0	Ration shop
Beans " "		0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta " "	0 5 0	
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Sujee " "		
Tomato " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score	2 0 0		Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
Apple Cashmere			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari			Do. do. large			Mug Dal " "	0 11 0	
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 per			Surdah Quaman per seer			Arhar " "	0 11 0	
rupee			Water melon Goalando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Kalai " "	0 10 0	
Alubokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Deshi			Khesari " "	0 10 0	
Apricot " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator " "		0 10 0
Bedana (green)			Sarbatl Lemon (Musambi)	8-12		Chana Dal " "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Walnut per seer	1 0 0		TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0		Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Chilghoza " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Golden Orange Pekoe		
Dates Arab " "			Sharifa " "			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik " "			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta " "			Bombay " "			Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Chaman " "			Aligarh " "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Australia " "			Jessore " per seer			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khorma " "		2 0 0	Dinapur " "	8 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kesur Deshi " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pabna " "	8 0 0	8 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Khobani " "			Darbhanga " "	8 0 0	8 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts " "	2 8 0	8 0 0	Masafferpur " "	8 0 0	8 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. Masafferpur per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Black Raisins per seer			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 8 0	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer		2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Jamrul per 100			Bhetkes per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
Golapjam " score			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Owl & Swan per tin		
Parifal per seer			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa " "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Score			Rohi " "			Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 4 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Along ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parsay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 3 0			
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32 ...			Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...			Khasaree " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " (Fried) per seer ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Salt " ...		
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Madras " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Sree " ...			Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Milk " ...		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 28th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujee " ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Parsay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...			Patna per seer " ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Goat & Kid ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Golap Bora ...		
Fowl " ...	1 2 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	
Chicken " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugar " ...		
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Gur per seer ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil " ...		
VEGETABLES			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 3 0		Biuli " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...			Mug (Hari) Katch " ...		
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0		Orange per score ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Salt (fine) " ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree " ...			Jelly ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Milk " ...			Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Trues S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	8 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	8 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ¼ lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta " ...	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 8 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	—	—	Bauktulshi (Manj), per sr.	—	—
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) " ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 3 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 0
Caulliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	—	—
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 2 0
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16-20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	2 0 0	2 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.		26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	
28	0 8 0 "		25-26 "	0 8 0 "	
28A	0 4 0 "		26 "	0 8 0 "	
24 Chandney	0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.			Business to be approved by the authority.
22 "	0 5 0 "				
27 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 600)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			" 36	0 4 0	Do
New Bldg.			" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 38	1 0 0	Flowers
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables.
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 28	4 0 0	Do.	" 42		Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		Do
" 89C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.	"		Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	"		Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			" 33	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.			
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
Potato Range			" 63-66	0 8 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Potato.	" 67-74	3 0 0	Do.	" & 20	0 5 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 116-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.			
" 39	0 8 0	Potato.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	North Range		
" 6	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" & 10	1 0 0	Betel
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Betel
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 131-164	0 8 0	Do.	" 7	0 8 0	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 135-138	0 8 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 13-14	2 0 0	Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-30	2 0 0	Cloth
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 31	1 0 0	Hosiery
			" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 34	1 0 0	Do
			" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 36-37	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
			" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 90	0 12 0	Do
			" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 148-149	1 8 0	Do
			" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 151	1 0 0	Do
			" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			
			" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.	R 6-7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.	" 32-33	2 0 0	Do
			" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	21 W. B.	1 0 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	"			
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
			28 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

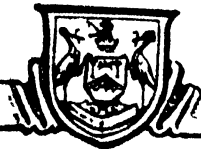
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 8, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 8 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-8	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Opium-2-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 22nd April, 1944

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Chronicle And Comment

THE NEW ALDERMEN

WE offer our sincerest congratulations and warmest welcome to the new Aldermen—Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Haji Muhammad Hossain and Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar.

It is indeed gratifying to note that of the five Aldermen three are old and tried servants of Calcutta, of whom, again, two had occupied the Mayoral chair. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker has been easily the most beloved member of the Corporation for nearly two decades. Since his election as an Alderman in the New Corporation in 1924, he has sat continuously on the City Council with an unbroken record of service. That such a man tops the list of the Aldermen this year, with the largest number of votes is a testimony to his personal qualities no less than to his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Corporation.

The return of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi to the Corporation is a happy event which will give pleasure to all who are capable of appreciating worth and character. Mr. Siddiqi is one of those public men

in India, few in number, who have a large background. He has seen the world as very few in our midst have seen, not, of course, as a sight-seer or globe-trotter, but as an actual participant in some of the "big events" of our time in the East. Perhaps the ablest speaker and the most colourful personality in the House, Mr. Siddiqi's presence in the Corporation council chamber once again may be expected to lend pep and piquancy to the debates. They will never descend to dreary dullness if he is there, and, what is more, the dignity of the House will never be allowed to suffer.

We accord a special welcome to the lady Alderman—Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar. She is the second woman to occupy the position. The first was Mrs. Nethe Sen-Gupta. Mrs. Majumdar's name is a household word in Bengal. She is known wherever the Indian National Congress is known. The services and sacrifices of her husband, Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar, and herself form a bright chapter in the history of the national movement in Bengal. She comes to the Corporation with a fine record of work, and we have every reason to be delighted.

The chances of the ballot box had played a trick with Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar but the fortunes have turned the scales once again in his favour. It must please him to see himself occupying an Alderman's chair. It will give no less pleasure to his friends both in and outside the Corporation.

Haji Muhammad Hossain belongs to a well-known Muslim family with large business connections in the city and outside. A prominent merchant himself, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, he occupies already not an inconsiderable place in the life of Calcutta. We are sure that in his new position he will add to his experience and reputation and prove in every way worthy of the trust reposed in him.

New Councillors From Special Constituencies

Below we give the names of the new Councillors returned by the Special Constituencies at the last General Election. Some of them had sat on the Corporation before as noted against their names:—

The Anglo-Indian Constituency:—

1. Mr. A. N. Hildreth.
2. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, (from 1941-42).

The Labour Constituency:—

1. Mr. Som Nath Lahiri.
2. Mr. Md. Ismail.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

1. Mr. J. B. Elias.
2. Mr. J. H. Methold, (1936-37 and from 1941-42).
3. Mr. H. S. Gill.
4. Mr. L. E. Hunt.
5. Mr. W. R. Humphrey, (from 1940-41).
6. Mr. J. H. H. Ross.

DEATH OF MR. H. C. MUKERJEE

Late Collector To The Corporation

The entire staff of the Collection Department held a meeting in the office on the 17th April to condole the death of Mr. Haricharan Mukerjee, M.A., late Collector to the Corporation, who retired from service in 1933 and died recently at Benares. Mr. S. C. Chakrabarty, Assistant Collector presided and he as well as others spoke about the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased. Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer paid his tribute to the memory of the late Collector, and it was suggested by Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Assessor, that steps should be taken to preserve the memory of Mr. Mukerjee by having a portrait done in oils or some similar means, for which he suggested the formation of a small Committee with the following members:—

President—Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer; *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Deputy Executive Officer I, and Mr. B. Mukerji, Deputy Executive Officer II; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Mr. A. K. Basak, Collector; *Members* (with powers to co-opt.)—Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Assessor, Mr. S. Ghosal, Licence Officer; Mr. A. K. Mitra, Treasurer; Mr. N. Sarkar, Chief Accountant; Mr. R. Sinha, Chief Valuer and Surveyor; Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer; Mr. T. C. Mitra, Law Officer; and Mr. S. C. Chakrabarty, Assistant Collector.

A resolution of condolence was then passed, all present standing, and it was also resolved to send a copy of it to the surviving members of the family of Mr. Mukerjee.

The Calcutta Trades Association:—

1. Mr. W. I. N. MacEwan.
2. Mr. P. E. Walde.
3. Mr. Mackertich John, (from 1937-38).
4. Mr. Alexander Clark, (from 1943-44).

The Port Commissioners:—

1. Mr. W. A. Burns, (from 1932-33).
2. Dr. S. C. Law, (from 1940-41).

Appointed By The Local Government

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Local Government to be members of the Corporation for 1944-45. Some of them had served the city before in the same capacity as noted against their names:—

1. Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., (1938-34 to 1939-40 and from 1943-44).
2. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, (1931-32 to 1941-42 and from 1943-44).
3. Mr. Mowdudur Rahman.
4. Dr. Kadam Rasul.
5. Mr. Kamal Krishna Das.
6. Mr. Rajani Kanta Das.
7. Mr. Bhaba Sindhu Lashkar.
8. Mr. R. A. Gomes, (from 1943-44).

Those Who Have Ceased To Be Councillors

Below we publish the list of those who were members of the last Corporation but who have now ceased to be Councillors:—

General Constituencies

Ward No.

- 1 Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarti, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 3 The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 4 Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- Mr. Hriday Krishna Ghosh, (1930-31 to 1932-33 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 5 Mr. Radha Krishna Newatia (1943-44).
- 7 Mr. Debjiban Banerji, (1933-34 to 1943-44).
- Mr. Goculdas Mohata (1936-37 to 1943-44).
- Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingka, (1924-25 to 1926-27—Ward 7, 1927-28 to 1939-40—Ward 8 and 1940-41 to 1943-44—Ward 7).
- 11 Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly (1930-31 to 1932-33 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).
12. Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen (1928-29 to 1943-44).
- 13 Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan, 1924-25 to 1943-44).
- 14 Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar (1933-34 to 1943-44).
- 18 Mr. Profulla Kumar Dutta (1939-40 to 1943-44).
- 22 Mr. Satish Chandra Bose (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 25 Mr. Krishna Chandra Ghose, (1936-37 to 1943-44).
- 26 Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerjee, (1933-34 to 1943-44).
- 27 Mr. N. C. Chatterjee; (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 28 Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sarker, (1924-25 to 1943-44).
- 29 Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal, (1927-28 to 1935-36 and 1938-39 to 1943-44).
- 30 Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar, (1940-41 to 1943-44).—Since elected Alderman.
- 31 Mr. Fakir Chandra Ghose, (1940-41 to 1943-44).

Muhammadan**Ward No.**

- 8 Haji Mohammad Hussain, (1940-41 to 1943-44)—*Since elected Alderman.*
- 9 Dr. A. Ahsan, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 10 & 11 Mr. Hamoodur Rahman (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 12 & 13 Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, (1940-41 to 1943-44)—*Since elected Alderman.*
- 18 & 19 Mr. Syed Badrudduja, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 20 Mr. M. A. Jubbar, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 21 Khan Bahadur Md. Moshin Khan, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 22, 23, and 27 Mr. Mohammed Jalil, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 25 Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 28 Mr. Sk. Baser Ali, (1933-34 to 1935-36 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 30 & 31 Mr. Abdul Matin, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 32 Dr. Sadeque Hossain, (1933-34 to 1935-36 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).

A Correction

We regret very much that due to inadvertence the name of Mr. Abdur Rezak was omitted from the list of sitting Councillors returned at the last General Elections published in our issue of the 8th April last.

Mr. Rezak has been returned from the Muhammadan Constituency of Colootala, Ward No. 8. He represented Wards Nos. 4, 6 and 7 during the last term 1940-41 to 1943-44.

Our Chief's Bereavement

We deeply regret to record the death, which took place on Friday, the 7th instant, at his Calcutta residence, of Mr. Sasipati Chatterjee, brother of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, at the early age of 48. He was suffering from dropsy to which he succumbed. He was a bachelor and stevedore by profession. He used to give largely in charities, his last contribution being Rs. 1,500 to his village girls' school in memory of his deceased mother. He leaves behind him four brothers and numerous friends and relations to mourn his death.

We offer our sincerest condolences to our Chief and the other members of the bereaved family.

Mayor's Famine Relief Fund

An exhibition of Indian art in aid of the Mayor of Calcutta's Famine Relief Fund will be held in London in the first week of June. The patron is Mr. Augustus John and the President of the Executive Committee Sir William Rothenstein.

It is hoped that representative selections of modern Indian paintings will come from India in time to be included.

Rented Premises In Calcutta.

According to the *Associated Press* more than 92 per cent. of the total population in Calcutta live in rented premises, it is learnt from enquiries made in connection with the Administration of the Calcutta Rent Control Order. There are in all 74,861 piece premises, of which 21,916 are dwelling and 52,945 rented. The number of 'bustee' premises total 4,940.

Drive Against Venereal Diseases In Calcutta

A review of the working of the Government scheme for the eradication of venereal diseases in Calcutta is contained in a report just issued.

The incidence of the diseases has of late been on the increase and the figures are alarmingly high. To combat the menace the Government have recently launched an anti-venereal disease campaign for the benefit of the civil population. Seven out-patient clinics, five for men and two for women, have been started in different city hospitals. Facilities for scientific diagnosis and modern treatment with costly and specific medicines are given free to all persons irrespective of their social status or economic condition. Privacy and secrecy is maintained as much as possible.

Since the introduction of the scheme, the number of new cases treated in the various clinics (in February and March) totalled 4,182 and old cases 11,909.

Dr. Sourin Ghose, Director, Venereal Diseases Clinics, Bengal Government, the author of the report, suggests for the success of the scheme, among other things educational propaganda, legislation regarding compulsory treatment of infected persons, abolition of brothels and repatriation of prostitutes. To help prostitutes to abandon their way of living and re-enter the normal life of the community, he stresses the need for the establishment of homes for rehabilitated women, vocational training and finding suitable employment for them.

Maharaja Nanda Kumar's Calcutta Residence

Mr. Binoy Jiban Ghosh, Superintendent, Secretary's Department, now detained in the Baksa Special Jail writes:—

"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette of the 18th March, 1944 came to my hand only this evening. I was very pleasantly surprised to find on the first page a number of valuable facts concerning Maharaja Nandakumar, furnished by a much esteemed ex-colleague whose information on all such topics I consider authoritative, and whose statements on this particular subject is all the more so, in view of his being a descendant of the illustrious Indian of historic fame.

"As a humble student of history I have always been eager to lap up avidly any information regarding such historic celebrities that happens to come my way.

"I have been told by a person belonging to an old Calcutta family, resident in that particular locality for generations, that the residential mansion of Maharaja Nandakumar stood on the spot just south of the present Beadon Square. The site is now partially vacant and partly covered with ruined dilapidated fragments of masonry black with age. Some of these tumbling-down, bare blocks of brick might have once formed portions of the splendid palace of the Maharaja. The present Beadon Square once formed part of the private gardens of the Maharaja, and the vast precincts of the magnificent mansion of the Maharaja covered an area roughly bounded by the Upper Chitpore Road on the west, Beadon Street and Raja Gurudas Street on the north and east, and on the south by the narrow lane that now runs from Chitpore to Chittaranjan Avenue, just north of Haren Seals' House.

"My informant assured me that he was quite certain that this was the site of the Maharaja's mansion."

Government Grants For Bengal Municipalities

The Bengal Government have sanctioned the payment from provincial revenues, to the municipalities of Budge Budge, Baranagar, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Serampore a sum equivalent to half the pay of their health officers on duty, for 12 months from December 1, 1943.

A similar grant has also been sanctioned for the District Board of Mymensingh.

A subvention of Rs. 48,000 from the Government of Bengal to enable the Burdwan Municipality to carry on its work during 1944-45 is felt necessary by the Commissioners of the Municipality, who have resolved to approach Government for the purpose. The question as to whether the income of the Burdwan Municipality can be augmented by any fresh levy by way of rates and taxes, was carefully considered by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting.

The New Mayor Of Bombay

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year 1944-45 at a meeting of the Bombay Corporation held on April 10 last. He secured 58 votes against 33 polled by his rival Mr. R. K. Tatnis.

Mr. Master, who has been a member of the Bombay Corporation since 1931, was arrested on August 8, 1942, and kept in detention.

After his election as Mayor Mr. Master has been released by the Government.

Bombay Faces A Great Tragedy

An accidental fire which is reported to have broken out in a ship in the dock area overtook a great part of the city of Bombay on April 14, causing thereby loss of 347 lives, and rendering a few thousands homeless. Attended with violent explosions, the mystery of this fire-tragedy has not so far been explained. The fire is reported to have spread to ammunition dumps.

Above loss of lives and damage to property, 55 thousand tons of foodgrains that have been burnt down have caused a great alarm. This reserve was kept to successfully work the Bombay scheme of rationing. The Government of India have, however, taken prompt action in the matter and arrangements are being made to despatch foodgrains to Bombay. Contributions from the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, the Royal Western India Turf Club and others are flowing in for arrangement of adequate relief to the distressed and the homeless.

The civilian officials, the military personnel, the Fire Brigade, the A. R. P., the hospital authorities and the volunteers of the several non-official organisations are reported to have risen to the occasion and given a good account of themselves.

Our heart goes out in deep sympathy to the families of those citizens of Bombay who have lost their lives and to the hundreds who have been rendered homeless. All praise is due to the Bombay Corporation which has undertaken the bulk of the relief operations in the city. The biggest problem is the problem of housing the people who have lost their hearth and home. The civil hospitals have arranged

for emergency staffs, drugs and other requisites. Blood centres are known to have been working magnificently.

All praise is due to Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, who has set his head and heart just after his release from detention to the organisation of relief on a large scale. We cannot but remember with a sense of gratitude the assistance which the merchants and citizens rendered only the other day to the famine-stricken in Calcutta and the districts.

May Bombay recoup her loss at an early date.

Death Of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar

The death, at the great age of 92, on Wednesday last of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress removes another great personality from among the country's stalwart fighters for freedom.

The offices of the Calcutta Corporation remained closed upto 11-30 a.m. on Saturday, April 22, out of respect to the memory of this great Indian nationalist.

At the special session of the Congress in Calcutta in September 1920 under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, Gandhiji brought forward his programme of non-co-operation to redress the Punjab and Khilapat wrongs. This did not appeal to Dr. Vijayaraghavachariar, who stressed that non-co-operation should not be launched upon to redress particular wrongs. He urged that the absence of *Swaraj* was the biggest wrong the country was labouring under and the non-co-operation should be launched to redress that wrong.

At the historic session of the Congress at Nagpur in December, 1920, Dr. Vijayaraghavachariar was elected President—the highest honour in the gift of the nation. It was at that session Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das who went to fight Gandhiji became his convert and Gandhiji took full control of the Congress.

Extension Of Madras City

At the instance of the Government, the Madras Corporation have been asked to submit a scheme for the extension of the Madras City whose present area is 38 square miles, which is larger than Calcutta and Bombay. The question was considered at a recent meeting of the City Council which adopted a resolution asking the Commissioners to submit the scheme. If the scheme fructifies, the larger Madras will include the beautiful Adyar in the south and other adjoining Panchayat areas including Saidpet Municipality. Avoidance of congestion and precaution against outbreak of epidemics are the main objects of the scheme which will take at least two years to complete.

Municipal Tax On Theatre Seats

A tax of two cents a day on each theatre seat in the city is proposed for Miami, Florida, U. S. A., in search for new sources of revenue. There are approximately 25,000 theatre seats in the city, and it is anticipated that the tax will raise \$1,82,000 a year. Cost to theatre patrons will be about two-thirds of a cent per show.

Newspapers And Post-War City-Planning

The City Planning Board of Miami, Florida, U. S. A. in co-operation with the city's two newspapers recently conducted a newspaper poll to determine the public's preferential rating of post-war projects.

Sunday editions of the two papers were used to publicize the poll. The first page section of each paper prominently displayed illustrations, drawings, related reading matter and a form of ballot listing 15 projects in alphabetical order. The projects were the principal ones under consideration. Repair of sidewalks and streets was omitted since this is part of the usual routine work of city maintenance. The public was invited to number projects listed on the ballot in order of preference, then post their ballots to the planning office for tabulation. Both newspapers gave continuing publicity through news items and editorials.

LATE PERFORMANCES IN THEATRES AND CINEMAS

PERMISSION TO BE GRANTED ONLY ON FESTIVE OCCASIONS

The following resolutions of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee dated the 23rd March, 1944, was confirmed by the Corporation on the 31st March, 1944

That the Committee are of opinion that permission for late performances beyond the prescribed time-limit to any Theatre or Cinema house should not be granted except on festive occasions

That the fee for granting special permission under Article 86 of the Theatre Bye-laws to a Theatre or Cinema house to continue performances beyond the prescribed time limit, on festive occasions be imposed on the following scale —

For a house with 500 or more seats
Rs 100 per night For a house with seats less than 500 Rs 50 per night

Considerable public interest was expressed in the poll. Sewage disposal and sewer extensions, a new railroad terminal and related improvements, slum clearance and redevelopment, hospital improvements and additions; and waterworks supply source and extensions were voted highest on the list. In addition to the five most preferred projects, the following were ranked as important; bridges and tunnels; incinerator improvements; parks and playgrounds; library, fire, city administration building, auditorium, stadium enlargement, sidewalks, street widening, bus terminal, harbour improvement, garbage collection, planning and zoning, air transportation, aquarium, housing programme, waterfront beautification, and mosquito control.

U. S. Cities Sued For Water-Pollution

The State of California, on behalf of the State Board of Health, the Fish and Game Commission and the Division of Parks, has filed an injunction suit against Los Angeles and nine other cities because of sewage pollution of Santa Monica Bay. The other defendant cities are Alhambra, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Culver City, El Segundo, Glendale, Santa Monica, South Pasadena, and Vernon. Two sanitation districts are also named as defendants. The suit declares that the sewage disposal plant is obsolete and inadequate, and seeks the injunction lest further pollution causes an epidemic.

CORPORATION ELECTION

A Crop Of Petition

A number of election petitions arising out of the general election to the Corporation of Calcutta, held in March last was made on Monday last before Mr Justice Das, when the Calcutta High Court reopened after Easter holidays

In one petition petitioner Satmath Sikdar, an elector of general constituency of Belughata, Ward No 28, challenged the validity of the elections of Councillors Abinash C Banerjee and A B Naskar, while petitioner Mohan Lal Ghose of general constituency, Ward No 12 asked for the setting aside of the election of Councillor Nishit Chandra Sen

Petitioner Abdul Jabbar Waheedi of the Mahomedan constituency of Colootolla, Ward No 8, contested the elections of Councillors Abdul Rezak and Mr Rafique petitioner Abdul Karim Mistry of Mahomedan constituency of Baniapukur Ward No 20 challenged the elections of Councillors Abdus Sattar and two others, Khan Saheb S M Solaiman of the Mahomedan constituency of Ekbalpur, Ward No 25, asked for the setting aside of the election of Councillor Noor Muhammad petitioner M Yusuf of the Mahomedan constituency of Watgunj and Hastings, Ward No 26, contested the election of Councillor S A Halab and petitioned Syed Kutubuddin Ahmed of the Mahomedan constituency of Tangra Ward No 18 and Entally, Ward No 19, applied for the setting aside of the election of Councillor Md Gulzar

His Lordship fixed the hearing of the applications for Wednesday next and gave the direction in all the applications for the productions of all election papers, including packet of ballot papers rejected and tendered, and counterfoils list of challenged votes, and also papers documents, etc relating to the above elections

Beside the above petitions 4 other election petitions were filed which were also fixed for hearing, on Wednesday next

All the 14 election cases, arising out of the last general election to the Corporation of Calcutta, came up for hearing on Thursday last before Mr Justice Sen appointed as a special judge for the purpose

Necessary directions were given and the hearing was adjourned

It appeared that out of 14 election cases, 6 cases concerned elections from the general constituency, and the other 8 cases concerned elections from the Mahomedan constituency

Among others, the election of Sir Hari Sanker Paul has been challenged by petitioner Arun Bhushan Roy, as also the election of Councillors Bijoy K. Banerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose and others by petitioners Randab Chaudhuri and Dharendra N Banerjee respectively.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN

Composition Of The Corporation Complete

Five Aldermen of the Corporation were elected at the meeting of the elected and appointed Councillors held on Friday, the 21st April, 1944 in the Council Chamber of the Central Municipal Office, thus completing the composition of the Corporation of Calcutta for 1944-45.

The five elected Aldermen are :—

1. MR. HEM CHANDRA NASKER
2. MRS. HEMAPRAVA MAJUMDAR
3. MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI
4. HAJI MOHAMMAD HOSSAIN
5. MR. DHIRENDRA KUMAR MAJUMDER

Altogether forty-nine nomination papers were filed, two of which were rejected after scrutiny. Of the forty-seven candidates thus left in the field, twenty withdrew from the contest, leaving the field open to twenty-seven only.

The names of the candidates whose nomination paper had been accepted were :—

(1) Mr. Bashir Ahmed; (2) Mr. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed; (3) Mr. Mohamed Syed Ali (Alias Ali Saheb); (4) Mr. Syed Badrudduja; (5) Mr. Chandi Charan Banerjee; (6) Mr. Krishnendra Narayan Bhowmick; (7) Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas; (8) Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty; (9) Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee; (10) Mr. Birendra Krishna Ghosh; (11) Mr. Haricharan Ghosh; (12) Mr. Bhupendra Nath Guha; (13) Mr. J. C. Gupta; (14) Mr. Pankaj Prasanna Gupta; (15) Mr. Haji Mahammad Hossain; (16) Khan Bahadur S. M. Jan; (17) Mr. H. A. Latif; (18) Mrs. Hemapraava Majumdar; (19) Mr. Abdul Matin; (20) Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Majumdar; (21) Mr. A. C. Mitter; (22) Mr. Dhirendra Nath Mookherjee; (23) Mr. B. Mukherjee; (24) Mr. Someswar Prasad Mukherjee; (25) Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker; (26) Dr. Panchanan Neogi; (27) Rai Bahadur Girija Nath Pal Chaudhury; (28) Mr. Abdur Rahim; (29) Mr. A. S. M. K. Rahman; (30) Sk. Abdur Rahman; (31) Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Chaudhury; (32) Dr. B. C. Roy; (33) Mr. S. C. Roy; (34) Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sircar; (35) Mr. Pulin Behari Sawoo; (36) Mr. Priyanath Sen; (37) Mr. Ram Chandra Sett; (38) Mr. Md. Shafique; (39) Khawaja Shamsuddin; (40) Mr. Arabindo Shaw; (41) Mr. Panchu Kali Shaw; (42) Mr. Babulal Shroff; (43) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi; (44) Sk. Sirajuddin; (45) Rai Bahadur Surendra Narayan

Sinha; (46) Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah; and (47) Mr. T. M. Zarif.

The nomination papers of Shahazada Yusuf Mirza and Mr. Deben Dey had been rejected.

When the Councillors met, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Chowdhury proposed the name of Mr. Anandilal Poddar, Deputy Mayor, as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar seconded.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherji proposed the name of Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, ex-Mayor, as chairman. Mr. Prabhansu Kumar Sett seconded.

Mr. Poddar was elected Chairman by 51 votes to 29.

All the ninetythree elected and nominated Councillors were present and participated in the election.

The following candidates were announced by the Chairman to have withdrawn from the contest :—

(1) Mr. Mohamed Syed Ali (alias Ali Saheb); (2) Mr. Syed Badrudduja; (3) Mr. Chandi Charan Banerjee; (4) Mr. J. C. Gupta; (5) Mr. H. A. Latif; (6) Mr. Abdul Matin; (7) Mr. A. C. Mitter; (8) Mr. Dhirendra Nath Mookherjee; (9) Mr. Someswar Prasad Mukherjee; (10) Dr. Panchanan Neogi; (11) Rai Bahadur Girija Nath Pal Chaudhury; (12) Mr. Ram Chandra Sett; (13) Mr. Md. Shafique; (14) Khawaja Shamsuddin; (15) Mr. Arabindo Shaw; (16) Mr. Panchu Kali Shaw; (17) Sk. Sirajuddin; (18) Rai Bahadur Surendra Narayan Sinha; (19) Mr. T. M. Zarif; and (20) Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Chaudhury.

Voting was by ballot, Messrs. J. H. Methold and Rupnarain Gogger acting as "Tellers".

The Chairman, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, announced the following voting results :—

1. MR. HEM CHANDRA NASKER—88 Votes.
2. MRS. HEMAPRAVA MAJUMDAR—79 Votes.
3. MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI—57 Votes.
4. HAJI MAHAMMAD HOSSAIN—48 Votes.
5. MR. DHIRENDRA KUMAR MAJUMDAR—39 Votes.

6. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee—37 votes.
7. Khan Bahadur S. M. Jan—26 votes.
8. Mr. Hari Charan Ghosh—27 votes.
9. Dr. B. C. Roy—24 votes.
10. Sk. Abdur Rahman—5 votes.

RECEPTION TO COUNCILLOR DR. S. N. SINHA

The staff of the Bank of Commerce Ltd., gave a reception to Dr. S. N. Sinha, M.B., Director, Bank of Commerce Ltd., on his being elected a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from Ward 27, on Sunday, the 16th April, 1944 at Aleya Cinema, Ballyganj. A variety programme was gone through. The songs of Kumari Mira Chatterjee, Sandhya Mukherjee, Bithika Bose and Manjuri Sen and *Setar* by Kumari Basana Chowdhury were highly enjoyable. Mr. H. C. Dutt gave a comic skit and the programme was concluded with the screening of the Bengali sound cartoon pictures produced by Mandar Films. The guests were treated to tea and light refreshments. Many prominent persons were present.

11. Mr. Priyanath Sen—4 votes.
12. Mr. Pulin Bahari Sawoo—3 votes.
13. Mr. Bashir Ahmed—1 vote.
14. Mr. Pankaj Prasanna Gupta—1 vote.
15. Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sircar—1 vote.
16. Mr. Babulal Shroff—1 vote, and
17. Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah—1 vote.

The first five candidates were declared as elected.

Candidates who withdrew from the contest but in whose favour one vote each was recorded were:—
(1) Mr. Syed Badrudduja; (2) Mr. Abdul Matin; (8) Mr. Dharendra Nath Mookherjee, and (4) Mr. Ram Chandra Sett.

One vote was recorded in favour of Shahzada Yousuf Mirza though his nomination paper had been rejected.

Those who neither withdrew nor secured any votes were:—

- (1) Mr. S. Sharfuddin; (2) Mr. Krishnendra Narayan Bhowmick; (8) Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas; (4) Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty; (5) Mr. Birendra Krishna Ghosh; (6) Mr. Bhupendra Nath Guha; (7) Mr. B. Mukherjee; (8) Mr. Abdur Rahim; (9) Mr. A. S. M. K. Rahman; and (10) Mr. S. C. Roy.

The results of the election were received with applause.

BOMBAY FIRE AND AFTER

Reference In The Bombay Corporation

Bombay, April 20.

Thirteen officers and men of the City's Fire Brigade and the Auxiliary fire services have been killed, 53 are missing and believed to be dead and 71 are injured following the recent explosions and fires in the city. This was revealed to-day by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, at a meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Nagindas who occupied the Mayoral chair for the first time to-day after an absence of twenty months from the Corporation paid a tribute to the Municipal staff, especially the Municipal Fire Brigade who rendered immense help and who suffered heavily in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Nagindas said that 10 appliances of the fire brigade were missing and 5 had been damaged, while 23 appliances of the auxiliary fire services were missing and 10 had been damaged. He referred to the death of Lt.-Col. J. R. Sadler, General Manager, docks of the Bombay Port Trust, who was a member of the Corporation for a short period and expressed sympathy to his family.

Referring to relief work the Mayor said that apart from normal relief there were other problems which had to be considered and solved. The most prominent of those was the question of reparation and compensation as regards lives lost and properties damaged or destroyed. Already a feeling of panic had been prevalent among those unfortunate persons whose properties had been destroyed and damaged.

The question of fixing the liability upon proper shoulders was thus one of the foremost questions.

The Mayor urged that the Government of India should promptly come out with a declaration of their intentions on the question of compensation for the loss.

On a motion on behalf of the Muslim League Party the House adjourned as a mark of respect to those who lost their lives and the many who were injured.

CORPORATION ELECTION DISPUTE

Petition To Nullify Results Of Ward No. 7

Before Mr. Justice Sen as the Special Judge appointed to hear the 14 election petitions arising out of the last general election of councillors to the Calcutta Corporation, held on March 29 last, an application was made on Friday last on behalf of the petitioner: Sachindra Nath Paul asking for an order that the records relating to the election of Indra Chand Bhuwalka, Madan Lal Khemka and S. N. Banerjee, three of the respondents, as Councillors from Ward No. 7, general constituency, be produced before this court and for a declaration that the above respondents were not duly elected or returned and their election was null and void. He also asked for setting aside their election and the holding of a fresh election in compliance with the Calcutta Municipal Act and the rules made thereunder.

The petitioner's case was that he was an elector in the above ward and three candidates could be returned therefrom. There were 6 duly nominated candidates, including the above respondents, as also Shew Chand Soni, Ratan Lal Agarwalla and Charu Chandra Chatterjee. On March 29 no polling was held and he learnt that an order had been obtained from this court declaring the above three respondents duly elected from Ward No. 7. That order had been obtained on the allegations that the above respondents were the only candidates standing for election (as Soni was disqualified) and so it was incumbent on the returning officer to report to the Chief Executive Officer accordingly and that they were thus the duly elected councillors from that Ward. By that order the court also declared Soni as a disqualified candidate. The petitioner further alleged that the above respondents knew that Chatterjee had not withdrawn his candidature and the court was thus misled. It was a fraud on the court and thus the petitioner's right to vote had been interfered with. Such a false statement had materially affected the result of the election. In any event, poll should have been taken. A letter of withdrawal had been taken from Chatterjee on the assurance that it was necessary for an arbitration by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, as to who among the candidates should withdraw from the contest. That letter was given to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee on the distinct understanding and assurance that it would not be used and would be returned to Charu Chandra Chatterjee; there was no arbitration as arranged. In fact there was no arbitration but the letter was not returned to Charu. Instead it had been filed by some one with the Chief Executive Officer. So the election was a nullity and void.

The above respondents denied the allegations and charges made against them. Banerjee's case was that he never made over any letter of withdrawal to anyone. There was no interference with the right of the petitioner to vote as alleged. There was nothing which was fraudulent or illegal. Banerjee had no concern with what happened between Charu Chandra Chatterjee and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. If the petitioner was aggrieved by anything that was done by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who was neither a candidate nor the agent of any of the above respondents, that could not be charged as a corrupt practice against those who had been returned as Councillors from the above ward and it could not vitiate their election. The petition had not disclosed any corrupt practice by the returned candidates. There had been no breach of the election rules and no grounds had been made out for setting aside the election. The petition should also be dismissed for the simple reason that no corrupt practices had been disclosed therein.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

THE EVENTS ON THE INDO-BURMA FRONTIER

Eight Points In The Background

The following background points may be useful when studying the events in Burma:—

(1) The Indo-Burma frontier runs roughly north-east and south-east and is about 690 miles in length. Very crudely, we are across that frontier into Burma at its two extremities while the Japanese are across it into India at its centre.

(2) At the north end of the frontier we have two bases, Ledo and Fort Hertz. Ledo is the railhead on the line from Calcutta. Our forces (Chinese, Gurkhas, Burmese, Chins and Kachins under General Stilwell) based on these two places are advancing south and have penetrated about 80 miles into the area of Jambu

of Ukhrul, although it remains to be seen whether they can keep it cut.

(6) London commentators state that so far the strength of the Japanese columns operating in the centre does not suggest a successful attack on Manipur Road at all likely. Note also General Auchinleck's confident references to Imphal.

(7) In all the Burmese fighting, it should be remembered that distances are very considerable. Also that columns can operate in dense jungle out of sight of air reconnaissance and

THE S. E. ASIA COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED FROM DELHI TO CEYLON

April 16.

Lord Louis Mountbatten has to-day transferred his headquarters from Delhi to Ceylon.

The move is significant of the approaching new phase in the South-east Asia campaign—a change from the preparatory to the operational stage. It also emphasizes that the coming offensive will be predominantly a naval operation, at least in its opening phases.

Bum and Shaduzup. More than 80 miles further south British airborne troops threaten the Japanese-held line to the Myitkyina railhead in which their troops facing Stilwell are based.

(3) At the south-end of the frontier, British, Indian and West African troops of the 14th Army have penetrated into Arakan and the Kaladan areas.

(4) These advances at either end of the front are a part of the strategic whole planned by Mountbatten.

(5) In the centre of our base is Imphal. This is not on a railway but is supplied by road from the railway at Manipur Road (Dimapore about 6 miles in the north). This latter place is on the Calcutta-Ledo line. The Japanese have succeeded temporarily in cutting the road, west

EASTERN AIR COMMAND AND U. S. A. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS

TRANSFERRED FROM DELHI TO CALCUTTA AREA

Maj-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer's Eastern Air Command and U. S. A. Air Force Headquarters have been transferred from New Delhi to the Calcutta area, according to a Press Note published on April 18. This change brings the entire operational centre of Allied air warfare in the India-Burma sector almost 1,000 miles nearer to the fighting fronts.

Accompanying Gen. Stratemeyer's staff to their new location are the headquarters of the India-China Wing of the Air Transport Command, under Brig-Gen. Thomas O. Hardin, whose activities Gen. Stratemeyer co-ordinates with other agencies in the theatre, and the headquarters of the China-Burma-India Air Service Command under Brig-Gen. Robert C. Oliver. Both Gen. Hardin and Gen. Oliver serve as Assistant Chiefs of Staff to Gen. Stratemeyer, in addition to being the Commanding Generals of their respective Commands.

that opportunities for one side to get in the flank or the rear of the other are limitless. The fact that the Japanese have cut the Imphal-Manipur Road highway is not a sign of allied weakness in this area but is simply a result of fighting in a very extensive area covered with thick jungle where the enemy's movements cannot properly be observed. Similarly, if it were not for the cover of the jungle we could not have staged our airborne landings.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that our undoubted air superiority allows us to maintain columns by air in case we need the advantage which is denied to the Japanese.

DAY TO DAY PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS

APRIL 7.

Japanese pressure on the outskirts of Kohima was maintained. A counter-attack against a small initial penetration was successful.

APRIL 8.

There was slightly increased activity on the Arakan front. Indian troops, supported by effective artillery and mortar fire, repelled with heavy casualties a strong counter-attack

made by the Japanese on one of the Allied positions south of Maungdaw.

It was estimated, about 6,000 casualties had been inflicted on the Japanese on the Assam-Burma front.

At least three thousand had been killed, and while it was usual to estimate at least twice as many had been wounded.

This indicated that the strength of the enemy in the central sector area was considerably larger than that in the Arakan recently when the total Japanese strength engaged was about 15,000. But there was still no sign of any major attack on any of the key points. Only Kohima was imminently threatened, although here no important engagement had been reported.

APRIL 9.

A Japanese counter-attack on the hill feature north of the Imphal plain captured by the Allied troops the day before was repulsed without difficulty. To the south-west patrol activity continued.

Japanese forces attacked Kohima and succeeded in getting to the outskirts of the town. A counter-attack drove them out again.

Japanese pressure in the Kohima area was maintained throughout the 9th April. All parties which penetrated the

In the Kohima area Japanese pressure against the defended locality and in the hill country both north and south of the Road was maintained.

Fighters, fighter-bombers and dive-bombers of the Tactical Air Force maintained their heavy attacks on communications, supply lines and enemy installations in the Arakan, Kaladan, Mayu, Chin Hills and Chindwin Valley areas.

APRIL 12.

On the Arakan front normal activity continued.

American infantry fighting in difficult terrain in the Kumon range, east of the Mogaung Valley had driven the Japanese from Nhpum with heavy casualties to the enemy.

Allied levies ambushing a party of 40 Japanese in the Fort Hertz area near Maran, killed 9 Japanese.

APRIL 13.

An action developed in the foot-hills to the north-west of the Imphal plain. After heavy hand-to-hand fighting the allied troops captured a position.

In the Kohima area no further developments were reported and the situation shows improvement.

IMPHAL PLAIN PERILOUS FOR THE INVADER

THE "TIMES" ON THE BURMA CAMPAIGN

London, April 15.

"The Times" in a leading article on the Burma campaign says: "The New Guinea and Guadalcanal campaigns have shown that hardy and frugal as the Japanese infantryman is, there are limits to his physical endurance, especially in jungle conditions. The jungle provides no food and foraging in the Imphal Plain will be a perilous affair for the invading forager."

"But the strong probability that the activity of Japanese roving detachments will diminish progressively does not make their destruction or expulsion any the less urgent. As long as they infest the Manipur region they impose a heavy strain on Allied transport and supply services. This applies particularly to mainly U. S. Transport Command which is concerned not only with supplying Chinese needs and those of the Wingate force, but is also supplying our force on the Kaladan river and in the central sector, as well as Gen. Stilwell's troops far in the north."

THE BRITISH WILL BEAT THE JAPS

COL. KNOX ON IMPHAL OPERATIONS

Washington, April 11.

Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told a Press conference to-day that he was confident that the British forces in India would be able to halt the Japanese drive near Imphal. He said that he did not regard the Japanese thrust as serious, since it involved only a small number of men. He added: "The British are out to beat it and no doubt will."

Replying to questions about reports that Japanese naval units were concentrated at Singapore, Col. Knox admitted that such reports had been received, but said that the units had been dispersed "so far as we know."

Allied defences were eliminated. Fifty dead were counted and prisoners captured.

APRIL 10.

South of the Imphal plain enemy pressure increased along the road from Tiddim. In the foothills, north-east of the plain further losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Small parties of the enemy had been contacted by the Allied troops south of the track leading west from Bishenpore on the Imphal-Tiddim Road. Casualties were inflicted.

There was no sign of an enemy attack on Imphal, although three weeks passed since the enemy had developed his offensive with the evident object of taking that great granary of Assam.

During these three weeks he had certainly covered great distances but at great cost to himself and without achieving anything of great military value. The occupation of Tamu was no gain to him.

In the Arakan enemy resistance stiffened.

APRIL 11.

In the Imphal area the enemy maintained contact from the south with the Allied troops.

Allied offensive patrols from the Imphal plain inflicted casualties on the Japanese in a number of clashes in the foothills to the north-east as well as in the vicinity of the Tiddim Road.

Allied operations to clear the Road in this vicinity continued.

On the Imphal-Tiddim Road, contact was maintained with the enemy. Operations were confined to patrolling and artillery fire.

Activity on the Arakan front was confined to patrolling. There was some enemy mortar fire on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road between the tunnels.

A small enemy party which had remained in position following their attack on the night 12/13 April was exterminated.

APRIL 14.

Enemy attacks on the night of April 13/14 on Kohima from both east and west were repulsed.

Operations to clear the Kohima-Dimapur Road were progressing satisfactorily. Heavy casualties were inflicted and equipment was captured when enemy positions on the road were cleared north-west of Kohima.

In the neighbourhood of the Tiddim Road several small enemy attacks were repulsed.

There was no important activity south or east of the Imphal plain. Small enemy parties remained in the area of the Bishenpore-Silchar track.

In the Imphal plain area local actions continued in the hill to the north and north-east of the plain.

There was no change in the Kohima area. The offensive operations against enemy road blocks near Kohima on the Kohima-Dimapur Road were progressing.

APRIL 15.

North-east of the Imphal Plain allied troops captured an important hill feature, the possession of which had been strongly contested in the past few days. The Imphal plain was in allied hands.

There was no important change on the Arakan front, where artillery and patrol activity continued.

Fighting was now taking place in the Imphal plain itself, according to a South-east Asia Command communique.

The enemy was cautiously hopping forward from hill to hill in the north and north-east of Imphal plain and gingerly pawing into the plain proper.

At certain points the Jap forces were less than 8 miles from the fringe of the Imphal town. At one point the enemy was perched on a 5000 feet high hill overlooking the plain only 5 miles from its foot. Elsewhere the allied troops and the enemy started at each other across valleys from two hilltops side by side.

The only other activity of importance was towards the south-west of Imphal—the Bishenpore-Silchar road area—where the fighting seemed to be gradually developing as more Jap forces arrived in the south.

In a strike against the Andamans, heavy bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, in daylight bombed enemy shipping at Port Blair.

APRIL 16.

North-east of the Imphal plain the allies improved their positions in the surrounding hills. Mopping-up continued near

the feature captured the day before. In the high ridges near the Palel-Tamu road there was a slight increase in enemy pressure supported by artillery fire.

Allied operations to clear the Kohima-Dimapur road had continued effectively with the capture of further important positions from the Japanese. Enemy casualties in these operations were very heavy.

Contact was made with a small enemy party in the hills about 20 miles north-east of Kohima. There was no other material change in the neighbourhood of Kohima.

In the neighbourhood of the Tiddim road allied offensive patrols were active against the enemy. In the Bishenpore area allied troops made contact with a small enemy party.

West of Bishenpore allied troops drove the Japanese from a position they had occupied near the track to Silchar. The enemy counter-attacked and fighting continues.

APRIL 17.

North-east of the Imphal Plain allied infantry, supported by tanks, made further advances. Three small enemy defensive positions were captured.

South of the Imphal Plain, on the Tiddim road, there was little activity.

On the night of April 17-18 allied troops repulsed two Japanese attacks on their position east of Palel. In this area, Spitfires destroyed an enemy air craft and damaged four others of a formation which dropped a few bombs.

APRIL 18.

In the past few days allied troops advanced north-east from the Imphal Plain where they contacted the enemy and made satisfactory progress.

APRIL 19.

West of Bishenpore and south of the track to Silchar, bitter fighting continued for a hill feature, the possession of which had been disputed for two days.

CARELESS POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Censorship To Be Imposed For Military Security

A Press Communique states:—

Military security is vital to any nation at war. Its importance is increased when the enemy is within reach of a country's land and sea frontiers. It becomes even more important when the enemy is thrown on the defensive but is still in contact and expects an attack, for he will then redouble his efforts to obtain information from within the base from which an attack on him can be launched. India has now reached this latter stage as it has become a major base for offensive operations against the Japanese, and in view of its increasing operational importance, the whole problem of security has been reviewed.

Despite widespread propaganda to stop careless talk and careless correspondence, there is still a considerable element, both in official and non-official circle, which fails to understand what extensive harm can result from gossip, especially in correspondence, about matters of military importance. Not only the lives of Indian and Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen but also the security of Indian civilian lives and property are endangered by the leakage of military information.

The majority of the public, and the Press in particular, fully appreciate the need for military security, but it is clear that owing to the thoughtlessness and carelessness of a small minority the essential degree of military security has not yet been achieved. Solely in the interest of military security the Government of India, therefore, find it impera-

tive to exercise their powers of censorship in respect of non-official internal postal and telegraphic correspondence, and to issue a warning that any one found guilty of a serious breach of security in the course of correspondence will be severely dealt with.

The effect of this decision is to bring India into line with the practice already existing in other countries involved in major military activities such as the United Kingdom itself. Every endeavour will be made to avoid delay to correspondence and inconvenience to the public and it is stressed that the censorship will only be exercised in respect of matters which would be detrimental to the conduct of operations if leakage to the enemy occurred. All correspondence opened in this censorship will be clearly marked "Opened by Examiner," but no notice will be given of the areas in which, and the period for which, the censorship will operate from time to time.

Attention is drawn to some of the more important matters which must not be conveyed in private postal and telegraphic correspondence e.g.—(i) location, numbers of movements—past, present or future—of convoys, or any naval, military or Air Force units, detachments or ships, and the arrival or non-arrival of reinforcements; (ii) Armaments or equipment of any kind; (iii) distinguishing signs for the identification of formations, units and their transport; (iv) communications, such as the construction, use, condition or probable extension of ports, roads, aerodromes, railways or other transportation facilities; (v) details of damage or casualties caused by enemy action in military installations and major public utility concerns.

(Continued on page 644)

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THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****THIS TRAGEDY PASSES JUDGMENT ON OUR RULE IN INDIA****"New Statesman And Nation" On Bengal Famine**

The *New Statesman and Nation* declares it impossible to read the story of famine "without the sense that this tragedy passes judgment on our rule in India. An empire which cannot cite the consent of the governed as its title to rule has only the possible justification in the eyes of history; it must be able to show convincing record of good Government. This in old days we might do so long as men were content with negative conception of Government: we kept peace, maintained internal order and administered clean impartial justice."

The paper comments on Mr. Casey's broadcast, and having just received belatedly the Supplement on Bengal Famine, published by *Calcutta Statesman* gives a long list of incidents revealing graphically the extent of human tragedy caused by Bengal famine.

It adds that only very gradually and very partially the British Raj conceived it responsible for the welfare, mental and physical, of the vast numbers it governed, which remained, therefore, in mass illiterate and backward and prey to superstition. "They remained so impoverished that the rise of food prices can plunge them into such a ghastly famine as this which scourged Bengal". It concludes by saying that bureaucracy though it can maintain law and order "has done a poor job paving the way for its successor, yet nothing remains for it to do save to smooth the path towards self-government."

PRICE OF RICE AND PADDY**FURTHER REDUCTION ANNOUNCED**

The Department of Civil Supplies has issued the following *Press Notes* :—

"In pursuance of the announced policy of Government to lower rice and paddy prices progressively to more economic levels, the maximum controlled wholesale prices of rice and paddy are being further reduced with effect from April 15. The maximum prices at which rice and paddy may now be sold are as follows: In the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Jessore, Khulna, Mymensingh, Bakerganj, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Malda, at Rs. 13-12 per md. for rice sold by wholesale traders other than rice mills and Rs. 13 per md. sold by agriculturists; Rs. 8 per md. for paddy sold by wholesale traders, and Rs. 7-12-0 per md. sold by agriculturists. In the remaining

districts, the prices are, for rice, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-4-0; and for paddy, Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 8-4-0 per md. respectively.

"Government have issued orders lowering these prices with effect from April 15, as follows: In the above-named districts, the maximum prices at which rice may be sold by traders other than rice mills and by agriculturists will remain the same, but the maximum prices for paddy will be Rs. 7-12-0 per md. for traders, and Rs. 7-8-0 for agriculturists. In the remaining districts, Rs. 14-12-0 per md. for rice sold by wholesale dealers other than rice mills, and Rs. 14 for rice sold by agriculturists; Rs. 8-4 per md. for paddy for traders and Rs. 8 for paddy for agriculturists.

FRIENDS' AMBULANCE UNIT**APPEAL FOR FUNDS**

An appeal for funds has been issued on behalf of the Friends' Ambulance Unit which is running 65 canteens in villages in Bengal, providing one cooked meal daily for under-nourished children. At present 6,670 children are being fed at the canteen in the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Howrah and Burdwan districts.

The effects of the famine still remain among many children who require extra nourishment to restore their health, and without outside help they may linger on as pitiful skeletons and ultimately die. Both officials and non-officials in the districts urge the FAU to continue the canteens for six months more. It is estimated that Rs. 300 will be required to feed 100 children for a month on a standard diet of *kichuri*, supplemented with vegetables, fish, meat or eggs. Accordingly Rs. 20,000 per month is needed to maintain the canteens at their present level. There is no lack of willing volunteers, but unless the public can raise Rs. 120,000 for the period from April to September the work of the Unit must be curtailed.

Contributions may be sent to Miss Pamela Bankart, Secretary, FAU, Children's Canteen Committee, 1, Upper Wood St., Calcutta, and cheques made in favour of "The Friends' Ambulance Unit."

The signatories to the appeal are Sir R. R. Hadow (Chairman), Mr. Justice Ameer Ali; Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. K. S. Ray, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. K. W. Mealing, Mr. R. G. Baker, Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Dr. D. N. Maitra, Mr. H. M. Bose, Mr. J. R. Symonds (officer-in-charge, FAU), Lady Esra, Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. S. C. Dutt and Miss Pamela Bankart.

COAL SUPPLY TO BENGAL**RATIONED QUOTA IMPOSSIBLE NOW**

Until coal raisings exceed the target figure for distribution, it will be impossible to give Bengal the full supply of 2,600 wagons of coal monthly which the Government of India understand are her essential requirements, says a communication received by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, from the Department of War Transport. These 2,600 include 1,200 wagons of soft coke for Calcutta.

CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS STAGING "BISARJAN"**To Collect Funds For India Relief Committee**

London, April 5.

The British and the Indian students of the Cambridge University will stage Tagore's *Bisarjan*. By this they mean to achieve the two-fold end of refreshing the memory of Post Tagore as well as collecting funds for the India Relief Committee, the Chairman of which is Mr. Krishna Mamon.

'Middle'

Farewell Speech Of The Outgoing Mayor

"I Have Striven To My Capacity To Justify Confidence Reposed In Me"

Acknowledging the tributes paid to him by the different members of the House at the Corporation meeting on the 31st March, 1944, the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, delivered the following address:—

Aldermen and Councillors, only eleven months ago you conferred upon me the highest honour in your gift. Elevated to this exalted office through the suffrage of the modern representatives of the citizens of Calcutta, I hesitated, I faltered, I very often trembled lest I might fall short of your expectations; lest I might not be able to rise to the height of the occasion; lest I might perchance fail to uphold the traditions and dignity of the Chair sanctified as it has been by the touch of some of the most illustrious sons of modern India, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshpriya Jantindra Mohan Sen Gupta and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

I do not know whether I have been able to fulfil your expectations. At this moment, when I am about to lay down the reins of office, my mind instinctively turns towards great leaders of men, men of colossal heart, mind and brains; men of remarkable talent and genius; men like Deshbandhu who have been occupants of this Chair in the past; men who have left behind priceless legacy and inspiration; men who have risen higher and higher in the estimation of their countrymen by reason of their brilliant achievements, while pigmies like ourselves have sunk lower and lower in the scale. Such men found their greatest solace and reward in the abundant measure of confidence that they enjoyed of their fellow-countrymen. If, therefore, I have enjoyed your confidence in ever so small a measure, I have had my consolation and reward. For, after all, I am a human being subject to all the limitations and shortcomings to which ordinary mortals are subject, and even if at times I have not been able to come up to your expectations, I aver with a clean conscience and with all the sincerity that I can command, that I have striven to the limit of my capacity to justify the confidence reposed in me and to live up to the expectations that you had of me when you elevated me to this Chair in such a generous spirit.

ESSENTIAL CITY SERVICES

As my worthy friend the Deputy Mayor has pointed out, the year 1943-44 has been remarkable for events of far-reaching consequences, events which have had a serious repercussion upon the entire civilized world. In the city of Calcutta itself, the normal economic life was practically dislocated for a time. We had to grapple with certain problems of a very serious nature, e.g., the problem of food and coal shortage; the problem of maintaining the essential city services like conservancy and water supply; the problem presented by the huge influx of destitutes into the city of Calcutta from outside which made our task all the more difficult and formidable. And although with your sympathy and co-operation, your support and assistance in the most trying times we have passed through, we have survived the storm, yet it has left its trace, its after-effect in its trail. Thousands have perished, leaving nothing but memories which even now pro-

duce a penumbra of mournful twilight all around. Even to-day the sobs and groans of the dead and the dying not merely in the streets of Calcutta but far away in the Mofussils warn us against the dangers ahead.

One friend referred to the fact that I have striven to maintain the stand that I have taken. There can be nothing more inspiring to me. If I have, according to my own lights, endeavoured to maintain the stand I have taken, I think my task has been accomplished. I may not come back to the Corporation. But if I carry the impression in my mind, that I have tried to justify the confidence of friends through whose suffrage I had been elevated to this high office, that I have earned the love, affection and regard that they have lavished on me, then I shall have ample reason to feel that I have justified your choice and have done my duty.

INTER-COMMUNAL HARMONY

Muslims and Hindus have to live in this country in amity and concord. I have always believed in inter-communal harmony. It may be a dream and may not materialize. But nonetheless I have always believed that amid the gloom of distrust and despair; amidst the deafening clash of Forces of Reaction, and Progress, we shall, at no distant date, attain the goal of inter-communal harmony. I firmly believe that in joint and combined efforts, in inter-communal harmony and peace, lies the real solution of the manifold problems which have been exercising the minds of the much-distracted people of this unhappy land. One day while I was discussing the burning problems of the day with one of the great leaders of the Hindu community, the latter threw out a challenge. I said, "I do not accept a challenge from a brother to a brother, from a friend to a friend, from a child of the soil to another, from a colleague to another colleague disturbed with the same thoughts, distracted with the same sorrows, plagued and tortured with the same sufferings, the same miseries, the same misfortunes, the same trials and ordeals as are the common lot of my country men. I plead for a better understanding between Hindus and Mussalmans; I yearn for a brighter and more prosperous India, in which all classes and communities will be adequately represented on the Government of the land and afford equal opportuni-

ties to shape and mould the destinies of the common Motherland."

My esteemed friend, Mr. Israil, has been good enough to express his cordial and warm feelings towards me and I am glad that he has struck an agreeable note in the midst of empty benches on that side of the House. I am as much a Mussalman as any of my Muslim League friends. I worship the same God as my friends do and believe in the same lofty ideals of the Prophet and have the same burning aspirations of the Islamic heart that inspire every fellow-Moslem in this country. I have always believed in the lofty ideals of Islam. It is not in a spirit of hatred towards any other community but in a spirit of amity and friendship that the cause of the country can be advanced. I am of those who, while believing in the highest ideals of Islam, accept all that is grandest and sublimest, all that is noblest and purest in other cultures.

CONSERVANCY SERVICE TAXED

The Deputy Mayor has referred to the various difficulties that we have been beset with. As I stated sometime ago, our main difficulty in regard to conservancy has been due to petrol rationing and insufficiency of lorries. The Government of Bengal reduced our quota of petrol. Originally it was 18,000 gallons. It was reduced to 10,000 gallons and now it has been increased to 15,000 gallons. Even so, it falls far short of the requirements. With the influx of destitutes from outside and with the tremendous increase in the city's population, both civil and military, our conservancy service had been severely taxed. It must be said to the credit of the Department concerned that, in spite of the various handicaps and difficulties that they have had to labour under; in spite of the trying times they have had to pass through, they have succeeded in maintaining the conservancy at par. As regards water supply, we have arranged for chlorination of water at a prohibitive cost to the Corporation. The question of water supply engaged our most anxious attention during the year which is about to close and the measures that we took and the manner in which we handled the situation yielded the desired results. We are not yet out of the wood. Times are abnormal and problems big with the fate of the city are demanding solution at our hands. About Rs. 17 lakhs has been spent in paying dearness allowance to the staff and in spite of the subvention we have received from Government, the financial outlook is still gloomy. We have to meet heavy extra expenditure for reasons arising out of the war. Soaring prices of goods and materials have added to our liabilities. Besides, the sudden increase in the city's population has thrown upon us a very heavy additional burden. We have two achievements to our credit—first, the Corporation have devised a Scheme worth Rs. 1 crore for the supply of 800 million gallons of filtered water per day and designed to do away with unfiltered water supply which breeds germs of many a fell disease. The second is the opening of the Pruss Sedimentation Tank which is a magnificent feat of modern engineering conceived planned and executed by Bengalee genius and skill—something of which the Corporation of Calcutta may well be proud.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

My friends, Mr. A. C. Mitter and Mr. Barman have very kindly referred to the Mayor's Relief Fund and the part I played in connection with the bringing of relief and succour to the hungry and the destitute. I tried in my humble way to rouse Government from the stupor into which they had fallen. But not till Mr. Churchill, not till the British Government, not till all the nations of the world had been thoroughly roused to the gravity of the situation, did the Bengal Government rise from their slumber and come to the rescue of the luckless victims of famine. The Government of India by their masterly inactivity and singular lack of vision and imagination and the Government of Bengal by their deliberate and persistent bungling, did contribute to that disaster which caused the death of thousands of men, women and children who, if protected and preserved from that awful fate, would have become useful citizens. They have perished not for any fault of theirs, not because of any visitation of Nature, but because of positive and deliberate bungling in responsible quarters. Even now Mr. Amery declares in a spirit of smug complacency that deaths in Bengal due to famine have not exceeded one million. If in a country like England half a dozen deaths due to starvation had occurred, that would have provoked a first-class crisis and the people of England would have razed the Government to the dust. Such a state of things is possible only in Bengal under a barbarous system of administration. Criminal apathy and neglect both here and at the Centre; deliberate bungling on the part of the Provincial Government; and promulgation of autocratic measures one after another in quick succession accentuated the crisis, while the reckless purchases by industrial concerns, by the Port Trust and last but not the least, reckless purchases by the Railways and Government and private agents alike, have had the result of sucking the country dry and bleeding it white. A famine of similar dimensions and character occurred in Bengal in 1866 when Government, in spite of the definite writings on the wall and repeated warnings from responsible quarters, disregarded the advice given to them and landed Bengal in disaster resulting in one million deaths. In 1873-74, however, although two crores of people were in the grip of famine, the Government of the day under the wise guidance of the then Lieutenant Governor adopted ameliorative measures betimes and thereby averted the disaster. Then there was no bungling, no bribery, no corruption, no filth, no abomination as is the case now and the result was that Bengal was saved. I quote from the Quoran, "Whoever kills a soul except for the requirement of Justice, kills all humanity; whoever saves a soul saves all humanity". The responsibility for the appalling loss of lives caused by the man-made famine in Bengal lies principally at the door of the Government and I have no doubt whatever that the persons who enacted this tragedy will be called to account by a Higher and Mightier Power before Whose Majesty all are humbled to the dust! Nemesis will overtake the tin gods of the Secretariat and they will disappear like mist before the rising sun!

Service of Humanity is service of God and if I have in my humble way tried to serve the citizens,

I think I have tried to follow in the footsteps of some of the previous occupants of this Chair who by their positive contributions have reached the highest pinnacle of glory and fame.

TRAGEDY OF PUBLIC LIFE

Before I sit down I shall be failing in my duty if I did not refer to the fact that it is not only a misfortune but a tragedy of public life in Bengal that some of the Corporation officials interfered in election affairs and thus vitiate and corrupt the whole atmosphere. If the Councillors of this Corporation present a solid and united front it would not be possible for any man to pull the strings from behind the scene and interfere with our schemes for the welfare of the citizens. I appeal to my friends to take concerted action and to try and make it impossible for any interfering official to checkmate our plans. Let us be animated by a team spirit and let us work in close collaboration for the betterment of this great city, undeterred by any extraneous influence.

I would also like to refer to some friends who have not been returned to the Corporation and whom we shall all miss. I would begin with Mr. Siddiqi. Whatever may be my political differences with him, that does not deter me from paying my tribute to

him. He has been an asset to this House and a force to reckon with. Both as a Councillor and Leader of the Muslim League Group he acquitted himself admirably and I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my personal tribute to him. With regard to Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar, Mr. Amulya Ch. Mitter, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and other friends with whom I have the privilege of working during the last four years, I make hold to say that there has never been any occasion when the sweet relations subsisting between us have been marred. Day in and out Mr. Mitter and myself worked together in close co-operation in order to bring speedy relief to the people in affected areas and the service which he rendered in that connection will always remain fresh in my memory. I am also grateful to individual Councillors for the help, guidance and co-operation that they extended to me in the discharge of my duties. I offer my special thanks to the members of the House for lending me that support and extending to me that latitude which is a special privilege attaching to the office of Mayor.

I am also grateful to the Press for giving publicity to our affairs including the activities of the Mayor's Relief Organization in spite of the fact that they are so much pressed for space.

Ninth Annual Conference Of The Bengal Municipalities

Abolition Of Nominations Urged

THE Ninth Annual Conference of the Bengal Municipalities opened at Gaibandha (Rangpur) on April 8 last. Fifty-one Municipalities sent delegates to the Conference.

On behalf of the Gaibandha Municipality and on behalf of the Reception Committee, the Chairman Mr. S. N. Chakravarty welcomed the Hon. Minister Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee, the President Mr. Biren Roy and the delegates.

Inaugurating the Conference the Hon. Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee, Minister of Revenue and Relief, Bengal, said:—

"We are passing through a critical time in the history of our land. The great distress that swept over this happy land of ours last year with the consequent heavy toll of lives and property and a disruption of many a poor home must not be allowed to recur. As the Minister-in-Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation I appeal for your full co-operation, best help and active support in giving effect to the schemes for the establishment of destitutes camps, work-houses, orphanages and relief centres all over the province.

"You have the guidance of experts in this line. The question of abolition of nomination, the implications of the proposed Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Bill, the problem of providing better facilities for maternity and child welfare works, improved arrangements for medical relief and various other matters require your immediate consideration."

TO DEVELOP MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION ON THE LINES OF MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., President of the Conference, stated that the experience attained by the administrators of civic affairs prepares them for service in the larger sphere of national administration and here we should all think in terms of a free India. While managing the civic affairs in every local area, we must be able to improve our capacity to administer and thereby make ourselves capable of and responsible for the proper running of the Government of our country. In these days of democracy and progress we should try to make our urban areas modern and able to provide all the amenities of life and endeavour to develop municipal administration on the lines of municipal socialism.

Viewed against such a background of all-pervading national ideal the first requisite of our

local self-government administrators should be a missionary earnestness. Education, Sanitation, the necessary amenities of civilised life by which progress is inevitably conditioned and the crusade against preventable diseases which carry away millions of our promising lives should not be tackled in a spirit of peacetime lethargy and slovenliness but with wartime feverishness and thoroughness if we are to steal a march over our chief enemies.—(I mean)—illiteracy, epidemics, grinding poverty, widespread unemployment, inertia and despondency consequent upon them.

Talking of unemployment he recalled that in September, 1936, he placed a plan for the compilation of the statistics of unemployment in Bengal, so that the basis of an elaborate scheme to fight this menace may be prepared. He mentioned

that only a fraction of the population in European countries is in the grip of unemployment but the herculean effort that the State and Municipalities are jointly putting in, to relieve and wipe out unemployment is something which cannot be easily comprehensible in this country of Princes and Paupers. The State contributes liberally to the Municipalities for the relief of the unemployed and in one such country in Europe, such relief was worth over 70 crores of rupees through the Municipalities in one year and that was about 12 years ago.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Mr. Roy pointed out that the success or otherwise of Municipal administration must depend on the interest which the people may take in the affairs of their Municipality and for this they should be equipped with a minimum amount of intelligence which is born of education alone. Representative democracy may founder on the rock of popular ignorance and selfishness. Hence universal education must precede universal enfranchisement. This is a matter which the Municipal administrators must also take up seriously, i.e., they must provide for free primary education for not only the school-going children in their area but also for the general education and upliftment of the adult uneducated.

In his latest broadcast a few days ago, at the close of the last financial year, Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain gave vent to hopes of a magnificent re-building, re-planning and re-housing of the whole of the Great Britain and stated that the British people had better make a clean sweep of all these areas of which their civilisation should be ashamed. Now can't we the representatives of the urban areas of this province prevail upon our Government and the Chief Minister of our province to give us schemes of modest housing, in sanitary surroundings, economic and old age security for all, based on a 5-year or a 10-year plan so that after the war nobody may take the view that we are a nation of poverty-stricken slum dwellers with no future.

INCREASED STATE HELP

Mr. Roy said: "We are already the most heavily taxed people in the world, yet we must find means to carry on the functions which are so vital to the community. We must think of additions or deductions from direct State taxes. We must think of receiving increased State contributions and find out the means or schemes of profitable public utility services."

Mr. Roy concluded by saying, "I am a firm believer in the dynamic force and strong common sense of our women and I would strongly urge my friends and co-workers to take every possible step to facilitate increasing participation of our women-folk in the affairs of our local bodies. You will not find them wanting in shouldering and sharing the responsibilities with you. Your work will be pleasanter, lighter and better done. Once this is tried as an experiment the results are sure to convince all."

The Conference at its sitting on April 10 last concluded after electing Mr. P. K. Guha, Chairman of the South Dum Dum Municipality, President of the Association for 1944-45.

Resolutions were passed, recommending the abolition of nomination in the Municipalities, inclusion of the Municipalities as units in the proposed Relief and Rehabilitation scheme of the Government of Bengal and subsidising the Municipal authorities in the matter of opening Emergency hospitals, Orphanages and 'Homes' for destitutes.

The following office-bearers were also elected:

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Hasan Ali Chowdhury and Mr. S. N. Chakravarty, General Secretary—Mr. H. K. Banerjee, Jt. Secretary—Mr. Saila Mookerjee, Editor of the Bengal Municipal Gazette—Mr. Biren Roy.

—The Food Front

(Continued from page 644)

The War Transport Department's communication adds that owing to the unprecedented fall in coal output which set in soon after the introduction of the rationing scheme, the total target for All-India distribution was not reached, with the result that allotments for railways and public utilities must have been cut by varying amounts in accordance with their stock position and essentiality. Regarding Bengal's provincial quota, an increase in the allotment by 100 wagons has recently been made after careful examination of the requirements.

FOUNTAIN PENS, ELECTRIC BULBS, ETC.

PRICES FIXED BY DELHI

The maximum prices of the main classes of fountain pens and boot polishes have been revised and maximum retail prices for electric bulbs have been fixed, says a *Press Note* issued in New Delhi.

Dealers, wholesalers and retailers, in fountain pens, fountainpens nibs and inks and boot polishes, should exhibit a price list at a prominent place in their shops showing clearly the retail selling prices as fixed by the Central Government.

Fountain Pens—The maximum retail selling prices, for each fountain pen fixed for the different makes range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 for Parker, from Rs. 11-11 to Rs. 66 for Sheaffer's, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 for Waterman, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 60 for Eversharp, Rs. 6-6-0 for Blackbird (Standard), Rs. 15-10-0 for Swan (self-filler No. 200), from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 for Conway Stewart and from Rs. 11 to Rs. 26-4-0 for Relief (gold nib) pen, Montmore Platignum pen are priced between Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.

The maximum retail selling prices of the standard makes of fountain inks are as follows per bottle of two ounces. Quink and Scrip Rs. 1-8-0, Swan, Waterman and Onoto Re. 1.

Boot-Polish—The maximum retail selling prices per small tin for boot polishes are Kiwi 4s. 6p., Cobra 3s. 6p. and Cherry Blossom 5s. 6p.

Electric Bulbs—Dealers in electric bulbs should mark, within seven days bulbs exposed or intended for sale with the sale price or where the marking is not feasible, exhibit on the premises a price-list showing correct controlled selling prices.

The maximum selling prices per bulb of the specified varieties, imported and locally produced, are as follows:—

Imported bulbs 15 and 30 Watt vacuum bulb Rs. 1-4-0 at Calcutta and Rs. 1-5-0 elsewhere; 40 Watt vacuum bulb Rs. 1-6-0 at Calcutta and Rs. 1-7-0 elsewhere. The prices of gas-filled bulbs ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 for 40 Watt bulb to Rs. 8-7-0 for 300 Watt bulb at Calcutta and from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 8-14-0 elsewhere.

Locally produced ELM1 bulbs: 15 and 30 Watt vacuum bulb Re. 1 at Calcutta and Re. 1-1-0 elsewhere; 40 Watt vacuum bulb Rs. 1-2-0 at Calcutta and Rs. 1-3-0 elsewhere. Prices of gas-filled bulbs range from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 at Calcutta and from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 7 elsewhere.

Other locally produced bulbs, anywhere in India; from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0 for vacuum bulbs up to 60 Watt. Prices of gas-filled bulbs range from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 from 40 Watt to 300 Watt respectively. The price of a 30 Watt gas-filled bulb has been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0.

Torch Battery—The price of Torch Battery has tentatively been fixed at As. 5 (Annas five) each, and distributors and shop-keepers are warned not to charge a higher price. A further reduction in the price is also under consideration.

*Special Article***Famine Deaths In Bengal In 1943**

[By JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA]

ESTIMATES of famine deaths in Bengal have now become common. When the terrible famine began its work, there were all sorts of rumour about the number of deaths occurring throughout the province. Kumar Bimal Chandra Sinha of Paikpara asked the writer to hold a sample survey of famine deaths in the Kandi Sub-division to get a reliable estimate. Due to want of time and ill health the writer could not take advantage of the offer. Fortunately, he met Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyaya, who was conducting his great survey work and put him in touch with the Kumar Bahadur, who readily gave Mr. Chattopadhyaya all help required to carry out the survey work of Kandi. This has been included in his published paper. And though the Kumar Bahadur is still willing to help me to conduct more detailed survey work, I do not think it would serve any useful purpose in view of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's work covering the same area. We would like to approach the problem from an altogether different angle.

The question of ascertaining or estimating the total number of deaths in Bengal due to famine is very important both from the administrative and sociological points of view. But what is death due to famine? If a semi-starved man suffers from bowel complaints after taking *Khichuri* containing *Bajri* at the official free kitchens and dies, to what category is his death to be relegated? Will he die of bowel complaints or starvation? "Even if there are no deaths from actual starvation, the weaker members of the population are bound to succumb in large numbers to the fever; which is always present, and to the special diseases, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, which the abnormal conditions tend to produce." [Census of India Report, 1901, p. 58]. The safer thing in our humble opinion would be to find out the total number of deaths from *all* causes in 1943, and compare it with some suitable base. The excess number would be due to the direct and indirect effects of malnutrition and famine.

Unfortunately an unnecessary amount of heat has been introduced into the question. Public men of Bengal and of India bent upon relieving distress and preventing death and destitution complain of the lack of foresight and sympathy on the part of the Government, the Ministry and the officials serving under them. The Government is equally bent upon minimising the magnitude of the disaster that has fallen upon Bengal. Even when they speak the truth, their statements are taken with more than the usual proverbial dose of salt because of their past behaviour and conduct.

The Bengal Government has issued the following Press Note (see the *Bengal Weekly* of March 13, 1944):—

VITAL STATISTICS

"From the beginning of January, 1944, Government have been making strenuous efforts to collect through the District Board health staff the vital statistics for 1943 recorded by the Presidents of

Union Boards who were the Statutory Registrars of Births and Deaths throughout that year. Most of the districts had sent in their full returns to the Director of Public Health by the middle of February, but until the last unit's report was received on March 8, 1944, the provincial returns could not be compiled. The figures are now complete and are published below for general information.

"The total mortality rate of the province in 1943 from all causes shows an increase of 58 per cent. over the average of last five years. The average number of deaths per year is 11,84,908 and in 1943, the actual number amounted to 18,73,749, the excess over the average being 6,88,846.

Deaths from Cholera numbered 2,14,175 or 1,60,909 above the average.

Deaths from Malaria numbered 6,74,880 or 2,85,792 above the average.

Deaths from Small-pox numbered 22,005 or 14,075 above the average.

Figures by districts will be published in a few days.

"In Bengal the vital statistics, both births and deaths, are recorded for the entire Province excepting the Chittagong Hill Tracts. "Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all the District Board and municipal areas, as the provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1878 have been extended to all municipal towns in 1897 and to the district board areas in 1926. The agency employed to report vital occurrences is ordinarily the village *Chaukadar*. The registering authorities in rural areas are the Presidents of Union Boards and the Panchayets in the Union Boards and the Panchayet areas respectively and the Station Masters in Railway areas. In other cases the thana officers are the registrars. In municipal towns registration is a function of the municipal authorities." (See *Bengal Public Health Report 1940*, p.4).

That vital occurrences are not properly registered in Bengal is admitted by all concerned. The Public Health authorities admit it; the local officials admit it; the Union Boards admit it. "Most of the people are ignorant of the statutory obligation to report the vital events to the registrars and this is one of the reasons why a large number of births and deaths are not registered. The provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act should be made known to the masses by means of incessant propaganda. This will go a long way in improving the registration of births and deaths." (*Ibid.* p. 5).

During their tours through villages the health staff is directed to find out unregistered births and deaths. The number of unregistered births and deaths during the five years 1936-1940 is as follows.—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total.
Births	8,587	10,115	7,979	8,080	8,471	48,132
Deaths	3,694	4,044	3,210	3,800	3,179	17,736
Grand Total						65,868

The number of defaulters who were prosecuted under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act in the several years; and the number who were convicted were as follows respectively:—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
Prosecuted	848	647	714	461	595	3,265
Convicted	425	359	371	316	426	1,897

Of the admitted number of offenders about 5 per cent. were prosecuted; and of these nearly *two-fifths* escaped all punishment. It shows that the provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act are not earnestly enforced in all these districts and municipalities. The penalty for neglect is a fine of Rs. 5. "A few more prosecutions of defaulters will have a salutary effect on the registration" of vital occurrences is the opinion of the Director of Public Health. The consequence of this neglect to prosecute admitted offenders is to encourage non-registration of vital occurrences.

The question is by how much the vital statistics fall short of truth? Assuming that the decennial census returns are accurate, at least far more accurate than the vital statistics collected by the village *chaukidar*, we find that the population of Bengal for the area for which vital statistics are recorded has changed as follows:—

Census	Population	Inter-censal increase.
1901	42,027,392	
1911	45,387,226	38,09,834
1921	46,530,459	11,93,238
1931	49,902,626	38,72,167
1941	60,059,472	101,56,842

Of the recorded inter-censal increases only a portion was accounted for by the registered vital statistics. Their percentage during the different decades have been as follows:—

Decade.	Inter censal increase in 000's.	Increase as recorded by vital statistics in 000's.	Percentage accounted for by registered vital statistics.
1901—11	33·10	20·69	62·5
1911—21	11·98	7·59	63·6
1921—31	33·72	14·63	34·4
1931—41	101·57	38·47	37·9

The progressive failure of the registered vital statistics to account for the increase in population is due to the variety of miscellaneous duties imposed upon the village *chaukidars* and their lax supervision, mostly by inefficient Presidents of Union Boards and Panchayets. Mr. Zakir Husain, Superintendent of Police, in his note before the *Chaukidari Enquiry Committee* complains that "until Union Boards came into being the Police had more or less a monopoly over the services of the rural police. And although the Union Boards have since made considerable inroads into this monopoly, they have with few exceptions done nothing to discharge their obligations under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act in matters of Police administration" (see p. 259). The Sub-divisional Officer of the 24 Parganas who was examined before the Committee "estimated that of the increase in the *chaukidars'* work in the last

15 years about 25 per cent. was on account of miscellaneous jobs for Government." The District Magistrate of Howrah "believed that 50 per cent. of the increase in *chaudikari* work in recent years was entirely due to Government activities" The District Magistrate of Hooghly added "that about one-fourth of the increase in the work of the *chaukidars* was due to Government activities."

Not only there has been enormous increase in the volume of work imposed upon the *chaukidars*, but on account of the dual control by the Police and the Union Board, supervision over them has deteriorated. The collection of vital statistics was formerly a police duty; it is now a Board duty. The enforcement of a duty is easier for the Thana Officer than for the local Union Board President. No wonder that the standard of accuracy has fallen still lower. According to the Bengal Government *Press Note*, the total number of registered deaths in Bengal during 1943, is 18,73,749. Assuming the efficiency or inefficiency of the village *chaudikars* to have remained the same as during the decade 1931-1941, although there are reasons to suppose that they have deteriorated, the recorded death numbering 18,74,000 means that $18,74,000 \times 100/87·9 = 49,21,000$ deaths must have taken place during 1943.

But really a much larger number of deaths have taken place; and the *chaukidari* system of collecting vital statistics have failed—failed utterly to record them. Before we try to estimate the magnitude of the failure, it would be useful to have it compared with the statistics collected during the Influenza epidemic of 1918-19. According to our above estimate 49 lakhs of death took place in Bengal in a population of 600 lakhs, i.e., the death rate was over 81 per mille. During the Influenza epidemic of 1918-19 for a population of about 241 millions 71 lakhs of death took place from influenza in 1918 (see the India Sanitary Report of 1918); and another 1½ millions in 1919. The death-rate was about 29 per mille in 1918 and 5·5 per mille in 1919.

"The Vital Statistics of India are well known to be defective" says the Census Commissioner for India in 1931. The position could not have been better during the decade 1911-21. But even such defective vital statistics showed an increase of population for British India by 67,35,261. The variation during the decade according to the census was an increase of 28,24,507. Thus there must have been an under-registration of at least 67,35,261—28,24,507 = 39,10,754 deaths, most of which took place during the Influenza epidemic. The Census Commissioner for India in 1921 writes thus (see p. 17):—

"We have seen that there is no reason to suppose that the recent census was less accurate than that of 1911 in point of the actual numbers included. In any case there is nothing in the circumstances of 1921, which should account for the larger loss in the female population relatively to males. The deficiency must then be due to inaccuracy in the Vital Statistics, and, since we can hardly suppose that the number of births has been overstated, it must be assumed that the inaccuracy has taken the form of the omission of deaths and that the defect has been almost twice as great in the case of females as in the case of males. . . . It must suffice here to say that there is a general

concurrence of opinion, founded on actual experience, as well on Statistical evidence, that the registration organisation completely broke down during the worst period of the Influenza epidemic, when there was often neither the village staff to make the reports nor the official staff to receive them. In the reconstruction of the registers some months afterwards it is natural that a large number of deaths should be omitted, and in such circumstances deaths of females are more likely to escape recollection than deaths of males". (Italics are ours).

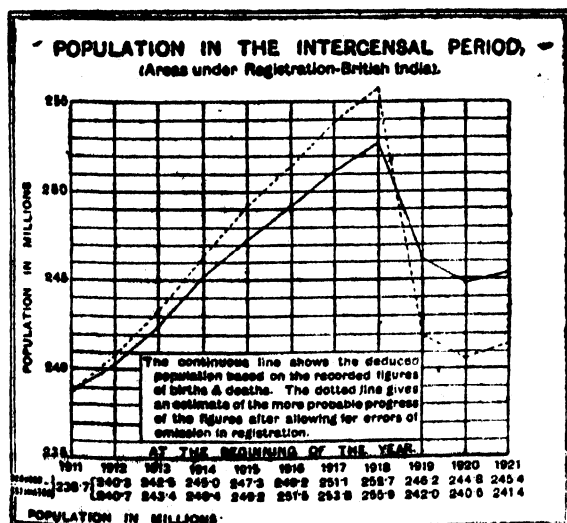
The absolute number of deaths registered in British India during 1918 was 148,95,801; and the death-rate was 62.5 per mille. The estimated minimum of under-registration is 99 lakhs or 26 per cent. of the recorded deaths in 1918.

The Census Commissioner for India tried to reconstruct the figures of the population of British India in the intercensal period. His figures for the deduced population based on the recorded figures of births and deaths; and the estimated population after allowing for (a) deficiency in the registration of births in ordinary years and (b) a substantial deficiency in the registration of deaths in the year 1918 are given below :—

Population of British India in millions at the beginning of the year as :—

		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	
Deduced	...	238.7	{	240.3	242.5	245.0	247.3
Estimated	...			240.7	243.4	246.4	249.2
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Deduced	...	242.2	251	253.7	246.2	244.8	245.4
Estimated	...	251.5	253	255.9	243.0	240.6	241.4

His Diagram is also reproduced below.



It will be noticed that in ordinary years the estimated population is greater than the deduced population; but after the catastrophic Influenza epidemic of 1918-19 the estimated population is considerably below the deduced population.

Of the 71 lakh Influenza deaths, which took place in 1918, 30,84,257 took place in the United Provinces alone. The registered Vital Statistics show an increase of population by 9,57,259; while the census figures for 1911 and 1921 show a decrease

of 14,31,703. Thus there must have been an under-registration of at least 23,88,962 deaths. The absolute number of recorded deaths in 1918 for the United Provinces is 38,56,762. Thus for every 100 recorded deaths 62 deaths escaped registration.

The percentage of deaths which escaped registration is 26 for British India; while the corresponding figure for the United Province is 62. The reason for the difference is that the standard of accuracy of registered Vital Statistics is not the same for all the Provinces. Thus during the next decade 1921-31, the registered Vital Statistics failed to account for 19 per cent. of the census increase of British India taken as a whole; while in Bengal it failed to account for 57 per cent. of the increase. In the United Provinces, the registered Vital Statistics showed an increase of 89,28,000, while the census shows an increase of only 80,84,000—which means that even if all the births have been properly registered (a very big assumption) 8,94,000 deaths have been under-registered.

The normal under-registration for the U. P. is 8,94,000; while during the abnormal period of the Influenza epidemic it was 23,89,000 or about 2.7 times the normal under-registration. The normal failure of Vital Statistics for British India taken as a whole is 19 per cent.; while during the abnormal period it was 26 per cent. or 1.4 times the normal.

The normal failure of the Vital Statistics of Bengal to account for the change of population is 62.1 per cent. (100—37.9). We think, we shall not be very wrong—of course we do not want to be dogmatic—if we assume that the magnitude of the failure during the recent abnormal times of famine and the diseases which accompany famine, has been of the order of 2.0 times the normal—the mean between the U. P. and the British India figure. In that case $49,21,000 \times 2.0 = 98,42,000$ deaths must have taken place during the year. The average number of recorded deaths during the last 5 years has been 11,85,000. This means that annually $11,85,000 \times 2.6 = 30,81,000$ deaths take place. The number of 'famine' deaths or extra deaths during the year is, therefore, anything between $43.89 = 19$ lakhs and $98-30$ lakhs = 68 lakhs.

(To be continued)

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

The annual conference of the Bengal Provincial Friends of the Soviet Union will be held at the Indian Association Hall and the Calcutta University Institute on April 21st and 22nd respectively. On the 21st, the Delegates' Conference and Subjects Committee Meeting will be held at the Indian Association Hall at 6 p.m. On the 22nd the General Conference will be held at the Calcutta University Institute Hall at 6 p.m. On this occasion a poster exhibition will be organised and it will remain open on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th April at F. S. U. Office, 46, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

A presidium has been formed with the following prominent persons of Calcutta :—Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Abul Haqem, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Tarasankar Banerjee and Mrs. Indira Devi Chaudhurani, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Datta has been elected President of the Reception Committee.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Social Diseases And Public Health Service

[BY SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

IN America public health service has directed its efforts in seven major objectives: improved sanitation and health services in military and industrial areas, safeguarding of the health of the industrial workers, development of emergency medical services in an air raid, training of medical men and nurses in public health services, determination of the different local needs for health and sanitary facilities, intensified research in wartime problems of local sanitation, and lastly, control of venereal diseases.

A civilised country is endeavouring hard to uproot epidemics and endemics, and it is a pity if it fails to see the ills of venereal diseases. People suffer from epidemics and endemics and perhaps they even die, but these diseases do not run from one generation to the other. Whereas venereal diseases are hereditary in character and have spread all over the world. Their prevalence in a country can be noted from the ever-towering statistics.

Being a typically contact infection, venereal diseases have spread from a man to another, from a family to the other, from a society to a different society, from a nation to a foreign nation. And, all the contacts, personal, social and national, have been made easier by the modern means of transport by land, sea and air. Then, the war is another reason contributing to the spread of venereal infection. A typical mood which a war begets is an indomitable sex hunger; and the civilians joining the military people, who are such by class, venereal diseases find an easy communication into society.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Different plans for post-war reconstruction are now rife in every country in the world. Fighting against the venereal nuisance should be one among other items on a national programme of post-war improvement. In the United States of America, 9,245 venereal disease clinics are affording treatment to an average monthly number of 411,000 venereal patients. Laboratories have performed several million serologic tests. Still, necessity is being felt for expanding the present venereal disease control programme by at least two-thirds the present establishment to meet and safeguard the causes of the soldiers, sailors and industrial workers, and also of the people in general.

SICK DESTITUTES IN CALCUTTA AND DISTRICTS

24,104 DEATHS IN SIX MONTHS

24,104 sick destitutes died in hospitals in Calcutta and its district during the five and a half months ending March 31, it is officially stated. During this period the number of sick destitutes admitted in hospitals totalled 89,566, of whom 61,511 were discharged after treatment.

In Great Britain schemes for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases were instituted in 1916. The local authorities, the County Councils and the County Borough Councils, have established centres for diagnosis and treatment of the venereal patients; and, facilities have been provided to the general practitioners to have laboratory specimens examined and to obtain materials for treatment. The schemes, it may be said as a whole, have worked admirably and the privacy with which treatment is obtained has encouraged the attendance of sufferers with the result that the incidence of venereal diseases of all kinds has fallen very considerably.

IN INDIA

Though very difficult in this country to obtain the actual statistics of the patients suffering from the venereal diseases, it is said that the proportion of persons suffering from syphilis taint as shown by blood in Wassermann test of all grades of society in India is about one person in every five of the general population. Report of the Public Health Commissioner to the Government of India for the year 1936

SMALL-POX PREVALENT IN CALCUTTA

MASS VACCINATION IS STARTED

In view of the alarming small-pox epidemic prevalent now in Calcutta the Bengal Civil Protection Committee, Medical Section, has begun the work of mass vaccination of the citizens, primarily of bustee areas.

The work has begun on Saturday, the 1st April. The Lymph is being supplied by the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

More youngmen specially students are urged to volunteer in the services of the citizens. They will be given short training, supplied with lymph and lancet and the services of the ambulance car by the Bengal Civil Protection Committee.

pointed out that per thousand of population 1.2 to 1.6 has been the average number of venereal patients, and the numbers of cases were as follows:—Syphilis 886,981; Gonorrhoea 816,191; other venereal diseases 124,514. The annual report of the hospitals in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935 revealed that the venereal disease held the fourth place among other diseases in consideration of the numbers of cases examined and treated in the hospitals, and that the deaths due to these particular diseases accounted for a number as big as 53 thousand. Thirty per cent. of the patients admitted in the hospitals were found infected with syphilis.

Several venereal clinics have been opened recently by the Government of Bengal with the intention of providing free treatment to the civil population. These clinics, says a Bengal Government *Press Note*, are not meant for the military personnel. The opening of these clinics supplements a scheme which was drawn up by the Surgeon-General before the war and which could not be put into operation till now. All the more, with the onrush of the military people into the city of Calcutta the progress of these diseases has surely been accelerated many times.

In a recent review of the working of the Government Scheme for the eradication of venereal diseases in Calcutta it is stated that since the introduction of the scheme the number of cases treated in different clinics during the months of February and March totalled 4,182, and old cases 11,909. Further success of the scheme is expected to result from educational propaganda.

Bengal's lead in combating venereal nuisance is really laudable.

HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS TO UNDERTAKE TOUR IN PROVINCES

New Delhi, April 10.

The Health Survey and Development Committee presided over by Sir Joseph Bhore has reached a stage in its work when preliminaries such as the issue of questionnaires have been completed and members are about to undertake a tour of the country to make local inspections and take evidence in the provinces.

The Committee, he suggested, could not undertake such a prolonged enquiry as the one being conducted by the Good-enough Committee in England, which, according to Prof. Hill, had already taken two years on a much more restricted type of investigation, namely, medical relief and medical education.

His Committee, said Sir Joseph, had received much material in reply to the detailed questionnaires issued by the Advisory Committees constituted from among members of the full Committee. Provincial Governments had sent in replies but the response from private individuals and bodies had been comparatively meagre so far. From members of the public and public associations, the Committee had received about 40 memoranda. Thirty witnesses had already been examined, while 157 memoranda had been prepared from material and literature so far available, for the Committee's examination and consideration. A number of *ad hoc* Committees had been formed, some of which had made progress with their work.

The Committee was now breaking up into four groups for the purpose of touring. One group would tour in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the Central Provinces. A second would go to Madras and later visit Mysore and Hyderabad States. A third would now visit Bombay, Sind, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Provinces and later the United Provinces and the Delhi Province. The fourth which would investigate the question of industrial health would see as many industrial centres as possible throughout the country.

Sir Joseph pointed out: "The tours will be completed by about the end of May. After the material received by that date has been digested and properly collated it is hoped to hold a meeting of the main Committee about the middle of July."

Engineering & Architecture

Road Plan For India

[By J. N. SINHA, *Divisional Forest Officer, Chaibasa,*
AND

RAI SAHIB SUBODH KUMAR GHOSE, B.C.E.,
A.M.I.E. (IND.), *Executive Engineer,*
Singhbhum Division, Bihar.]

THE history of human progress in all the countries of the world has proved beyond all doubts the role of the road in the development of trade and commerce. It would be a mad world indeed, if all the roads could be wiped off the face of the earth, but the very absurdity of the supposition will help us to realize the importance of roads in the economic life of a nation. In fact the condition of the roads in any country gives a correct index of the stage of civilization of the inhabitants of that country. Judged from this simple standard it is no exaggeration of imagination to state that India's position is very low indeed in the comity of nations. An efficient network of roads with an organized system of transport would revolutionize the present state of stagnation in trade and commerce in India due to the complete failure of the railways to cope with the civil traffic. Such a road system could have given a tremendous aid to the railways, and in the event of any possible break-down in the railway system stepped into the breach, and maintained the communications, as was partially demonstrated throughout India during the August disturbances in 1942. Like the good samaritan a good road system is a real servant of the poor and the needy; it is the poorman's railway where no fares are charged, and one can travel as far and as long as the legs can carry him, in search of employment beyond the village.

Since the days of Asoka, roads have been instrumental in carrying the message of faith and hope by Buddhist and later-day missionaries throughout the length and breadth of India. As the pilgrims progressed along the roads to Brindaban, Benares or Puri (Jagannath), the free exchange of thoughts and ideas and cultural contacts led to the propagation of the philosophies of life like Vaishnavism, and other religious cults. If we look back upon the pages of history we find that Julius Caesar perpetuated the cultural conquest of Britain by building the famous Roman roads which exist till to-day. The same could be said in favour of the British rule in India, when the construction of the railways in this land served to unify the country. But to unify the forty crores of people of diverse race and religion into one Indian nation, we still stand in need of more roads and good roads and that throughout India to propagate the benefits of modern science and art for the uplift of the masses who live in the seclusion of 75,000 villages. Given good roads, the literacy of the people would improve immediately and the general ignorance of the people about things that matter would be dispelled by the light of knowledge and education. For lack of approach roads, thousands of villages in India are cut off from the educative and cultural influence of the Post Office.

(Continued on page 655)

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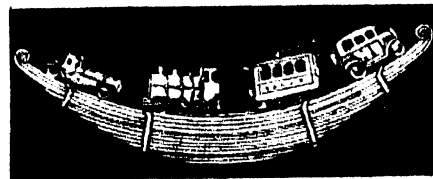
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A little serious thinking will suggest to the same man that the present-day separatist movements in the country which have led to the propounding of so many Ulsters in India, like Pakisthan, Sikhisthan and "Nomansthans" can really be ultimately traced to the lack of proper understanding of the people in different parts of the country, which again has been caused by the absence of good roads to link up the provinces and the states. An examination of the word "India" will show 'I' and 'I' are separated, and the eventual unification of Hindusthan as the abode of one nation can only be made possible by linking up the different parts of the body politic by good roads. The vicissitudes of the present World War has clearly demonstrated the extreme importance of adequate roads in national defence, and with the complete mechanization of the Army, the absence of roads was keenly felt, for example, in connecting Burma, China, and India. The recapture of Burma will be effected in the near future taking the fullest advantage of the roads under construction through regions which can only be divulged after the War.

The high rate of disease and death in India staggers the imagination of the "cold weather" visitor to this unfortunate country; but he soon realizes that medical relief and hygienic living conditions are not possible in the dust-laden atmosphere of the towns and villages, which have sprung up in the natural process of "ribbon development," where every passing car raises choking clouds of dust from the roads, disseminating disease germs by the millions. If cholera breaks out in a village, perhaps the nearest doctor living in the neighbouring town five miles off could come and save the lives of the dying; but the wretched road, (two deep ruts rambling through dust, mud and slush) effectively prevents such medical aid from reaching in time. Where roads exist connecting villages to towns, the villagers flock to the town hospitals and are fortunate in getting the benefits of medical science, which is denied to so many others. Putting it tersely, where bad roads are perpetuating disease and death, good roads have brought health and happiness to the people.

Motor transport has increased by leaps and bounds in recent years, and the cessation of the present war will mean the release of many thousands of road vehicles for use on India's highways and bye-ways. The question that immediately strikes the man-in-the-street is, "where are the roads"? Although the railway system in India has been developed to the limiting stage, the road "system" is not even a bare skeleton of the actual and potential requirement of the country. There is at present no evidence of planning and no system even in the main trunk roads of India. Not many people know that there are several unbridged gaps even in the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar. A Master Plan has to be drawn up for the whole of India in which the trunk roads, the inter-district, district, and rural roads (connecting

up with the existing railways and canals) should be marked in order of importance, so that execution of the actual construction of the roads may be continued according to a national programme, looking to the traffic needs and potential growth of different zones. Whether the roads will be built with cement concrete, or asphalt or waterbound macadam will depend on the engineering considerations of each individual project, but it is abundantly clear that the present policy of allowing slow and fast traffic symbolised by the bullock-cart and the motor car, to use all roads simultaneously is extremely dangerous and ruinous to the life of the roads. As in all other progressive countries, there must be segregation of different types of traffic, each following its own lane on the wide road of the future instead of allowing them to mix up freely and help to keep up India's record of road accidents as the highest in the world.

The Road Plan for India must satisfactorily solve the primary problem of roads to connect rural and urban areas. The principle of channelization and segregation of traffic, the need for corner visibility and generous curves, and the keeping of ample roadside lands to prevent ribbon development will have to be kept in mind. It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the construction of "trackways" (two parallel hard strips to carry the wheel loads) is the most economical and satisfactory method of developing rural roads. It has been tested in the Punjab, Assam and Hyderabad, and also in Africa and Australia, and not much skill is required in constructing such magical twin ribbons which should link the villages of India.

The benefits of good roads are so real but elusive, that it is indeed difficult to describe it in so many words. Adequate roads in Singbhum would transform it into the Eldorado for tourists and *shikaris* from all parts of India, who could enjoy the scenic beauty of the hill roads, the pools and waterfalls in the forests, and bag tigers, deer, and all the animals that would gladden the hearts of any *shikari*. Good roads will lead to the creation of more metallurgical and chemical factories like the Tata Iron and Steel Co., or the Indian Copper Corporation, as the minerals are all lying to be exploited by the industrialist with initiative and imagination. Labour is cheap and so would be power by harnessing the falls, and it is sad to think about all the loss of potential wealth for lack of roads.

When the 'Road Plan for India' is drawn up, there will be really no difficulty about the finance as it has been found so easy to raise Road Loans and Road Bonds in other progressive countries. By capitalization of the income from roads and other sources, all the money needed for India's roads will be forthcoming and these could be paid back with profits within ten to fifteen years. What is wanted now is the Master Plan, drawn up by the best talents in India, and the rest will follow as night follows day.

—Indian Concrete Journal.



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Calcutta News & Views

THE POET'S LAST JOURNEY TO CALCUTTA

Memorial Tablet Installed In The E. I. R. Saloon

The Bolpur Railway Station (E. I. R. Loop Line) was the venue of a unique function in the morning of April 9 last, when Acharya Abanindra Nath Tagore placed a memorial tablet in the railway saloon in which Poet Rabindranath made his last railway journey. Mr. N. C. Ghosh of the E. I. R. accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Mahalanobis, Mr. Amal Home, Dr. D. N. Maitra and others had arrived at Santiniketan the night before with the saloon.

At 9 a.m., April 9, inmates of the Santiniketan and the townspeople of Bolpur assembled under the railway shed where the function took place in front of the saloon. After the opening song by Sangeet Bhavana boys and girls, Pandit Kshitimohan Sen recited Vedic hymns befitting the occasion followed by Mr. Ghosh, who narrated in poignant words his reminiscences of Poet's last journey to Calcutta and explained the significance of the function.

Acharya Abanindra Nath, requested by Mr. Ghosh entered the saloon, unveiled the bronze plaque which was thus inscribed with a portrait of the Poet :—

THE LAST JOURNEY OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

FROM SANTINIKETAN TO CALCUTTA

ON JULY 25, 1941

WAS UNDERTAKEN IN THIS SALOON

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CHIEF OPERATING SUPERINTENDENT.

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The inscription was drafted by Mr. Amal Home.

After Acharyadeva's address the function closed with the singing of the Poet's national song *Jana Gana Mana Ahhinayaka* sung by all present.

Owing to his indifferent health, Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore could not unfortunately attend the function.

Among those present were Mrs. Indira Debi Chaudhurani, Mrs. Pratima Tagore, Mr. Nandalal Bose, Mr. Tan Yunshan and Mr. A. K. Chanda.

RAI BAHADUR N. C. GHOSH

Sir Robert Marriott, General Manager of the East Indian Railway, has been appointed Director-General of Railways, Calcutta area, and will take up his new appointment on the 17th April, says a press communique. Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh, o.s.e., Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as General Manager, East Indian Railway, in succession to Sir Robert Marriott.

THE LATE MR. SASISEKHAR BANERJEE

The death took place on Wednesday, the 12th April, at his Calcutta residence, 21, Jeliatola Street, of Mr. Sasisekhar Banerjee, one of the oldest and leading Solicitors of Calcutta. The late Mr. Banerjee, who was a highly esteemed member of the legal profession, was also a well-known Mason who had attained a very prominent rank in the Masonic hierarchy. He was deservedly popular with all sections of the community, for his urbanity and suavity, his brilliant conversational gifts, his wit and keen sense of humour drawing round him a large circle of friends and admirers in all walks of life. The hospitality that he extended at his favourite retreat at Jagdishpore in Sonthal Parganas had come to be almost a byword to his friends. In him Calcutta has lost a most popular social figure and the Incorporated Society of Law a member of unassailable integrity whose loss will be deeply mourned by all those who came into contact with him.

The late Mr. Banerjee, who was 77 years old at the time of his death, leaves behind him several daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom is Mr. Susil Kumar Banerjee of the License Department of the Corporation of Calcutta. His second son is Mr. Saral Kumar Banerjee, Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta High Court.

BENGAL AND ASSAM LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was urged by Dr. N. C. Sen-Gupta presiding at the Bengal and Assam Lawyers' Conference in Calcutta on April 8 last. The Conference passed a resolution to the effect. About 50 delegates attended the Conference.

The evil resulting from the union of judicial and executive functions in magistrates, Dr. Sen-Gupta said, was recognized by Government in pre-reform days and a separation had been decided upon years ago. But it had not yet taken effect.

Referring to the appointment of lawyer-magistrates, he said that recently this step had been taken with some promise, as a war measure. Now Government should stick to it, and also take the next logical step to give all the judicial work to lawyer-magistrates and thus completely separate the Executive from the Judiciary. Many executive offices, concerned with politics and Constitutional law and practice, at present held by Civil Service men, would be better filled by lawyers.

One of the most disquieting features of present-day administration was the increasing suppression of law by executive action. Laws, Ordinances, rules and orders had been passed in quick succession and in nine cases out of ten the remedy for abuse of even these arbitrary laws was put out of the bounds of courts of justice. Recently, High Courts and the Federal Court had to deal with several such cases but not unfortunately, so as to stop the mischief altogether.

He did not question the importance of the war effort and the need for vesting large executive powers in those responsible for the conduct of the war, to secure the maximum of war efficiency. But it was also important that the abuse of these drastic powers should be immediately checked. Shutting out legal remedies altogether was surely not the most efficient way of stopping such abuse or of maintaining public confidence. A judicial remedy, publicly awarded gave a sense of satisfaction and security to the public; a departmental remedy in the privacy of the office did not have the same effect. Public satisfaction, a thing of great value, was of still greater importance in war time.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy-Chowdhury, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to the

operation of the Defence of India Act and the rules made under it. He advised vigilance for protection of their legitimate rights.

The conference passed several resolutions. One of these urged that the Hindu Intestate Succession Bill in its present form should be dropped, because the present time was inopportune for a legislative measure of such a controversial nature and with far reaching effects on the structure of Hindu society. The same attitude was taken in respect of the Hindu Marriage Bill.

A Committee of eight with Dr. Sen Gupta as Chairman, Mr. P. Brahma as Secretary and Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. H. N. Roy, Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Mr. Narayan Ch. Ganguly and Mr. Sudhir Kumar Basu as members, was formed to study and examine the legislative and executive orders which in any manner curtailed or restricted the rights and civil liberties of the people and to take effective steps for their prevention. The Conference also asked each Bar Association to form a committee of its own members for the purpose of safeguarding civil liberties.

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S BIRTHDAY

A resolution felicitating Maharaja Joodha Shamsere Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, on the occasion of his 70th birthday was adopted at a crowded public meeting held at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, on April 12 last.

The meeting recalled with pride and admiration the great progress attained by Nepal under his enlightened leadership and wished for his further achievements to the eternal glory of Nepal and India.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who presided, said that they could justly be proud of Nepal which was the only independent Hindu kingdom on the face of the earth. He hoped that in future years the relations between Nepal and India would grow from more to more to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

Dr. Kalidas Nag said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to them that the makers of modern Nepal were products of their *alma matre*, the Calcutta University.

Dr. Sunity Kumar Chatterjee said that the present Prime Minister of Nepal was a wise man who believed in introducing reforms at a slow pace.

Prof. Animesh Chandra Roy Chaudhury and Mr. Nihir Chand Dheeman, among others also spoke.

Presiding at a social gathering held in observance of the occasion in the afternoon, Lord Sinha of Raipur said that His Highness was a link between the old world and the new. He fulfilled the ideal of a real Indian constitutional monarch.

In the morning, Puja was offered at the Kali temple at Kalighat and the poor were fed in celebration of the Jayanti.

KASTURBA GANDHI MEMORIAL

Outlines of a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Women's Service Corps with a view to perpetuate the memory of Kasturba Gandhi were given by Mrs. Nirupama Devi, a well known Bengali novelist, at a public meeting convened at Commercial Museum on April 12 last to consider the steps that might be taken to commemorate her memory.

She said that her scheme envisaged the organisation of social service in villages. The Corps, she added, would comprise two sections--health and education. The women workers would receive practical training and be conversant with child psychology and basic education.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi, pointed out the possibilities of collection of funds in Calcutta by organising small "whipping committees" in different areas of the city. He hoped that despite the present economic situation in Bengal, Cal

cutta would respond liberally in contributing to the fund to perpetuate the memory of Kasturba Gandhi.

Sreejukta Labanyalata Chanda, who presided said that they could make an earnest effort to raise suitable funds to perpetuate the memory of Kasturba. They should chalk out a well-laid plan for utilization of the fund.

The collections in Calcutta for Kasturba Memorial Fund totalled Rs. 4½ lakhs till April 11.

DEATH OF MR. PRAFULLA KUMAR SARKAR

The death occurred on April 13 last at his Calcutta residence of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and a director of that journal and the *Hindustan Standard*. He had been ill for about two months. He was 61 years old. A brilliant student of Calcutta University Mr. Sarkar began life as a lawyer and was later appointed Dewan of Dhenkanal State, Orissa. During the non-co-operation movement he left State service and entered journalism and was largely responsible for starting the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. He was president of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, for 1942-43.

He was a leading member of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and in that capacity worked hard for the advancement of Bengali literature and culture. He was the author of several Bengali books, including "Kahaisnu Hindu" (Decadent Hindus), which revealed original thinking of a high order and was greatly appreciated in literary circles.

Mr. Sarkar was a man of charming manners and quiet disposition. His death will be widely mourned.

His widow, Mrs. Nirjharini Sarkar, is a prominent Congress worker. He is also survived by a son and two daughters.

The cremation took place at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat and was largely attended.

• • •

Calcutta journalists mourned the death of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar at an extraordinary meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association held at the Indian Association Hall on April 15 last. Mr. B. Sen Gupta, President of the Association, was in the chair.

Referring to the death of Mr. Sarkar as a "great loss to the country and to the profession of journalism", a resolution unanimously adopted, recorded the deep sense of sorrow of his fellow journalists at his untimely death and stated: "His literary and journalistic activities directed for the service of the country for about a quarter of a century had earned for him a high place in the public life of the country, as his personal charm, high character and devotion to duty had endeared him to all who knew him".

The meeting also passed another resolution asking the Executive Committee of the Association to take steps for perpetuating his memory.

A NOVEL FORM OF CHEATING

A novel form of cheating has come to the notice of the Calcutta Police.

A police bulletin states that orders for repairs of articles are forwarded to engineering firms on forms purporting to be those of local bodies such as municipalities and district boards, with directions to take delivery from railway stations. Soon after, another letter follows asking the firm to pay the freight to the person presenting the railway receipt so that he can arrange to have the articles delivered to them. A third person then appears with railway receipts and take the freight money and disappears. Inquiries later have revealed that the letters and the railway receipts have all been forged.

The bulletin asks firms receiving such orders to inform the detective department of the Calcutta Police.

ALL-INDIA PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

The attention of both the Central and Provincial Governments to the appalling scarcity of drugs in India was drawn by the Fourth All-India Pharmaceutical Conference which concluded a two-day session on April 9 last under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Guha. The Conference urged the Government to take all necessary steps to make India self-sufficient with regard to all essential drugs and medicaments for both cure and prevention of diseases.

The policy of the Government of restricting facilities for Indian industries and importing finished goods also was criticised by another resolution which urged the Indian pharmaceutical organisations to present a fully documented memorandum on this question. The Government was urged to grant all facilities for accelerated development of Indian pharmaceutical industries and of basic chemical industries.

Other resolutions were adopted requesting the Government to establish a college of pharmacy in Bengal to increase the grade of salaries of compounders, to take up the question of pharmaceutical education in this country at all stages, to put the Drugs Act into immediate operation and as a complementary measure to pass a Pharmacy Act.

AMERICAN SOLDIER STABS CALCUTTA TAXI DRIVER

Taxis ceased plying in Calcutta on April 13 last as a protest against a fatal attack on a driver of a taxi the day before.

The United States Army authorities launched an intensive investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident, which occurred at Howrah Station. The U. S. Military Police took an American soldier into custody immediately after the stabbing affray. He will be held by Army officials pending outcome of their investigation.

Brig-Gen. Gilbert X. Cheves, Commanding General, Services of Supply in Calcutta, offered the fullest co-operation of his officers with local investigating authorities.

Gen. Cheves stated: "It is a most regrettable incident involving a U. S. soldier, and I have ordered a full investigation with a view to meeting out justice under the Articles of War. The American soldier involved is not of permanent garrison but is a transient passing through Calcutta."

The Commissioner of Police met representatives of the taxi-drivers and discussed the situation.

After three days' absence from the streets of Calcutta, taxi cabs in the city resumed plying on Sunday last, April 16.

The decision to call off the strike was taken at a meeting of the taxi-owners and drivers on Sunday morning "in view of the assurance given by the Commissioner of Police and the American Army authorities to redress their grievances."

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
on 8th April, 1944*

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs,)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1191 against 1266 and 1333 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 749. The general death-rate of the week was 29.32 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 8th April, 1944 was 1004 and 1040 and 1092 in the two preceding weeks. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 29 and 35 in the two preceding weeks. There were 333 deaths from small-pox during the week against 348 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 55 and 100 respectively against 63 and 93 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.26 per mille per annum.

There were 19 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.73.

There were 112 deaths from respiratory diseases against 114 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 187 against 226 and 241 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 74 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 8 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 27 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 37.09 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 36.30.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

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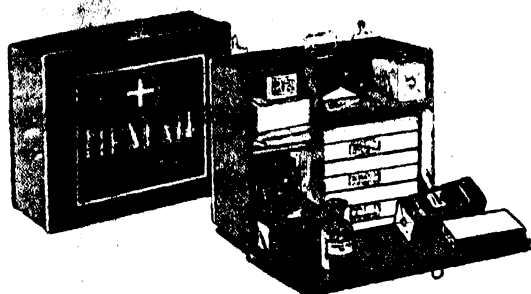
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A. 141-143	0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.			
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.			Butter.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-8	1 1 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.			Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.			
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	3 8 0	Do.
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.			Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.			Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN,
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

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CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :-10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have *Semi-circular* brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-10 for a Bicycle and 0-20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET
Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

Rates quoted on the 10th March, 1914.												
ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	
		Ra. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Ra. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Ra. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
FISH.				VEGETABLES—Contd.				RICE.				
Pona per seer	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	...	0 6 6		
Do. (Out pieces)	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer	...							
Shong	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	...	2 0 0		SUNDRIES				
Lobster	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	...			Mustard Oil per seer	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	
Baghda	...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	...			Sugar	...	0 7 3		
Bhanguar	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Onn.)	...			
Bhetki	...	1 4 0	1 2 0	Pumpkin each	...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	...	1 0 0	1 14 0	
Hilas	...	0 12 0	1 8 0					Gur per seer	...	0 8 0	0 14 0	
Koi & Magoor	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.								
Parsey	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	...			DAL.				
Crab each	...			Grapes	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	...	0 10 0	0 12 0	
				Alubokhora per seer	...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chana	...	0 10 0		
MEAT.				Amra (Belati) per score	...			Khari Masoor	...	0 11 0	0 12 0	
Mutton.				Bedana per seer	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga	...			
Goat & Kid per seer	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasree	...	0 8 0		
				Dates per seer	...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	...	0 7 0	0 8 0	
				Almond	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	Biuli	...	0 7 0	0 8 0	
				Lime per Score	...	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	...	0 10 0		
				Oranges 8 to 12	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	...	0 10 0	0 12 0	
EGGS.				Plantain (Champa) per score	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	...	0 10 0	0 11 0	
Duck's eggs per score	...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	...	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	...	0 2 9	0 3 0	
Fowl's eggs	...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Papaya each	...	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL				
				Sugarcane each	...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	...	1 8 0		
				Pomegranate	...			Coal	...			
				BUTTER.				Kerosene Oil—Elephant	...			
				Butter per seer	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Brand per bottle	...			
VEGETABLES.				Madras	...			BARLEY POWDER.				
Bean (French) per seer	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Ghee Lakhee	...			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.	...			
Brinjal	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do.	...			
Cabbage (Country) each	...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	...			Barley Pearl	1			
Tomato per seer	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do.	2			
Cucumber per score	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Milk	...			Corn Flower	1			
Stager per seer	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	FLOUR.				Robinson's Barley	...			
Garlic	...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Flour per seer	...	0 6 0		Corn Root Folia	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	
Green Chilly	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta White No. 1	...	0 5 0		Jelly	...			
Onion	...	0 5 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown per seer	...							
Pana (Daryawall)	...											
Do.	...	0 8 0	0 10 0									

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S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL. (s)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer ...	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loins ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Hump per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder ..	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer ...	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...					Saddle ..	2 8 0			
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
					Chops per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Round ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Breast ..	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Curry Mutton per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
					Leg per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0			Shoulder per lb ...	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Heart each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0			Kidneys each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0		
					Heart ..	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0			Liver ..	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0			Brain ..	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Skink each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue ..	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen ...	4 8 0	6 0 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0			brain) each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef Dripping per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (entire) each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat ...	2 8 0	3 0 0		



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FOR HEADACHE

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ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer ...	2 8 0	3 10 0	Shrimps with shell per seer ...		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 4 0	2 8 0
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb. ...			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Boiled Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0		Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkee ..	0 12 0	1 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 10 0	Maldine ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Roasted Pork ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. large per ..	6 0 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bali chau per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb. ...	8 0 0		Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Dry Prawns per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CLUB

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 0 0	
Japon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 8 0	
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 2 0	2 4 0				Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 1/2 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "		
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Amra per score "		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol khol Country each "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Basl Fruit each "	0 2 0	0 6 0
heavy lots "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bedana Kabul per seer "	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (Dressed) "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score "	0 2 0		Black Berry per score "		
EGGS.			Leek Darjeeling each "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoonut each "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Ducks per score "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Lettuce each "	0 1 0	1 1 6	Country Apples "		
Fowls, fresh, per score "	1 12 0	2 2 0	Lettuce per score "	0 8 0	1 8 0	Gooseberry per seer "	0 8 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small) "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each "			Do. Do. (Large) "			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Guinea fowl "			per seer "			Do. Kabul p. box (large) "		
Portridge "			Onions, (New) per seer "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. " white "	0 8 0		Do. S. African per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	15 0 0
			Parasip each "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0
						Anar per seer "	2 0 0	2 4 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Jack Fruit each "	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
			Do. Ranchi per seer "			Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
			Do. Kagbanga "			Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. Country "			Kesur China per seer "		
			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lime patty per score "	1 0 0	2 0 0
			seer "			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Country do. "			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
			Do. Kidney hill per seer "			pur) "		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Country) "	1 8 0	
			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Locket per score "	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Do. (New) "			Monkey Lichees per 100 "		
			Do. Madras "	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer "	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon per seer "		
			Do. Shillong "			Mask Melon " (Lucknow) "		
			Rhubarb each "			Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	12 0 0	18 0 0
			Pulbu, (Patal) per seer "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) "	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Radish English per bundle	0 1 0	0 1 6	per doz.		
			(large) "			Do. Do. (Madras) "	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
			Spinach per lot of 30 "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Sipia "		
			Squash per seer "			Do. Fazlie "		
			Country Spinach per score "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Kissen Bhog "		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 8 0	0 3 6	Do. Green per score "		
			Do. Pumpkins, each "			Do. Golapkhask "	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Himsagore "		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Green per score "	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Do. Country "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Kanchan "		
			Do. Ranchi "			Do. Bombay "		
			Do. Shillong "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Madras "		
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			bundle "			Mangosteen per doz.		
			Do. per seer "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mulberry per score "		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Mosconi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			each "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling each "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Bombay "	3 8 0	
			White Pumpkins each "	0 10 0	1 4 0	Oranges Sylhet "		
			Red " per each "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Bombay "	1 0 0	
			Tarai per seer "			Do. Darjeeling 6-8 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 8-10 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6 "	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Plum per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Ohilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	8 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		8 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		3 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		8 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Galasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-6 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75			" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
"E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.						
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.						
"F. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0				
			" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 671)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	3 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2		Control	(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Price	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...		0 6 0	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Wheat " " ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (out pieces) " ...	6 0 0	6 8 0				Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	*RICE		Control		to	0 7 9
Do. (out pieces) " ...	7 0 0	7 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price		0 8 0	
Outla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...			Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 4-6	1 0 0		Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8-10	1 0 0		Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer ...			packet ...		
seer ...			Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR		Control	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 6	per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Crystall (best)			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			" " " "		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (fillet) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...		Price	Glaxo ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arabar " ...		0 8 0	Assorted Creams ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola " ...		0 8 0	Golden Puffs ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khari Masoor " ...		0 8 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khasari " ...		0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Do. do. 3 oz ...	0 2 6		Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—		0 2 9	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 3 0	0 8 6	1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 lb. " ...			per tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	6 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Overland " ...			*Coconut Oil per seer ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " " No. 2	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Cheese ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem Iced ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 1		led	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 9	rates.	Milk ...		
			No. 2			Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice " " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 40-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 60		per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 20		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 80	
etis Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 12 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Bunks			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 12 0		per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,	2 50	2 60
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			tin			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 60		Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 00	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
			Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Darjeeling and Assam			per tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		Dust per lb.	1 40	1 12 0		Controlled	
	Price		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 00			Price	
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 00		Cobra Boot Polish, ...	Small	Large
Solisor per pkt.		0 80	Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	2 40	2 00	Chamois Leather large	0 40	
Captain Navyout per Pk.			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	2 00		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
" (magnum)	0 3 6		Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	1 40		Eno's Fruit Salt		1 00
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 40		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 20	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Elmerman's Embrocation...		
Do. "Planters" per			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 80		Zam-Buk		
50		1 14 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Do. 1 lb.			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
rettes per tin		6 00	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 90	Sloan's Liniment	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pepper	1 12 0		Kruschen Salt		
per packet		0 2 6	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 80	5 80			
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	5 00	5 00	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Sausages Australian per tin	5 00		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sankar Bha.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 2 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd April, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkhar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khao (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhatki		
Gram (Dal) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal	0 8 0		Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DAL.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		0 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi		5 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Bree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa		4 8 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Do. B			Mango			rettes, 555		
Gur			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 6 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
			Bhatki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0			

*Controlled by the Government—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose, Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Co., Ltd. Block "P" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-11 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on most working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12—16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		2 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfonso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 6—12	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Totapuri			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda 10—16	1 0 0		Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 1 6	Do. Golapkhaz			Ohini Shakkur No. 1 per		
Fati Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer		0 5 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 2 4	Kharbuza per seer			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 8 0	Orange Ichangore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay " "			Do. Sylhet			per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 4 0	Do. Nagpur 8—16			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deshi " "	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahar)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration shop
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears 8—25	1 0 0				
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dmi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Assam			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Do. Hilly " "			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Peaches	0 8 0	0 8 0	Cocoanut Oil		
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
Peas Ranohi per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Martaban per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer		0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " "			Musket per seer					
Do. Deshi " "			Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Flour " "	0 6 0	Ration shop
Beans " "	0 12 0		Do. Multan per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Atta " "	0 5 0	
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar			Sujee		
Tomato " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Bad) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		Thi Oil per seer		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Do. without shell					
Apple Cashmere			Do. do. large			DAL		
Do. Kulu			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10 0
Do. Peshwari			Water melon Goaland			Mug Dal " "		0 10 0
Do. Nainital 4 to 6			Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 8 0	Arhar " "	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0		Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai " "		0 7 0
Apricot " "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari " "	0 10 0	0 7 0
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Bhagalpur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each			Sarbatli Lemon (Museum)	8—12	1 0 0	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator " "	0 8 0	
Cocoanut each (green)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal " "	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground " "					
Ohlghosa " "	1 8 0		Sharifa			TEA.		
Dates Arab " "			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Bagdad " "		1 12 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Nasik		2 0 0	Bombay " "			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Chaman " "			Jessore " per seer			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia " "			Dinapur " "	2 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma " "	1 8 0		Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Darbhang " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani " "			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee " "	4 8 0	5 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0	4 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bagda per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bhetkee per Sr.			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam " score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Prawns (Gaida)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Panifal per seer			Hilaa " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi " "			Owl & Swan per tin		
Score			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Small fish		0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair		0 4 0	(White)		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.	0 3 6	Controlled shop
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 "	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 8 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 "	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 "	FRUITS.			Deshi (Bollod) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 "	Mangoes 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Paray ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Bael each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
			Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 8 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 22 ...			Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana " ...		
			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Masoor " ...		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0				" (Fried) per seer ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	8 8 0	Salt " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Madras " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly ...		0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Onion ...		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Sree ...			Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Milk " ...		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contld.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0		Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...		1 4 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Contld.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " ...		
Paray ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Patnai per seer ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	White " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Attap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Country) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Bollod) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0					Deshi (Bollod) per md. ...		
			FRUITS.			G lap Soru ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugar ...		
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer ...			Gur per seer ...		
Pigeon ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bael each ...	2 0 0		Cocoanut oil ...		
			Dates per seer ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 14 0		Grapes " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Chana " ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 14 0		Lime per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
VEGETABLES			Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...	0 10 0	
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katch " ...	0 12 0	
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100... ..	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 8 0	
Cauliflower " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Orange per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	BUTTER			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0		Butter per seer ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Robinson's Barley ...		
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Jelly ...	0 14 0	1 6 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Do. Sree " ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...					
			Milk ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	—	0 2 0	Fash 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 2 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur "	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	3 8 0	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 8
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong	—	—	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta "	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Grape "	—	3 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz "	—	—	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote "	—	—	Gur	—	0 4 8
Brinjal "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Arahar per seer	—	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana "	—	0 9 0
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 2 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree "	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Kari) "	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sona) "	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mattor "	—	0 10 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple	0 8 0	0 4 0	Salt "	—	0 2 9
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Walnut "	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—20	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sipia	—	—			
Pulbul	0 8 0	0 12 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36	0 8 0 "		35-36	0 8 0 "	
36A	0 4 0 "		36	0 3 0 "	
36 Chandney	0 5 0 "				
37	0 5 0 "				
37	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 664)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
11. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 32	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 25	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 26	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 27	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 29	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
New Bldg.			" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	" 34	0 3 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 35	0 3 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	0 3 0	Do
" 23-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 37	0 3 0	Do
" 28	4 0 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 39	0 3 0	Do
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 3 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	Poultry.		Poultry.	" 41	0 3 0	Do
" 300	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Do.	" 42	0 3 0	Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 43	0 3 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 44	0 3 0	Do
" 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 45	0 3 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 46	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 47	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 48	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 50	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 51	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 52	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 53	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 54	0 3 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 55	0 3 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 56	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	" 57	0 3 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 58	0 3 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 59	0 3 0	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 60	0 3 0	Do
" 11-13	0 12 0	Do.	" 115-124	0 8 0	Do.	" 61	0 3 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-136	0 8 0	Do.	" 62	0 3 0	Do
" 42	0 6 0	Do.	" 137-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 63	0 3 0	Do
" 43	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 64	0 3 0	Do
" 44	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 65	0 3 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 66	0 3 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 67	0 3 0	Do
" 47	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 68	0 3 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 69	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 70	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 71	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 72	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Do.	" 73	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.	" 74	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.	" 75	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.	" 76	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.	" 77	0 3 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.	" 78	0 3 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.	" 79	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.	" 80	0 3 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.	" 81	0 3 0	Do
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.	" 82	0 3 0	Do
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.	" 83	0 3 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 207-210	0 4 0	Do.	" 84	0 3 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.	" 85	0 3 0	Do
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" 139	0 6 0	Do.				" 160	0 3 0	Do
" 140	0 6 0	Do.				" 161	0 3 0	Do
" 141	0 6 0	Do.				" 162	0 3 0	Do
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" 147	0 6 0	Do.				" 168	0 3 0	Do
" 148	0 6 0	Do.				" 169	0 3 0	Do
" 149	0 6 0	Do.				" 170	0 3 0	Do
" 150	0 6 0	Do.				" 171	0 3 0	Do
" 151	0 6 0	Do.				" 172	0 3 0	Do
" 152	0 6 0	Do.				" 173	0 3 0	Do
" 153	0 6 0	Do.						

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		29 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	61 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	62 "	0 5 0	"
			21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	63 "	0 5 0	"
			5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	64 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	75 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	76 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	22 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	77 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSLOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

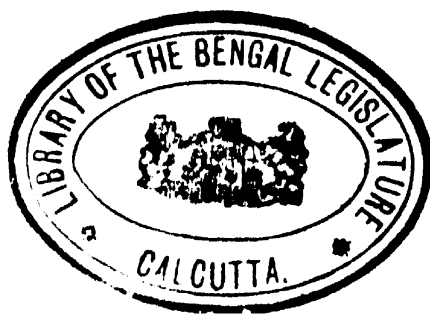
Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	9, & 12		Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
			Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3-5-6	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.





THE NEW MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

Right—MR. ANANDI LAL PODDAR

Left—MR. MOHAMMAD RAFIQUE

*From a flashlight photo taken
in the Councillors' Club Room
immediately after the elections.*

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 29th April, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Announcement

THE MAYORAL ELECTIONS

At the first meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta in 1944-45 after the 7th General Election held on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1944, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar and Mr. Mohammad Rafique were elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively, until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1945-46.

After the new members had taken the Oath of Allegiance, the name of Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar was proposed by Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen and seconded by Mr. A. S. Nasker, while the name of Mr. Mohammad Rafique was proposed by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and seconded by Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.

The other candidate for the Mayoral honour was Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul, whose name was proposed by Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee and seconded by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.

The voting, which was by show of hands, was as follows:—

Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar : 49; Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul : 41.

Mr. Mohammad Rafique was elected Deputy Mayor, defeating his rival, Mr. J. H. Methold, by 43 votes against 35 votes secured by the latter. Mr. Methold's name was proposed and seconded by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and Mr. Mackertich John respectively.

A third proposal came from Mr. M. Gough Govia, who put forward the name of Mr. Mackertich John, Mr. A. Clark seconding. Mr. Mackertich John, however, withdrew from the contest.

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma presided over the meeting for the transaction of the business enumerated above.

As the day following the Mayoral Elections was a holiday in the Corporation Offices and as we go to Press on Friday afternoon, we regret our inability to include in this issue a verbatim report of the proceedings of the First Meeting of the Corporation. This will appear in our next issue with the usual editorial welcome to the new occupants of the Mayor's and Deputy Mayor's chairs and their families and portraits as in previous years.—Editor.

Chronicle And Comment**Dwarkanath Ganguli**

Quietly and unobtrusively, a couple of hundred people, or a little more, gathered in Calcutta on Saturday last, in the hall of the Mahabodhi Society on College Square, to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Dwarkanath Ganguli. To the present generation the name means little or nothing. A forgetful people have cast it into oblivion. But if any name deserves to be rescued from the obscurity into which, unfortunately, some of the pioneers of our progress have been allowed to sink, it is that of Dwarkanath Ganguli. He was ever a fighter. He fought and fought hard and fought till he won, so that his fellow countrymen might cease to suffer from the many evils that an alien rule, economic serfdom, ignorance and prejudice had imposed upon them. One



Dwarkanath Ganguli

of the founders—along with Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Mohan Bose and Sivanath Sastri—of the Indian Association (1876), he played a most prominent part in the organization of this pioneer political body, the predecessor of the Indian National Congress, for the unification of Indian races and people upon the basis of common political interests and aspirations. Dwarkanath's great colleague in his autobiography, "A Nation In Making," has paid him a tribute which deserves to be quoted in this context. Writes Surendranath:

"Associated with us in our efforts to organize a new association upon popular lines was a devoted worker, comparatively unknown then, and, I fear, even now, whose memory deserves to be rescued from oblivion. Dwarkanath Ganguli began life as teacher.....An ardent lover of what he believed to be the truth, when he took up a cause, he threw his whole soul into it. His co-operation in the organization of the new Association was of great value, to us, and so long as health

and strength were spared to him he worked in the cause of the Indian Association with an energy and devotion, the memory of which now that he is dead, his friends cherish with affectionate gratitude."

The work for the Indian Association was not, however, the only work which entitles Dwarkanath Ganguli to our gratitude. In fact, it was one of his minor occupations. His greatest work lay in the amelioration of the condition of Hindu women. As founder-editor of *Abala-Bandhab* ('The Friend of the Weaker Sex'), founded in the sixties of the last century and published from his village-home in Dacca, he made himself a power as a champion of their rights. Along with Durga Mohan Das, an uncle of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, and Ananda Mohan Bose, President of the Indian National Congress in 1898, he founded, shortly after he had come to Calcutta in 1870 and had joined hands with the political and social progressivists in this city, the Banga Mohila Vidyalaya (Bengali Women's School). This school, which was described in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal for the year 1876-77 as "in every sense the most advanced school in Bengal", was later amalgamated, at the instance of Sir Richard Garth, with Bethune School. Some years after Dwarkanath founded the Brahmo Girls' School, which, until recently, was one of the leading institutions for the education of young girls in Calcutta. He wrote books and tracts for women. He fought, and fought successfully, the authorities of the University of Calcutta to allow women to sit for its examinations and to permit women to enter the Medical College. And the hundreds of women in Bengal to-day who pass through the University every year, teach in our schools or colleges, practise medicine, owe Dwarkanath Ganguli a debt of gratitude which they owe to none else. Well has Bipin Chandra Pal described Dwarkanath in his 'Memories' as "the pioneer of liberal female education in Bengal."

Dwarkanath was a pioneer in the field of labour movement also. The horrors of indentured labour in the tea gardens of Assam were revealed through one of the most daring exploits known in our country and undertaken by him. Disguised as a cooly he went to Assam, going from one tea plantation to another and noting what he saw of the tyrannies practised on the poor labourers, condemned to slavery by the greed of their alien owners. The planters of Assam scented his track. His life was in danger. But he eluded them and returned to Calcutta with his tale of woe and agony. When it saw the light of day in the columns of the Bengalee weekly, *Sanjivani*, of which he was one of the founders and the first editor, and those of *Brahmo Public Opinion*, the English weekly edited by Bhuvan Mohan Das, father of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, it shocked the entire country. The Indian National Congress took up the cause. A great agitation was set on foot and the system under which coolies were indentured to slave in the tea gardens of Assam was abolished though not without the strongest opposition from the white planters.

Calcutta has at least one special reason to remember Dwarkanath. When plague first broke

out here in 1898 and hundreds of people fell victims to it every day, and thousands ran away from the city in terror, he organized a band of volunteers who visited the stricken households rendering all possible aid in co-operation with the health authorities of the city. Not only that. When not a single soul in Calcutta dared to get inoculated against plague, the only measure that could offer immunity against the terrible disease, he was the first man to come forward with his wife—Kadambini Ganguli, the first Indian lady to practise medicine in Bengal—and his children to set an example to his fellow citizens. Others followed, and hundreds of lives were thus saved. Dwarkanath practised what he preached and when he died on July 3, 1898, he left for posterity a legacy of passionate patriotism, high ideals and a courage that never flinched.

Two Calcutta Journalists

Calcutta has lost two well-known journalists in the course of the last two weeks—Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar and Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee. The first was one of the founders of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, unquestionably the leading Bengalee daily newspaper and one of the foremost organs of public opinion in India. Mr. Sarkar was the first editor of the paper that he helped in founding. After his imprisonment almost at the beginning of his editorship, he vacated that chair for one of his colleagues, Mr. Satyendra Nath Mazumdar, remaining behind it as a steady influence, as a counsellor and advisor, and, of course, also as one of the chief leader-writers. He came back again to the editorial chair of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* four years ago when Mr. Mazumdar resigned the post he had held for more than a decade and a half. Sobriety and suavity equally marked both the man and the writer Prafulla Kumar. He never struck but lightly. He did not know how to hurt. He was meekness itself. It was difficult even to pick a quarrel with him. We had known him for upwards of twenty-five years, and we had the highest regard for his character and amiability. We shall never cease to regret his loss.

Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee was a pioneer in the field of Bengali journalism. He gave a new orientation to it. The *Basumati*, founded by his father, the late Upendra Nath Mukherjee, became the leading Bengalee paper and remained such till its predominance was challenged by the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. Much of the credit that in the last few days has been placed elsewhere for modernizing Bengalee journalism must go to Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee. That he could not

maintain the supremacy of his paper was due to various reasons into which we need not enter here.

We offer our sincerest condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

The Fall Of A Minister

A Minister in the Punjab has fallen. And fallen, strangely enough, not on a political issue but a civic muddle. The Governor of the Province has dismissed him for "a serious case of injustice". The Governor has not told the world either in what lay this "injustice" or how arose its "seriousness." It is, however, understood that it involved the dismissal by the Minister of the Lady Superintendent of the Lahore Corporation Girls' School.

The aggrieved lady has taken the Press into her confidence and given the world a view of her side of the shield. Briefly her case is this in her own words:

"Early in April last year I was asked by the Chief Officer of the Lahore Corporation to investigate a case against a Muslim lady teacher. The date was fixed for April 9 but, strangely enough, only a day before, the Chief Officer told me orally that I had been suspended by the Punjab Government. No reason had been given. The Chief Officer himself admitted that my suspension was a great surprise to him. After a lapse of four months a charge-sheet was handed to me detailing many charges of illegal gratification. An inquiry was held, which lasted five months.

"In January this year I was dismissed by the Chief Officer on the basis of an order of the Punjab Government. I filed an appeal before the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, who pointed out that I had been exonerated as a result of a departmental inquiry of all the charges against me. The Commissioner, however, did not reverse the Government order on technical grounds. He advised me to file an appeal to the Governor."

We have yet to be presented with a view of the other side of the shield.

Rebuilding The City Of London

A master plan for rebuilding the city of London has been prepared by the Modern Architectural Research Group. It is believed to be the first detailed proposal for the planned decentralization of a great metropolitan city.

Instead of rebuilding on old foundations again, the new master plan proposes to substitute for the network of small street and the city's inner suburban arrangement a series of parallel self-contained urban units, extending north and south from the Thames. Business sections and industries would be grouped in a pleasant and convenient relationship to the residential districts of the city. Each residential-business section is to be about half a mile wide and 15 miles long.

Spaces between each of these units would be half a mile wide, traversed by traffic arteries and parks.

SIR M. AZIZUL HAQUE

Sir M. Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, Government of India, presided over a meeting of the Insurance Advisory Committee in Calcutta on Saturday last and later lunched with the Governor of Bengal.

In the afternoon he visited the Bengal Assembly and met the Ministers, the President of the Council, the Speaker of the Assembly and several members of the Legislature.

He left on Sunday on a tour of the East Bengal districts.

Reports indicate that the basic purpose of the plan is to decrease the population density of the area within a 15-mile radius of the centre of London. In this area, 900,000 houses were built in the twenty years preceding the war.

Ruined buildings in the centre of the city are planned to be cleared so as to make room for a central airport—a terminal for airlines to nearby European capitals and feeders to large outlying air terminals. Engineers have reported that a sufficient area is available near the centre of the city, if a safe approach for aircraft can be assured by proper building restrictions in the area immediately surrounding the proposed site."

For Improving Calcutta's Milk Supply

Suggestions to improve Calcutta's milk supply, both in quantity and quality, after the war were made by Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, addressing the weekly Rotary Club meeting on Tuesday last (April 25).

Arrangements, he suggested, should be made for special non-stop milk trains daily from places such as Goalundo, Serajganj, Natore, Santahar and near Murshidabad where in normal times milk was cheap and plentiful. With rail transport facilities available milk centres could be established in those areas for collection of milk, pasteurization and despatch to Calcutta in refrigerated vans.

A co-operative milk supply system should be developed on the lines of that started by the Corporation in 1925. This, however, need not be the only system. Proper rail transport facilities would

encourage the growth of private dairy farms after the war.

Next, the Corporation should set up a central milk mart with suitable refrigerating arrangements where milk arriving from the mofussil would be stored for distribution in the city. A laboratory should be attached with experts to check the quality of the milk. Storing and handling of milk in bulk other than at the central mart would have to be prohibited.

Roughly, the city's present milk requirements were 28,000 mds. daily, according to population. Supply, however, was far below demand. In 1936 consumption of milk was estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 mds. daily half of it coming from the mofussil and suburbs and half from the city itself. Since then there had been no reason to presume that supply had increased; on the other hand it had probably declined. Even assuming that supply was now about the same, it was clear that citizens were receiving only a quarter or a fifth of what could be termed adequate supply.

Referring to adulteration of milk, Dr. Ahmad said that in 1942-43, out of 1,721 samples of milk tested, 1,120 were found adulterated—65 per cent. Unless supply was adequate adulteration could never be checked. The only remedy for the present milk shortage was prohibition of supply for luxury foods like ice-cream and Indian sweetmeats.

City's Coal Supply Problem

The problem of coal supply to Bengal was discussed last week with Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, Government of India, by the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. The Hon'ble Member referred *inter alia* to the difficulty in coal raising and assured assistance provided the Civil Supplies Department of the Bengal Government intimated their requirements.

A Civil Supplies Department *Press Note* states that in view of the irregular arrival of soft coke wagons at the different railway sidings in Calcutta the existing scheme under which holders of Large Consumers' Licenses are attached to particular Railway sidings cannot be rigidly adhered to. Holders of Large Consumers' Licenses may, therefore, obtain their supplies of coke from Ultadanga and Sealdah Railway sidings, in case they fail to obtain supplies from the sidings to which they are attached.

It may not be possible to supply the full quota mentioned in the Licenses, but every effort will be made to supply a reasonable proportion on the basis of daily arrivals at these sidings, adds the *Note*.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Forthcoming Discussion Meetings

The following discussion meetings have been arranged to be held in April in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

Thursday, 4th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : Colind Cleghorn, Esq., F.R.G.S., 4, Rainey Park, Calcutta.—Subject : Indian Life. (The talk will be illustrated by Cinematograph colour films).

Thursday, 11th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D.Litt., General Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Subject : Early History of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Thursday, 18th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : Lt. Col. M. O'Hara, U. S. A. Air Forces. Subject : A Military Surgeon in Burma.

Thursday, 25th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : T. N. Ramachandran, Esq., M.A., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta. Subject : Recent Archaeological Excavations in S. India.

Members are requested to be present and to take part in the discussion. Officers of the Allied Forces, British, Indian, American and Chinese, who are now stationed in Calcutta or its vicinity, are invited to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and men will also be welcome.

N.B.—Tea will be served at the discussion meetings from 6 p.m. at a charge of As. 8 per head provided that those persons requiring tea notify the Superintendent of the Society at least two days before the date of the meeting.

BROTHELS IN DELHI

The Society for the Prevention of Anti-Social Diseases, Delhi, has invited the attention of the local Municipal authorities to the existence of brothels in the city and has requested their immediate removal. Some of these are situated in respectable localities. The resolution states that there are about 500 such brothels and hardly any locality without one or two. The municipal staff, which is expected to take action against the brothel-keepers, under the Punjab Municipal Act is doing practically nothing. The resolution asks the authorities to overhaul the staff.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"THE ENEMY RECEIVED A COSTLY LESSON IN THE ARAKAN"

A Review Of Assam-Burma Front

THE Japanese offensive in the Imphal-Kohima area has really made no progress. In fact, if anything, it can be said to have lost ground. Our control of the situation on the Tiddim Road has not been seriously challenged although the Japanese in the area have shown a marked tendency to move the weight of their forces slightly to the west, so far without achieving any result.

"It is true that they have succeeded in cutting the track leading west from Bishenpur towards Silchar, but of all the roads in the area, this was certainly the least important and the cut was made so late as to be ineffectual. Meanwhile along the Tamu-Palel road our troops, after severe fighting, were successful in clearing the main Japanese block in the Tegnoupal area; the Japanese are now showing some indication of attempting to advance from the South."

Thus said Lt. Col. A. R. G. M. Edwards in the course of a broadcast talk from All India Radio, Calcutta Station on Tuesday last.

He added:

"The 14th Army forces in Central Burma have increased their strangle-holds upon Japanese lines of communication: in North Burma Allied troops continue steadily to advance; in the Arakan further satisfactory gains have been made; and in the Imphal-Kohima area the Japanese continue to suffer heavy losses whilst they have improved their position not at all and are already showing indications of switching troops from previously selected objectives to assist other columns for whom the battle is not going according to plan.

"North of Imphal our troops have maintained a steady pressure against the Japanese and after hard fighting have driven them from the commanding hill feature Nungshigum, immediately north of the Imphal plain, and from other positions in the locality. On the 10th of April Japanese propagandists were predicting the fall of Imphal in a few days, and claimed that there was no effective allied air support of our ground troops operating against their offensive owing to all our aircraft being employed in supplying our troops in Central Burma. Yet the Imphal plain, let alone Imphal itself, has not really known the presence of a Jap, and it is interesting that by the 14th of April the same propagandists were having to assure their home listeners that the morale of the troops taking part in the Japanese offensive in the Imphal-

Kohima area was very high in spite of day and night Allied air attacks. Comment is unnecessary!

"On the Kohima front relieving forces have fought through the road-blocks along the Dimapur-Kohima Road and linked hands with our troops fighting in the Kohima area. Stiff and almost continual fighting has continued in this area throughout the period under review. To the north-east of Kohima another enemy column is reported to be digging in amidst the hills—still some distance from the Manipur Valley, however.

EASTERN AIR COMMANDS

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS MOVE FROM DELHI TO CALCUTTA

Asked about the significance of the move into Calcutta of the Eastern Air Command and whether a new and mightier air offensive was in the offing, Major-General George E. Stratemyer told a press-reporter:—"We are 1,000 miles closer to the enemy. Now I can get to my farthest station in North Burma within two hours. As for heavier blow?—of course." Calcutta, he added, would not remain his permanent headquarter. It was a temporary affair. It would keep moving along with developments in this war sector.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL

A Press Note states that the Allied Services Hygiene Committee have placed the Great Eastern Hotel Ltd., Calcutta, temporarily out of bounds to all Allied military personnel, except resident officers from April 17.

Resident officers are forbidden to use the hotel dining room or to consume meals in the hotel. Arrangements have been made for them to dine elsewhere.

At the beginning of this offensive, although we had very good ideas as to what the Japanese objectives would be, we began to look around for other possible aims underlying the Japanese advance. From experience we have learnt that the Japanese command conceives confidently and plans boldly; but we accepted the fact that the enemy, in the person of General Sakurai had received such a costly lesson in the Arakan that they would not again make a similar mistake.

"Whatever the contributory factors, there can be no doubt that the Japanese plan for their offensive has gone away and it is by no means an over-statement to say that we have, at least temporarily, regained the initiative in all the fighting north of Imphal.

"In the Arakan we have continued to make gains south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road. On this front the enemy continue to offer stiff resistance and seem prepared to accept extremely heavy casualties rather than to give ground in any shape of tactical withdrawal. During the period under review we have improved our positions on the Mayu range in the Tunnels area and to the south; whilst to the east we have carried out further consolidation to the south and south-west of Buthidaung. To the north-east, however, the enemy still manage to maintain a pocket of resistance which is probably fed from the east of the Kalapanzin where the position remains more fluid. This fluidity east of the Kalapanzin is nothing alarming and is, in fact, the state of affairs which is likely to continue until such time as the Saingdin Chaund, a considerable distance to the south, has been reached and consolidated at some future date. It may be said, therefore, that this flank is the one upon which any operational movement is most likely to take place between now and the monsoon."

DAY-TO-DAY PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS ON THE ASSAM-BURMA FRONT

APRIL 18.

In the Manipur Hills, Allied troops advancing from Dimapur made contact with those defending the Kohima area. North-east of the Imphal Plain Allied troops made progress. Two Japanese attacks near the Bishenpore track were repulsed.

In the Arakan a battalion of the 1st Punjab Regiment, supported by tanks, successfully attacked a Japanese position on the Kalapanzin River. Elsewhere there was normal patrol activity.

APRIL 19.

In the Manipur Hills, Allied troops made contact with those defending the Kohima area.

BENGAL MEAT CONTROL ORDER

WHEN SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS PERMISSIBLE

The Bengal Meat Control order has been amended to provide that no slaughter will take place for 24 hours commencing at sunset of the day preceding the prohibited day says a *Press Note*. Slaughter of animals will now be permissible after sunset on Mondays and Thursdays so that meat may be available on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The sale of meat till midnight of Mondays and Thursdays will, however, continue to remain unlawful.

Representations have been received by Government that the prohibition of slaughter of animals on Mondays and Thursdays has resulted in a scarcity of meat on Tuesdays and Fridays because of the practice of slaughtering animals in the evening for supply of meat the following day. It has not been Government's intention to place any restriction on the sale of meat on any but the prohibited days.

THE BATTLE FOR IMPHAL PLAIN

No Easy Walk-over For Either Side

Mr. T. G. Narayan, War Correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" with the 14th Army writes from Imphal under date April 27:—

The battle for the Imphal Plain, therefore, will be no easy walkover for either side. There is yet no clear indication that he has abandoned his objective of taking Imphal. Indeed the Tokyo Radio has been saying during the last few days that the fall of Imphal and Dimapur is imminent and to make his statements true which at present are certainly premature the enemy may go all-out to attack Kohima and pursue vigorously a three-directional drive into the Imphal Plain up the Tamu and Tiddim roads and down Manipur Road into Imphal.

The factors in our favour are that the enemy's forces have been dispersed in a wide circle around the vast Imphal Plain and they have two objectives to attack, namely, Kohima and Imphal, his timetable has been completely upset, his lines of communication are unduly long and difficult, his losses are completely out of proportion to his achievements and our enormous air superiority. Besides we can throw in at any point more men and material than he can and the monsoon when it breaks out at the end of May will make his task more difficult than it will be ours.

APRIL 20/21.

Reports indicated an increase in enemy concentrations near Kohima but Allied forces made further progress. Recent fighting around Kohima, it was reported, cost the Japanese at least 400 killed.

North-east of the Imphal plain Allies occupied positions 30 miles from Imphal town and then advance continued. On the Palel Road a Japanese attack supported by tanks was repulsed.

APRIL 22.

"In the Kohima area, Allied troops were consolidating the positions captured in the past few days and the situation continued to develop favourably. The Allies also improved their positions north-east of Imphal, in the neighbourhood of Bishenpore, where the Japanese had sustained heavy losses.

"Fighting continues in the Bishenpore area. A Japanese attack on the evening of April 22 was repulsed. Heavy fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Kungpi.

MR. HENRY STIMSON ON IMPHAL FIGHTING

Mr. Henry Stimson, the United States Secretary for War said at Washington on April 20: "There is no mystery about the border fighting in India." British and Indian troops had distinct superiority on the Imphal plain which is firmly held, he declared.

The Prime objective of the Japanese offensive had probably been Imphal. "Unless the Japanese have the power to sit down on what they have damaged the situation will not become critical."

APRIL 23

North-east of Imphal, Allied troops were operating on the fierce fighting for hill position on the Palel-Tamu road since April 21. On April 23, the enemy succeeded in occupying two small hill features.

With the notorious Assam monsoon only three weeks away, Japanese forces precariously perched on the cloud-capped, rain-wet 5,000-ft. high mountain tracts round the Imphal Plain and northwards in the Naga Hills territory will soon have to make their choice", wrote the *Associated Press* War Correspondent with the 14th Army.

"Shall they stand and wait there through five long and very wet months of the Assam rains or step out and clinch the issue by a frontal attack on the Imphal Plain?"

"When the Japanese started their Assam offensive at the end of the first week of March, they expected to take Imphal in three weeks' time. Yet they are nowhere near attaining their goal.

"Their first and biggest defeat was their failure to cut off and tie up the Allied forces in our two advanced outposts Tiddim and Tamu respectively. With this failure, their dreams of cake-walking into Imphal vanished. These forces hacked their way back towards Imphal to strengthen the defence of this strategically most important Plain.

"Thus having failed in his first and major objective, the enemy took up a new venture. He concentrated his forces north of Imphal with a view to getting at Kohima, 90 miles from Imphal on the Monipur Road. However, after milling round Kohima for nearly a month now, he has failed here too. The small gallant garrison at Kohima successfully kept the enemy at arm's length all this time until reinforcements forced their way into Kohima from the north and relieved them.

"Now only three weeks from the heavy Assam monsoon, the enemy may be desperately in a hurry to produce results and 'save face' for this much boasted major offensive of his on the Assam front."

The A. P. I. Correspondent from Ceylon wrote:—

"The Japanese have turned their main effort during the past week against the Kohima area which, they seem to have decided, must be captured before they embark on any move against our line of communications in Assam. Bitter fighting has ensued at heavy cost to the enemy and until the present threat has dissipated the situation cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. But our forces are operating both in and around Kohima and the final result should remove not only

the local threat but any further threat to Dimapur and General Stilwell's line of communication.

APRIL 24

The road from Kohima to Dimapur, though still threatened in places, was open and the relief of the original garrison of Kohima which had withstood all attempts to capture the town, was completed.

APRIL 25

There was no material change in the Kohima area where mopping up continued.

North of the Imphal Plain on the Kohima road an English County Regiment cleared a road block and a battalion of the 9th Jats overran Japanese forward positions capturing an anti-tank gun, after which they repulsed two counter-attacks.

Allied advance continued along the Ukhrul Road. West of Bishenpore allied troops were in close contact with the enemy.

APRIL 27.

A communique issued by South-East Asia Command Headquarters from Ceylon says: "On April 25 we captured the Mapao hill feature just north of the Imphal Plain. Enemy casualties were severe and much equipment was taken.

"Around Kohima our patrols have been active. Our advance on the Ukhrul Road continues.

"In North Burma Chinese troops have made limited gains in face of stubborn Japanese resistance. Chinese infantry captured a hill north-west of Injanghtaung."

DOCTORS' PAY INCREASED

To stimulate the recruitment of doctors for the Famine Relief Emergency Hospitals in the province the Bengal Government have decided that from April 1, all doctors who are now working or who may be engaged for work on a whole-time basis in these hospitals, including those which may be established to replace military relief hospitals, will get increased pay. Graduates will get Rs. 250 and licentiates Rs. 150 per month, while doctors (graduates or licentiates) who are in charge of a Famine Relief Emergency Hospital, will receive an additional allowance of Rs. 25 per month.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

THE FOOD-FRONT

FAMINE DEATHS IN BENGAL EXCEED SIX LAKHS AND EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND

A Revealing Reply In Bengal Assembly

THE admission that the mortality figures quoted as official figures by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons did not give the total number of deaths due to starvation in last year's famine in Bengal was made by Khan Saheb Hamiduddin Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health, in reply to a question by Mr. Adwaita Kumar Maji in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Monday, April 24.

The Parliamentary Secretary told Mr. Maji that it was not possible to give the number of deaths due to starvation in last year's famine as there was no such column in the death register.

A large number of supplementaries were asked.

Mr. Abul Hossain Ahmed—(Ministerialist Party)—Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how the Government publish figures of death due to starvation in the 'Bengal Weekly'?

Parliamentary Secretary—There were some reports of deaths due to starvation; I think only those cases were reported in the Bengal Weekly.

Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal—Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the police of the present Government provides for the ascertainment of deaths due to starvation?

Answer—What has been done in the past is passed but for the present and future Government have issued instructions to officers concerned to see that deaths due to starvation may be duly registered.

Mr. Sanyal—Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what were the difficulties in the past in the matter of recording deaths described as deaths due to starvation and how these difficulties have been removed?

SIR ALFRED WATSON'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES"

Sir Alfred Watson in a letter to the "Times" of April 22 last quotes a statement by Lord Leverhulme at a meeting in London on April 19 that it was estimated that last year over two million men, women and children died in Bengal alone from starvation.

Sir Alfred said that the figure is actually well in excess of the total deaths from all causes in Bengal during the year. The figures given in the House of Commons by Mr. Amery and therefore presumably known to Lord Leverhulme were "recorded deaths from all causes total 18,73,749. This exceeds the average recorded mortality during the previous five years by 6,88,846."

Sir Alfred adds: "Those totals represent, as Mr. Amery said, an appalling calamity, but there is no warrant whatever for crippling them as Lord Leverhulme is reported to have done."

Answer—There were some statutory forms in which the deaths were registered and these forms were filled in by illiterate chowkidars. There being no such column as 'deaths due to starvation', the illiterate chowkidars could not fill in those deaths that were due to starvation in the register. When this fact was brought to the notice of Government, they issued instructions to Circle Officers and Presidents and, as a matter of fact to chowkidars that such kind of deaths should be entered in a special column.

Mr. Sanyal—What are the instructions that have been given by Government to union boards and municipal authorities for guiding them in the matter of determination of deaths as deaths due to starvation?

Answer—It is a very difficult question, of course. It is under the consideration of Government because only medical men can give an authoritative judgment whether a death is due to starvation or not.

Mr. A. F. Stark (Secretary, European Group)—Is it not a fact that official figures have been published by the Department of Public Health showing the number of deaths due to starvation?

Answer—Yes, Sir, figures have been published but these cannot be said to be accurate.

Mr. Sanyal—In view of the wide-spread agitation caused by countless deaths in Bengal, will Government consider the desirability of getting at accurate facts and figures in relation to the last one year so that in future they may be guided in their policy to a better purpose?

Answer—I have already said that it is not at all possible to get such figures very accurately.

Mr. Atul Chandra Sen—Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether Government have at any time supplied figures of deaths due to starvation to any authority in India or outside?

Answer—I have already stated that Government cannot supply accurate figures of starvation.

Mr. A. F. Stark—Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that figures—I think they were 6,88,000—of deaths due to starvation have been quoted in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State as official figures?

Answer—Yes, but that may be for a particular period and not for the whole of the period.

Mr. Stark—1943.

Answer—Not for the whole period.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal—What was the basis of the statement that was made by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons?

Answer—I have already stated that some figures were obtained from the reports of the local officials, but those figures do not cover the total number of deaths due to starvation.

Mr. Stark—Will the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of correcting the communiqué publishing the official figures?

Answer—Government will certainly consider that.

PRICES OF FOOD AND VEGETABLES

Government Inquiry Has Started

The Government of Bengal have according to a 'Press Note', ordered an immediate inquiry into the prices of fish and vegetables at sources from which supplies are brought to Calcutta and into prices of these commodities in Calcutta markets, to ascertain what the producers actually get and the margin of profit made by sellers in Calcutta. It has been directed that the information should be collected with the utmost expedition, so that any action that may be called for can be taken without the least possible delay.

It is understood that an inquiry has been started through the Government marketing department into the prices charged for poultry, eggs and milk, in addition to vegetables and fish. The inquiry is expected to be completed within a fortnight.

QUININE SUPPLY TO BENGAL

The Government of India have, it is learnt, allotted to Bengal for the current year (1944-45) 80,000 lbs. of quinine sulphate and cinchona febrifuge. In addition 50 million mepracrine tablets, equivalent to 44,000 lbs. of quinine, have also been allotted.

Further allotments have been promised, if required, it is also learnt.

Special Article

Famine Deaths In Bengal In 1943—II

Inefficiency Of The Chaukidars

[By JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA]

(Continued from the issue of April 22, 1944)

Old Age.—The village Chaukidar is the ultimate source of all Government statistics. A few words of explanation are necessary to show why he is so inefficient normally. The chaukidari force as a whole have too many old and decrepit men on its staff. Their age-distribution as found by the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee 1938-40 presided over by Mr. E. N. Blandy, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., lately the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is as follows:

Percentage of Chaukidars Aged

Below 40;	40—50,	50—60,	over 60.
87.24	44.76	14.24	3.76.

The Committee found "that while in many districts the Chaukidars on the whole were of a satisfactory calibre, in many others, e.g., Dinajpur, Malda and Burdwan, some of the members were literally unable to walk properly (*italics ours*), not to speak of their ability to patrol during nights or to chase a thief." [See p. 62.]

"Various factors contribute to the retention of so great a percentage of old and decrepit chaukidars. There is no doubt that a good deal is due to the apathy of the controlling authorities but probably more to their kindness. The post of Chaukidar is not pensionable and after a man has served as such for the best part of his life the (Union) Boards are reluctant to recommend and the controlling officers to insist that he shall be put out of employment and deprived of the only income on which he depends for his subsistence. We were also told in some places that men are made Chaukidars when too old for any other work—a kind of old age pension. We did not however come across any actual instance and regard this as a mild exaggeration," observes the Committee. "Chaukidars who have long ceased to be fit for their posts are thus suffered to remain year after year". (See p. 63). The proportion of the old and decrepit varies from district to district. The percentage of those who are above 50 varies from 9 in Murshidabad and 10 in Khulna to 30 in Darjeeling and 33 in Dinajpur.

Small Pay.—"The statistics obtained show that the average rate of pay of the chaukidar in Bengal is about Rs. 6 per month." (See p. 63). By Regulation VII of 1917 the pay of Chaukidars of the Police was raised to Rs. 4 per mensem. So during a century and a quarter their pay has been raised by Rs. 2 only. Even this pittance is not paid regularly. In the greater part of the Province the nominal practice is to pay them quarterly. "Anything like regular payment seems to be exceptional and confined to a small percentage of Union Boards with conscientious, Presidents" (See p. 86). In 1938 9,990 Chaukidars or quite 14 per cent. of the force remained unpaid at the close of the year. "Short payments too were not unknown" (see p. 87). "The earnings of Chaukidars from serving processes is for all practical purposes nil. The number of literate Chaukidars is very small. (*italics ours*) and though in some places

quite a large number (e.g., in Dacca as many as 30 to 40 per cent.) claim to be literate, there is little doubt that but few are capable of making out returns." (See p. 64).

Class and Caste.—Now a few words as to the class from which the village Chaukidars are drawn. They are drawn mostly from the menials caste; over 66 per cent. of the total according to the information collected by the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee. The theory underlying the existing system is that the Chaukidar should be a resident of the village in which he works and be in a position to be acquainted with all that goes on there. Many of them are connected with land. The nature of their connection with land will be clear from the following table:—

Chaukidars.	Per cent.
Cultivators of their own land	... 30
Cultivators of the land of others	... 47
Non-cultivators	... 23

[See Chaukidari Enquiry Committee's Report, p. 61.]

These percentages do not pretend to be exact but are approximate estimates. Generally speaking, the Chaukidar in the south and east of the province owns more land than his colleague in the north and west. For instance, the percentage of land-owning Chaukidars in Bakarganj, Faridpore and Dacca is 80, 47 and 39 respectively while in the western districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Birbhum it is from 2 to 5 only; conversely the percentage of Chaukidars who work as labourers on other peoples' land is higher in the western districts than in the south and the east.

Status and Duties.—The post of a Chaukidar is in general disrepute and unpopular. The reasons in the words of the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee are: "The chaukidar is, so to say, everybody's servant but nobody's child. He is required to do all kinds of menial work. He may be seen carrying the loads of Police Officers, of the President or a member of his Union Board, of the Public Health Officer or the Vaccinator. He may have to sweep the Thana or Dak-bunglow. In Burdwan, where most of the Chaukidars belong to the Dome caste, he has to collect fuel for burning the dead bodies of the village." (P. 63.)

"This practice seems to have become more or less universal in the province and the rule in the [Union Board] Manual has been honoured more in breach than in observance. In fact, it is more difficult to say who did not break it than to differentiate between those who did and to pick out the chief offenders. The Police, the Union Board, the District Board employees and public functionaries of all sorts have regarded themselves as entitled to commandeer the Chaukidars. Carrying loads and haggages is still common. In some places the Presidents and members, the Committee were told, use the Chaukidars for rowing boats and for bringing their friends and relatives from distant villages. Subordinate Police Officers use

them for grooming their ponies and changing their stables. Even the sweeping of the thana is said to be a common occurrence in several districts." (See p. 68).

Besides the above extra-lawful duties, the normal duties of a *Chaukidar* are of various kinds. Let us give one more quotation from the Report of the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee. It says:—

"He [the village *chaukidar*] does keep some sort of watch on local suspects and if he is not too dull often succeeds in exercising a wholesome check on their criminality. As soon as a serious crime occurs he goes to the thana to inform the Police. During the night he does do some kind of patrol, though the common view is that his performance of this particular duty is irregular or perfunctory or both. All the same more often than not he does go round his *mahalla* and in spite of all that may be said against the efficacy of these patrols, it is interesting to note that no one seems prepared to do away entirely with either the *chaukidar* or his night patrol.

"At the thana, which he attends more or less regularly once a month, he is a source of valuable information. That the police realise its value is shown by the importance which many attach to weekly as opposed to monthly parades. His duties to the Union Board are equally heavy and responsible and, provided that the Boards themselves take interest in what their *chaukidars* do, the latter we understand rarely fail to respond. The real fact seems to be that, the average *chaukidar* is very humble and not very clever, he is willing to do anything that he is told but is prone to misunderstand instructions and requires frequent reminding and instruction. The better the supervision by the Boards and the Police the better the work of the *chaukidars*." (See p. 56).

Inefficiency.—The total number of *Chaukidars* in Bengal is 67,948 (in 1938). How inefficient in the discharge of their normal duties they are will be

realised from the fact that according to the Police Administration Report for 1938, the last pre-war year when there was no political disturbance, in nine districts with a *chaukidari* force of 22,769 as many as 9,918, or some 44 per cent. were fined. This is not an exceptional year; and there has been no improvement in recent years.

Upon this inefficient force falls the duty of collecting vital statistics for a rural population of 548 lakhs, or of 800 persons per *Chaukidar*. Usually the beat of a *Chaukidar* or *mahalla* as it is technically called varies from one to two square miles; and the average number of houses which each *Chaukidar* is required to patrol and look after varies from 100 to 250 or so. On this aspect of his work the Committee makes the following observation:—

"The births and deaths in the beat are supposed to be reported by the *chaukidar* every fortnight at the Union Board parade. The monthly figures for the whole Union are consolidated at the Board's office and one copy is sent to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the other to the Sanitary Inspector. This system is criticized on various grounds. The chief is that among the *chaukidars* approximately three out of four are illiterate and cannot keep the record correctly; that the facts which they collect are incomplete, that they often forget dates and that they make mistakes in finding out the causes of death. (Italics and Antiques are ours) (see p. 58 of the Report).

This is the normal state of affairs. There is under-registration of vital events to the extent of 62 per cent. in normal times. We have supposed above that under the stress of abnormal conditions produced by famine and from the diseases which accompany famine and the continued very high prices, the failure to register has been of the order of 2.0 times the normal. We shall see next how far we are justified in making the supposition

(To be continued.)

The Public Amenities Of A City

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

ROADS, lighting, sewerage, water-supply constitute the city amenities in the main. Much has been said and done in respect of improving those conveniences, and it is needless to reiterate their advantages. But the provision of public latrines, urinal stands, bus-stations, tree planting on road sides, supply of pure milk and fresh vegetables to the citizens and health drives for eradication of community diseases are now considered to come within the legitimate category of civic amenities.

In the United States of America the public latrines and urinals are usually known as the public comfort stations or better public toilets. Sometime ago the *American City* published an ideal working plan for public comfort stations in a city. In an area of about 1,400 square feet, the design of the station provided for men and women respectively, four pay toilets with individual wash bowls and separate shower bath in the pay compartment, and four free toilets, with a wash bowl in the entry. The

free compartment for men also contained five urinals. No town is too small to have such a station and no city is too large to develop an adequate number, very rightly wrote the magazine.

COMFORT STATIONS

In this city of Calcutta before such ideal comfort stations are scattered about in proportion to distances between any two stations, or to the measure of congestion in the different parts of the city, the preliminary work may easily be started with increasing the existing facilities of the public urinals, baths, latrines and vehicles stands as also improving upon the deteriorated condition of the standing structures. For, only a few of the public urinals and latrines are to be seen in order. Either these corroded pipes are misbehaving with their unruly leaks or there is no water at all in the washing tanks, not to speak of disinfection of those places from time to time.

The number of bus stands which Calcutta possesses is much below the requirement of the passengers; such stands may be said to be a mere

excess for the city having similar facilities like others in this country and abroad.

Then tree-planting on road-side is only being attended to in respect of the newly built areas in the city or those that have been improved only sometime ago. About tree-planting one important suggestion may be given: a tree preeminently suitable for street planting should be upright in growth and it must not obstruct road traffic with its low spreading branches.

PURE MILK AND VEGETABLES

Supply of pure milk and fresh vegetables to a city is a matter of great importance. And this supply is satisfactory so far as the public is assured of an adequate amount of clean and wholesome products, high in food value, pleasing to taste, with good keeping qualities and reasonable in price. Each and every city in India has its complaint against inadequacy of supply of those two products, milk and vegetables; and, according to eminent public health people, this state of things is at the root of the gradually falling vital statistics. Any public health programme is closely interwoven with a satisfactory milk supply. For this purpose a municipality may profitably undertake dairy arrangements. Though the undertaking undoubtedly calls for a big capital outlay at the outset, in the long run this expenditure is surely to be repaid with compound interest. On the one hand, it will form a lucrative business of the city council; on the other, this will certainly minimise the anxieties of the public health department of the civic corporation.

PUBLIC HEALTH DRIVES

The last but not the least discouraging gap in the public amenity services is the lack of time-to-time health drives for the purpose of fighting several community diseases which are everyday weakening the public health of the city, even eating away the

very foundation on which the civic community is based. The recent drive of the Government of Bengal against venereal diseases of the province has started with the city of Calcutta, where the venereal pestilence has been accounted to have caused terrible misery and rising death rate. It is no doubt a laudable endeavour on the part of the Government, but should not the city corporation offer its assistance to the proper and extensive execution of the programme?

However, if the Corporation finds itself unable to co-operate with the Government without being invited in the affair, it may take up its independent drive for the benefit of the city population. The Corporation may start arrangements to fight the venereal nuisance, just as it offers medical advice and medicine to the poor citizens of the metropolis in the dispensaries of the Corporation.

Now-a-days when it is very difficult to buy medicines—either the prices of the medicines are rising to great heights or the medicines are not available at the controlled rates, or their stocks are daily depleting—any move of the Corporation in this direction will be highly appreciated by the public. In case of non-availability or sky-rocketing prices of the allopathic medicines, it may be found possible to prepare such drugs in collaboration with the existing drug factories in and about the city.

The new City Fathers must be aware of their responsibilities and their duties towards the citizens. They should always remember that the public have voted them to their positions for making the city beautiful, for providing the best medical facilities to the public, to clear away the slums, to bring down its death rate, to foster good relations among the different communities and to complete the work that the retiring City Fathers have left behind them incomplete. Welcome to you, the new Fathers of the City.

Health & Hygiene

Some Public Health Problems In India*

[By Rai Sahib Dr. S. N. Kaul, M.B., (Ch.B. Edin.)]

THE question of medical relief is interwoven with Public Health. In other countries medical problems of the community have become the field of social activity. In England, America and Russia during the last twenty years persistent efforts have been made by their individual governments to apply the knowledge gained from the discoveries of medical science and by continuous State action to educate the population in matters concerning health, environments and the medical services. We cannot say that no efforts have been made in India but the success achieved has not been in proportion to the costs. It can be argued that India is a vast country and that the perfection of various schemes with their wonderful results takes a lot of time but there should always be a limit to such a reasoning. Most of the capital cities in the various provinces are still without their sewerage and the sanitation in these towns is at its lowest level even with a top-heavy administration in the Public Health Department.

Malaria alone is responsible for the loss of thousands of valuable lives and yet the country

has been going without its proper and adequate supply of quinine for the last two years.

In provinces like Bengal, Assam and the Punjab, which experience regular epidemics of malaria, "quinine is as essential as food and drink." The problem of the supply of quinine has, as you all know, "assumed gigantic proportions practically all over the country ever since the outbreak of the present war." It is admitted that "it is largely due to the removal of Java from its lists of supplier countries and partly due to hoarding and profiteering". And at one time its price was as much as about Rs. 300 per lb. as compared to its pre-war price which was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 9 per lb.

Moreover, improvement in the methods of cultivation and expansion of acreage under cinchona has taken a practical shape. We should strongly advise and recommend that the cultivation of cinchona should be developed on sounder lines so that in future if such a condition arises we should be self-sufficient with regard to this drug at least. The present situation requires that the stocks of

quinine be made available on liberal methods to the profession and the consumer on easier conditions and at nominal price. It is gratifying to note that after all the Government has realised the gravity of the quinine problem in India and at certain places. Government has released the supply of quinine through official and a few private agencies on certain conditions which are not without flaws and require modification.

This is just one of the many miserable plights to which the country has been reduced. The lower economic level of the population may be argued as a cause for the bad sanitation and the epidemics. But the public cannot be blamed for the lack of supply of drugs and the inadequate allocation of revenue by the Government, to the Public Health reforms as well as the existence of a top-heavy administration. But we cannot throw the onus of responsibility entirely on the Government and in the absence of its help and co-operation, it is our duty to organise child welfare societies, health bureaux, maternity centres, issue short pamphlets about daily laws of sanitation and health, and do what little good we can to the community realising our duty as good citizens.

Russia was some twenty and odd years ago as backward in sanitation and child welfare as India of to-day. Soviet Russia has achieved remarkable success in its nation-building plan, simply because the Soviet Government took the Medical Profession into confidence and, secondly, the people at the top had an ideal and profound love for their country. Let me, for instance, say that Soviet Russia is trying to cope with the tuberculosis problem on a gigantic scale by opening hospitals, dispensaries and clinics with a view to check this vile disease at its very early stages. Yet the Government of this country is least concerned with this problem though it is having a large death roll every year. The nation cannot be expected to combat this disease by the opening of a few odd hospitals or by issuing public appeals for subscriptions and donation. Delay in combating it, will prove suicidal to the interest of the nation. Hence measures must be taken on a far wider scale by the Government, the medical profession and the public in the eradication of this menace.

CHILD WELFARE

The child of to-day is the man of to-morrow. It is, therefore, right and correct that in order to have a strong, healthy and useful citizen, the physical and intellectual development of the growing babe should be looked after. The prevention of disease in this country is still in its initial stages, the child welfare societies and their programme are very inadequate when the population of the country is taken into consideration. The work done by the child welfare centres is like a drop in the ocean. Thousands of children are blinded, maimed and die for want of knowledge of elementary rules and principles of hygiene and sanitation on the part of their parents.

"Experience all over the world has shown that the provision made for the health of the school child, by periodical examination and correction of

defects has proved to be a sound investment in respect of betterment of the health of the nation." These examinations are either entirely lacking in certain parts of the country or if they happen to be in vogue are not given the fullest government attention.

I have a personal knowledge of schools and colleges where the number of doctors responsible to conduct physicomedical tests has no relation to the numerical strength of the students on rolls. These tests are completed in a haphazard manner and in the shortest period. The physically defective boys are not properly followed up by the authorities as well as by the guardians.

FOOD PROBLEM

The pangs of hunger due to the shortage of food-stuffs are still over a large part of the country. For the want of food, people have died in thousands to our disgust, shame and utter helplessness. But the material help it has evoked from the side of the Government has been so little and tardy, that it has looked like a 'lip sympathy'. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, gave us its main reason that we practise prodigality of production and were multiplying in geometrical ratio, while in free countries Governments encourage addition to the population and provide necessary shelter. It is sad to learn from the highest officer of the Crown that the increase in population is one of the reasons for the shortage of the food-stuffs in India at present. One is forced to admit from this that human life has very little value in India. Mr. Amery again admitted on the floor of the House of Commons the other day that deaths in Calcutta alone for the fortnight ending on October 28, 1943, totalled 3,132. This is Calcutta alone, and what about the mortality in the whole of the Province of Bengal and other parts of India—you can well imagine for yourself. It is calculated that before the war, Great Britain had to import more than 50 per cent. of the food-stuffs for its consumption from abroad, and during the last four years of war by proper rationing and controlling the prices of food-stuffs of all kinds, prices have not risen higher than 25 per cent. over the pre-war prices. How is it that we in India have to suffer from a very heavy inflation and have to pay from 400 per cent. to 500 per cent. or even more over the pre-war prices? Not only this but in many instances we are unable to secure many of the articles of daily requirement. If the control is imposed on an article of diet, that article totally disappears from the open market, and cannot be procured till the control order is withdrawn.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk is one of the most essential articles of diet in this country, not only for the growing baby, the expectant mother and the infirm but also for the vast population of whom majority are strict vegetarians throughout the life. Milk is the only food from which they can get their necessary animal proteins and fats and thus safeguard against tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. It is sad to say that the price has risen so exorbitantly that it is beyond the capacity even of a middle class man to buy it.

And I am very despondent regarding the future supply of milk with the price still on the

* From the Presidential Address delivered by Rai Sahib Dr. S. N. Kaul at the twentieth All-India Medical Conference held at Ahmedabad.

rise. I must, therefore, impress upon the Government the necessity of controlling the price of milk not only in individual cities and provinces but all over the country by a special ordinance so that milk could be supplied at a reasonable price and should be within the approach of every poor man. At the same time, I say that slaughter of cattle should cease. If the slaughter is not checked, ghee and other products of milk will also rise to an abnormal price and finally disappear from the daily menu of even an average Indian and affect the health of the nation and greatly jeopardize the growth of youth. Milk and ghee supply can, therefore, only be secured if this suggestion is carried out. Some of my professional brethren, who hold positions of authority in the medical world are strongly of opinion that if milk is the foundation of health in India, its supply is the keystone to that foundation.

India has had only the repercussions of the war, yet the actual war has not touched the borders of this country, and still for months past not only has there been great difficulty in securing milk for ordinary rations but in most of the large towns in India, milk has been an unprocurable commodity. The same milk supply, when controlled and rationed all over the country in England, has produced results more encouraging and the poor and the middle class have been regularly getting their daily quota without difficulty. Lord Woolton, the Minister of Food Supplies in the British Cabinet, said "The Ministry of Food had diverted the milk to areas, where the public interests required it. In the northern half of England in December, 1941, 1,250,000 more gallons were imported, than in the corresponding month of the previous year, while the production was up in the South of England, the consumption was forced down, for only by such means, could the government be certain, that the children and invalids would have milk food in winter." He further added that the government had used this vital food to preserve the nation's interests and vitality. Is it not an irony of fate, while Tuberculin testing of the herds was in us on a small or large scale even before the last Great War, and while they are now proposing and arranging for a compulsory pasteurisation of milk on a country-wide scale, we are yet considering the measures for securing a proper quota of milk for our children and the old?

There are two phases of the same picture, one rosy and fine, the other dark and dismal. India, known proverbially as the land of milk and honey from times immemorial, has now reached a stage, when even babies cannot secure their daily ration of these. While in England they are arranging for a pint of milk per man for his daily requirement, we are crying for its actual supply. The problem of the health of India, therefore, primarily depends upon the adequate supply of fresh and good milk.

EPIDEMICS

The old observation that starvation and malnutrition are factors which produce a suitable

soil for tuberculosis and epidemic diseases comes true once again.

The food problem does not look to have been solved though it is more than six months when the death roll began to pile up, and the conditions are sure to deteriorate further. Epidemics of cholera, malaria, dysentery and other infectious diseases have already made their appearance in different parts of the country. To add to the misery of food shortage, another disturbing factor has appeared on the scene in the form of shortage of drugs and doctors and other necessities that are required to combat the epidemic diseases which have now started taking a further toll of human life. Already, we have begun to hear appeals for more drugs, dressing and doctors for the relief of these diseases. S. O. S's are being transmitted for these requirements.

The present situation in Bengal should be taken as a warning for immediate handling of the food problems in other provinces, lest it may be a prelude to a greater tragedy all over the country.

MALNUTRITION

Unless this ugly situation is improved upon, as early as possible, the health of millions of us would be sapped, there will be an enormous toll of life arising out of this malnutrition. As a body of medical men, it should be our first and foremost duty to see that a more nutritious and well-balanced diet is provided for if we are to save our nation from a terrible catastrophe which appears to be looming in the horizon. The Government of India and the All-India Village Uplift Association have issued short pamphlets on the food question, but it seems to me that they are not well advertised. The Indian Medical Association should, therefore, take upon itself the task of issuing every now and then proper information to the public on matters of food and nutrition. It would be more constructive, if periodically pamphlets are issued and popular lectures are arranged to bring home these facts to the public at large.

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Engineering & Architecture

Utilization Of City Sewage Waste

DURING the last eighty years various Royal Commissions and Select Committees have been appointed from time to time by the British Government to consider methods of treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents with the objects of improving the sanitation of towns, preventing the pollution of rivers and streams, and utilizing the manurial value of the sewage for agricultural purposes.

The most comprehensive inquiry so far carried out into methods of treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents was that begun in 1898 by the Royal Commission on sewage disposal. This inquiry, which covered a period of nearly seventeen years, consisted not merely of receiving and considering evidence from experts and others, but included experimental investigation in the laboratory and on a large scale at sewage disposal works and factories, and observations of the effects of polluting discharges on rivers. For the purpose of these inquiries the Commission had the full-time services of chemists, engineers and bacteriologists. The results were published in nine voluminous reports and the main conclusions and recommendations appeared in an additional final report issued in 1915. Four reports dealt with purification of domestic sewage for discharge into rivers and streams.

During the past thirty years much progress has been made in methods of treatment and disposal of sewage not only in Great Britain but also in other countries, particularly in America and Germany. Much work lies ahead, however, before many of the problems will be adequately solved.

In big cities like Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta there is usually a system of underground pipes or sewers whereby waste matters are carried away at least from houses, and in smaller towns provision is made for carrying away liquid waste by means of open channels. The liquid flowing along these channels consists mainly of wash water and urine, and is known as sullage. Solid excreta is generally removed by hand. Sewers carry in them liquid waste and solid excreta. The liquid discharged from closed sewers and which includes solid excreta is known as sewage. The object of sewage purification is concerned with the conversion of these liquids and the impurities carried by them into inoffensive products. To bring the latter again into the cycle of life is an important problem in nitrogen conservation, writes Mr. I. D. Dharni in *The Citizen* (Cawnpore).

In U. S. A. and in many of the European countries, utilization of city sewage waste has given rise to several important products such as dried sludge as a fertilizer, methane gas for operating internal combustion engines, liquid effluent for irrigation and industrial water, grease, nitrogen and several by-products hitherto neglected.

In India and the East the more general practice is to send sullage drains into sullage farms, and the night soil is disposed of by means of trenching or otherwise.

To carry out efficient sanitary method for the disposal of sewage it is of very great importance that the working of the system be thoroughly understood by those responsible for their construction and operation. Engineers, chemists and bacteriologists should work in collaboration. The most modern processes in addition to the purification of the sewage, have also their aim to recover a large proportion of nitrogen present therein for the use in Agriculture.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS NEAR ABOUT CALCUTTA

Post-War Industrial Development

Electrification of Railways near about Calcutta from power generated at Bihar and Bengal collieries from low-grade coals; and a revision of the specification for special steels required by railways as tool steel or for structural steel for bridges, etc., with a view to utilising the special alloy steel that can be made in the country mostly from materials available in India are among the suggestions made to the Government of India in a representation made by the Engineering Association of India on post-war industrial development.

The Association also suggests that since, after the war the various nonferrous industries started during the war will find that the cost of transport will be very material factor in their economy, Government should consider how far they can by their transport policy ease the difficult situation in which these industries will find themselves. Government should let the public know what help the workshops of the railways, telegraphs, telephone, Survey of India, and mint organisations can render to our engineering industries for special repairs to machineries and for the finer work for which they are specially equipped.

The steel industry should be encouraged to build, if it wants to do, its own wagons for traffic carried in which a very low rate should be quoted.

It suggests considering of the possibility of generating coal gas and producer gas in the coalfields to be pumped from there to industrial areas in order to save traffic in wagons; an alternative navigable water route between Jamshedpur area and Calcutta in order to ease rail traffic congestion and building lighter wagons from alloy steel sections already made in India in order to increase the payload of wagons.

Technical education, now a provincial subject, should be treated as a Central subject and a Labour College for the training of Trade Union officials should be started. There should be a suitable administrative machinery for concentrated industrial and mining areas and demarcation out of Bihar of a separate unit called industrial and mining province under an Engineer-Governor.

The steel industry should further encourage the manufacture of containers so that Indian oilseeds, instead of being exported as such, are pressed into oil locally and the oil is exported in suitable containers instead of oilseeds.

The Association thinks that since aluminium is now made in the country and will be made in larger quantities in the near future India-made aluminium cables should substitute imported copper cables for hydro-electric transmission lines, etc.

Government should consider incorporation of engineering and technical subjects as optional in the I.C.S., and other higher grade examinations.



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the statements made and view expressed by the correspondents.]

RAM GOPAL GHOSE

TO THE EDITOR, CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

SIR,

It is really gratifying to find that the Calcutta Corporation has been perpetuating the memory of such memorable men as Romesh Chander Dutt, W. C. Banerjee, Rev. Kali Charan Banerji, Keshab Chandra Sen, Swami Vivekananda, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Chittaranjan Das and others by naming streets and roads after them in North Calcutta.

There is one name perhaps which is well-nigh relegated to the limbo of oblivion, which is that of Ram Gopal Ghose, the orator and Demosthenes of Bengal of the early sixties of the 19th Century who did yeoman's service by espousing the cause of Hindu religious rites and customs in the cremation of dead bodies by the Hindus. His residence was situated at Machuabazar Street in front of 'Capital Cinema'. This portion of Machuabazar Street has been rightly named Keshub Chandra Sen. The remaining portion up to Chitpur Road may be named after Ram Gopal Ghose. He was next to Hurrish Chandra Mukherji whose memory has been perpetuated in Bhowanipur. They were like John the Baptist of Indian Nationalism and pioneers of the Congress movement.—Yours, etc.,

KRISHNA LALL BONERJI.

President,

Rate-payers Union, Ward III.

INDIAN POST-WAR ROAD PLAN

Will New Taxes Be Levied To Finance The Scheme?

Speaking at the meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), New Delhi, on April 13 last, Sir Kenneth Mitchell, Controller of Road Transport, Government of India, stated that in the Post-war Road Development Plan, nearly 160,000 miles would be added to the existing roads in India.

"The scope of the Plan put forward by the Committee of Chief Engineers," he said, "is comprehensive. It embraces not only an immense system of national highways throughout the whole of India, from the borders of Afghanistan to Cape Comorin and from the borders of Burma to Persia, but also the improvement of rural roads, right down to the village line upon which all primary transport of agricultural produce and all primary travelling of the rural population depend." The most important part of this plan must be the attempt to revolutionise the rural transport by a combination of road improvement and the improvement of the cart."

Adverting to the financing of the Road Plan, Sir Kenneth said: "There will have to be large expenditure of capital and some adjustment of taxation to spread the cost of roads over those strata of society best suited to bear it. Something can be done by taxation of betterment values, and something may be possible in the direction of floating loans by locally-raised road bonds where the people concerned accept a very low rate of interest in exchange for the very great improvement in their local communications."

Calcutta News & Views

DWARKANATH GANGULI CENTENARY

At a public meeting held at the Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta on April 22 last in celebration of his birth centenary respectful homage was offered to the memory of the late Dwarkanath Ganguli, a leader who figured prominently in public affairs towards the closing part of the nineteenth century. He was a dauntless champion of the people's cause who fought valiantly against all forms of injustice and oppression. Dr. Sundari Mohan Das presided.

In paying him tribute of respect, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee recalled Dwarkanath's life-long efforts in the cause of woman's education and their uplift. In his young age he conducted a journal. His sympathy for the oppressed and the suppressed knew no bounds. The agitation he started for the improvement of the lot of tea plantation labour demonstrated this. In the garb of a coolie he went to Assam to see for himself the condition of tea garden labour and in this attempt he even risked his life. He was the first to focus public attention on the hard lot of tea plantation labour. In the work of social and religious reforms he was closely associated with the Brahmo Samaj. He was the right-hand man of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in the matter of founding the Indian Association, of which he was the Assistant Secretary from 1876 to 1898, i.e., till the last day of his life.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a fall of 31 in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended April 22, compared with the previous week:—

Total deaths	...	1,175
Small-pox (decrease, 67)	...	340
Cholera (increase, 39)	...	58
Malaria (increase, 9)	...	55
Paupers (decrease, 3)	...	221

For the first time, it is believed, during two years, two plague cases were reported in the city during the week. Both cases were imported from outside and proved fatal.

Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh pointed out that Dwarkanath was a pioneer in the field of publishing national songs. He wrote a book for children and also wrote a novel. Many of his writings were published in the newspapers of the time. He was pioneer in inaugurating a movement for the improvement of the lot of workers. A fearless champion of the people's cause the nation could ill afford to forget his services to his people.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose held that it had been indubitably proved that the labour movement originated not in Bombay as had been maintained in some quarters but in this province. Dwarkanath first started an agitation to save the tea garden labourers from the inhuman treatment meted out to them. Indeed, he was the father of the labour movement in India. For many months he had lived in a tea garden disguised as a coolie so that he might thoroughly study their condition.

A Special Memorial Service in connection with the Centenary was held in the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall on Sunday last (April 23), and a portrait of Dwarkanath Ganguli was unveiled in the Sivanath Memorial Hall on Monday last (April 24).

DEATH OF MR. SATISH CHANDRA MUKHERJI

The death occurred in Calcutta on Wednesday last (April 26) after a long illness of Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherji (53), proprietor of the "Basumati" concerns and editor of the monthly "Basumati."

Son of the late Mr. Upendra Nath Mukherji, founder of the "*Basumati*" and the associated concerns, Mr. Mukherji joined at an early age his father's business which developed into one of the biggest Bengali literary publication centres in the province.

The "*Basumati*" has rendered invaluable service to Bengali literature by popularizing the writings of well-known Bengali authors, by publishing cheap editions of their works and bringing out a number of books on a variety of subjects.

Mr. Mukherji was the first to introduce the Rotary Press for the publication of a Bengali daily. He leaves behind him his mother, wife and four daughters.

THE LATE MR. PRAFULLA KUMAR SARKAR

The services of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor and one of the founders of the "*Ananda Bazar Patrika*," as a journalist, author and nationalist, were recalled by various speakers, representing different Calcutta newspapers, Indian and European, and members of the public, at a meeting held in his memory at the University Institute Hall, on Tuesday last, the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badruddin presiding.

The meeting was largely attended which was described by several speakers as bearing eloquent testimony to the popularity of Mr. Sarkar, who had devoted himself to the welfare of his fellowmen.

Messages from Sir P. C. Ray, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan and Mr. B. P. Pain, paying tribute to his life and work, were read.

A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Sarkar whose "services to the cause of Indian journalism, Bengali literature and Indian independence have been great and varied."

"His death at the present critical period of the nation's history," it was stated, "is a distinct loss not only to the profession of journalism but also to the country at large."

Those who addressed the meeting included Mr. Satyendra Nath Mojumdar, Mr. A. M. Reid, Mr. Moolchand Agarwalla, Maulana Ahmed Ali, Mr. Vivekananda Mukerji, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, Mr. Ninkar, Prof. Benoy Sarkar, Mr. Atul Sen, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu and Mr. Narendra Deb.

COMMUNAL RATIO IN UNIVERSITY POSTS

A resolution demanding the introduction of communal ratio in all appointments under Calcutta University was discussed at the meeting of the Senate on last Saturday. Dr. Radhabenode Pal, Vice-Chancellor presiding. The resolution was rejected by 31 votes to 13.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Md. Ahbab Choudhury raised the question in the form of a resolution which stated "that immediate steps be taken to introduce communal ratio in services, as adopted by the Government of Bengal, in all administrative, teaching and ministerial departments of Calcutta University, and that no appointments henceforth should go to any over-represented community till the under-represented communities reached their respective quotas."

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET POSTERS

Opening the exhibition of Soviet posters and pictures, organised by the Bengal Friends of the Soviet Union, Mr. Jamini Roy, the painter, said that the poster art had turned in the Soviet country into a weapon of creative propaganda. The frustration of the artist, driven from pillar to post in search of a living, was a thing of the past in the U. S. S. R., where the life and work of the artist was integrated with that of society. Mr. Roy further said that the Soviet Union had shown in their amazing epic of victorious resistance to fascism such latent powers of creativity as would surely surprise the world over again with aesthetic accomplishment, and that we in India had yet to learn from the U. S. S. R. as to how art and social purpose could be merged.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The dearth of suitably qualified candidates for studying agricultural sciences, particularly entomology and mycology, is stressed in a communication received by Calcutta University from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Council points out that considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Central, Provincial and State Agricultural Departments in filling posts in the temporary schemes financed by the Council or vacancies in the permanent cadre of the Agricultural Departments. A possible reason for the dearth of candidates may be that students consider that there are less chances of securing appointments or promotions in these lines.

On the other hand, the fact is that there is at present sufficient demand and good future prospects for persons with suitable entomological and mycological qualifications.

The Council hopes that students will take up post-graduate study of these sciences in greater numbers than at present.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Outside Calcutta it is difficult to procure salt at any reasonable price, said Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani presiding at the annual meeting of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on Tuesday, April 25 last.

The salt scarcity was mainly due to the restrictions brought about by the Import Trade Control Order under which quotas were allotted on the basis of imports during 1942-43 when for a good part of the year Calcutta port was closed to shipping and consequently the import was much below Bengal's normal requirements. Either the latest normal year should be considered while fixing the import quota for the next period or import of salt should be permitted under the open general licence as was the case before. Those who could secure salt and shipping space from the Middle East should be helped. Encouragement should also be given to import it from the West and South coasts of India provided the manufacturers did not demand unreasonable rates as they had been doing lately. He appreciated the Bengal Government's decision to build an emergency reserve of salt and distribute it through the district authorities to prevent blackmarketing.

The coal shortage was due to the niggardly allotment of wagons to the Province. He urged the Government, both Central and Provincial, to ensure adequate supplies of coal to the industries and for domestic use.

Dealing with difficulties experienced by those in trade, industry and commerce he remarked that transport facilities were being afforded to merchants dealing in war materials and industries engaged in war production whereas merchants and industries catering for civilians were left to the mercy of the railways. He criticized the Government for not developing the Indian coastal traffic and the shipbuilding industry, and for their present policy regarding gold and silver sales at prices much higher than those at which India had to part with them in the past. The only correct way of counteracting inflation would be to pay India in gold at the present gold rate for the paper currency now being put into circulation.

The following office-bearers were elected:—President—Mr. Mohamed Rafique; Vice-presidents: Messrs. Kassim A. Mohamed, Noor Mohamed Elias, Hajee Abdool Rozak, Hajee Abdool Suttar and A. W. Adamjee. Committee—Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. Ahmed Khoonjee, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. Karim Tayoob, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Mr. Omer A. Suttar, Mr. Abdul Jalil, Mr. Abdur Karim Noormohamed, Mr. Haji Valimohamed Kasam Dada, Mr. M. S. Vawda, Mr. K. Nooruddin and Mr. R. M. H. Hirji.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

5. Repairs to pipe sewer in Bancharam Akur Lane opp. premises No. 64—Rs. 741, dated the 26th April, 1944 (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract) should be read as 3 days notice.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 26th April, 1944.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Monday, the 1st May, 1944, at 2 p.m. :—

4. Repairs to the wooden seats in Fish Range Stalls in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 329, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

5. Petty repairs to Stall No. 115 (Misc.) on Market Street in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 134, dated the 25th April, 1944 (10 days).

6. Repairs to latrines and urinals for the office staff in Central Stores in Ward No. 19—Rs. 347, dated the 25th April, 1944 (3 weeks).

7. Extending the roof over verandah in Hotels Nos. 41 and 50, New Building in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 299, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

8. Paving footpath of Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 507, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

9. Repairs to surface drain in Bibi Bagan Lane in Ward No. 19—Rs. 476, dated the 25th April, 1944 (21 days).

10. Paving footpath of Palmer Bazar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 486, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

11. Repairs to footpath at Syed Ameer Ali Avenue near its junction with Old

Ballygunge Road in Ward No. 21—Rs. 403, dated the 25th April, 1944 (5 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "5 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 25th April, 1944.

Declaration Of Streets

Notice under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act (Bengal Act V of 1911) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies that the road described hereunder which has been laid out by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and :—

A. Comprised in its Scheme No. XLVII is declared to be public street within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) :—

Description :

Road No. 1—a 60 ft. wide road. It is the continuation of Lake View Road in Ward 27. At the southern end, it meets Southern Avenue.

B. Comprised in its Scheme No. XLVII as shown in C. I. T. Drawing No. XLVII/47 are declared to be public streets within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) :—

Description :

Road No. 2—a 60 ft. wide road.
Road No. 11 (portion)—a 60 ft. wide road.

C. Comprised in its Scheme No. XLVII as shown in C. I. T. Drawing No. XLVII 45, 40 are declared to be public streets within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) :—

Description :

Road No. 12—a 40 ft. wide road.
Road No. 12A—a 40 ft. wide road.
Road No. 13—a 60 ft. wide road.
Road No. 14—a 40 ft. wide road.
Road No. 15—a 40 ft. wide road.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st April, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nasker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls No. 29 and half portion of Stall No. 30 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs Dilwar Hossain Halder and Ah Hossain Halder (sons of Mr. Sufian Halder). Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nasker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls Nos. half portion of 30 and 31 in the North Range in the S. S. Hogg Market to Mussamat Immanness Bibi represented by her husband Jamsed Ali Nasker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th March, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Noor Mohammad, Sk. Nurazzaman, Sk. Nurul Huda and Sk. Nurazzah, for the registration of their names in place of their deceased father Md. Yousin in respect of Stall No. 23, in Suet Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Master Santi Gopal Das represented by his brother-in-law Babu Subodh Kumar Modak as occupiers of Stalls Nos. 161-162 in Block E (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Jnanendra Kumar Das. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th April, 1944.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

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Capital Called-up ... „ 1,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up (29-2-44) ... „ 99,77,400

Reserve Fund ... „ 1,00,00,000

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2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)

3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)

4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

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Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

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Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

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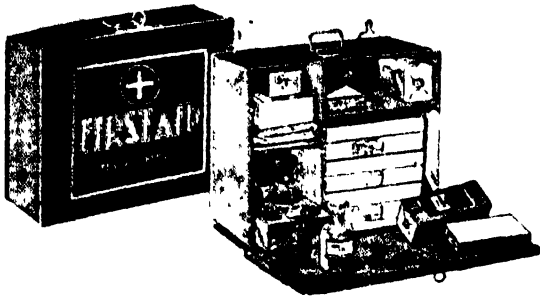
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COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
„ 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	„ 259	0 10 0	Do.	„ 49	1 5 6	
„ 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	„ 260	0 10 0	Do.	„ 86-8	1 1 0	
„ 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	„ 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	„ 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Hardware.
„ 149	0 4 0	Do.	„ 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	„ 108-109	3 8 0	
„ 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	„ 269-270	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	„ 110	2 5 0	
„ 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	„ 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	„ 114	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	„ 45	0 8 0	Mutton.			
„ 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	„ 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana			
„ 158-160	0 13 6	Do.			Do.			
„ 160-162	0 9 0	Do.			Spices.			
„ 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
„ 164-169	0 12 6	Do.						
„ 170-172		Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



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MARKET NOTICES

1 It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2 Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3 Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4 All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5 To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6 If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7 Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8 No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9 For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0.10 for a Bicycle and 0.20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10 Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11 The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12 Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 8 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	2 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 5 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sugar	0 7 3	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Con.)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 12 0				Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.				0 4 8	
Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 8—12	1 0 0	1 8 0	DAL.		
Crab each			Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Arshar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 10 0
MEAL.			Amra (Belati) per score			Chana	0 8 0	
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 0 0	3 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Bael each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Bhanga		
			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Almond	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kalsi	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Biuh	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 11 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0			
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate			COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0				Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 13 0	Madras			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee			BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	4 0 0	4 8 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tin.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree			Do.		
Do.			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
			Milk			Do.	2	
						Corn Flower	1	
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Oobra Boot Pollish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 0		Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.				ARTICLES.	2nd Class.				ARTICLES.	3rd Class.			
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0					
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0					
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0						
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0					
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 6 0	0 6 0					
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0										
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.									
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0								
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0								
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0								
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0							
					Other portion per lb.									
SALT PROVISIONS.														
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.									
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0										
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0					
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0						
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0							
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0							
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0							
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	3 8 0	4 0 0							
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0							
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0							
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0							
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0							
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0							
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0								
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and									
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6							
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0							
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0							
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0								

1 ORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		0 14 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0		3 10 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		2 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 5 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		3 0 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 5 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0		1 10 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0		2 4 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		2 8 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		4 5 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 5 0	
					Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 5 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 5 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER PHONE 8-8-2
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 5 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-8	1 0 0	
Japan "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 2 0				Do. American "		
Do. (cutlet) " 11 1/2 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "		
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Lutan per doz.		
Goose "	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Black Berry per score		
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 0
			Lettuce each	0 1 0	1 1 0	Country Apples		
			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Onions, (New) per seer		0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Do. Patna red (old) "	7 0		Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Parasip each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	15 0 0
						Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
						Anar per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
						Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
						Do. large per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	1 4 0	1 12 0
						Lemon (English) per doz.		
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
						pur)		
						Do. (Country)	1 8 0	
						Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
						Monkey Lichees per 100		
						M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
						Mask Melon per seer		
						Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	0 12 0	1 0 0
						Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	10 0 0	12 0 0
						Do. Pyri (Bombay)	5 0 0	6 0 0
						Do. Do. (Madras)	2 0 0	3 0 0
						Do. Langra per doz.		
						Do. Sipra "		
						Do. Fazle "		
						Do. Kissen Bhog "		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Golapkhush "	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Himsagore "		
						Do. Green per score	0 5 0	1 0 0
						Do. Kanchan "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Safeta "	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score		
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay		
						Do. Darjeeling		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar		

A. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...	—	—	Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	—
Pinapple Country each ...	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	—	—	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	—
Do. Singapore " ...	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—	Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...	—	—	Rose Apple per score ...	—	—	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	—
Do. Mudras ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0	—	Currants Australian per lb. ...	—	—
Do. Comilla each ...	—	—	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	—
Do. Darjeeling " ...	—	—	Star Apple per score ...	0 18 0	1 4 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	—	—
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	—	1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	—	—	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	—	—	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	—	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	—	1 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 3 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...	—	—	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	—	—
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0	—	Do. Kabul ...	—	—	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	—	0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	Do. Quetta each ...	—	—	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	—
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 12 0	3 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	—	3 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	—	—	Water fruit per seer ...	—	—	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	—
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	—	—				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	—	3 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	—	—				Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0	—				Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	—
Do. Liby do. ...	—	—				Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...	—	—				Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	—
Calasia do. ...	—	—				Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	—	1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	—	—				Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	—	—				Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...	—	—				Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...	—	—				Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	—
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	—	—				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	—	—
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0						
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—						
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—						
Do. Cashmere ...	—	—						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0	—						
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—						

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
Do. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 703)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	3 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Control	Selling
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery	Price	Price
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 8 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
			Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
								to
			*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
			Rice (retail) ...		Control		to	0 7 0
			Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price			
			Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY		
			Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Banktoolai manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
			Do. per seer ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
			Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			packet ...		
			Kamini rice „ „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Palmal (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
						lb. ...		4 0 0
			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
			Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Crystal (best) „ ...		0 8 6	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...		
			Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
			white) „ „ ...			„ „ 2		
			Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Bengal „ „ ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
			*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANK BISCUITS.		
			Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0	Selling	Glaxo „ ...		
			Arahar „ „ ...	0 8 0	Price	Assorted Creams ...		
			Chola „ „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golden Puffs „ ...		
			Khari Masoor „ „ ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
			Khasari „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) „ „ ...	0 10 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			*Salt „ „ ...	0 2 9	0 10 0	per lb. ...		
					0 3 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
			Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
			2 lb. „ „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER		
			6 lb. „ „ ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
			*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
			Castor Oil „ „ ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		BRITANNIA		
			„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		Cheese „ „		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem „ „		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced „ „		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ „		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie „ „		
			No. 1		led	Milk „ „		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) „ „		
						Nice „ „		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowiac Skim Milk Powder		
etiti Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 0		per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pa-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			kes 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 5 0	2 5 0
per Tin			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowiac Skim Milk Pow-			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk	8 6 0		tin			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
			Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Darjeeling and Assam			per tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0		Controlled	
	Price		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large	0 4 0	
Solaser per pkt.		0 8 0	Quaker Oats 90 oz.	2 4 0	2 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Captain Navyout per Pk.			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	3 0 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	1 0 0
(magnum)	0 8 6		Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
Do. "Planters" per			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		
60		1 14 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Do. 1 lb.			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Kruschen Salt		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
per packet		0 2 6	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 35 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)

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B-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 8 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ... Per seer	0 6 6		Bombay Butter per seer	8 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Medium) ...			Aligarh ..	8 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 8 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil		1 4 0	Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Dadhi Boiled			Mustard Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	8 0 0
Dudhkai			Cocoanut Oil					
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
.. (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Do. (white) ..		0 5 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
			Suji			Bhetki		
			Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
			.. Khajura			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
			Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		
			Do. New (Country) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
			Do. (Gauhati) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
			Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	8 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		0 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Sphits)		0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Do. (Kharl)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi		5 0 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		4 0 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Bhadwa		4 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Sugar (White) per seer			Pesta		4 8 0			
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rice		0 0 6
Do. (Bata)			Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	VEGETABLES			rettes, 555		
Do. B			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 8 0	rettes 1 tin.		
			Potatoes (Deol)	0 2 8	0 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			FISH			Jelly		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Pona	1 4 0	1 8 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. " bulk		
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun		
			Hilsa Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		

*Controlled by the Government:—
 Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12—18	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		2 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 6—12	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Sapeda 10—16	1 0 0		Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Golapkhass			Balam (old) per md.		
Patil Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 2 4	Do. Klassen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 8 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 4 0	0 4 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 6	0 8 6	Do. Nagpur 8—16			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi " "	0 2 6	0 8 6	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse " "		
Patil Murshidabad per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears 8—25	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration shop
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 0 0			
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Assam			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Cabbage each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java " "		
Caulliflower each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer			Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Darjeeling " "			Musket per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer		0 3 0
Do. Deshi " "			Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Flour " "	0 6 0	Ration shop
Beans " "	0 12 0		Do. Multan per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Atta " "	0 5 0	
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar		1 12 0	Sujee " "		
Tomato " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. without shell					
			Do. do. large			DAL		
			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10 0
			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal " "		0 10 0
			Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 8 0	Arhar " "	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai " "		0 7 0
			Do. Quetta			Khesari " "	0 10 0	0 7 0
			Do. Bhagalpur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mosoor (spilt) " "	0 10 0	
			Sarbati Lemon (Museum)	8—12		Do. (khari) " "	0 12 0	
			Walnut per seer	1 0 0		Mator " "	0 0 0	
			Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal " "		0 12 0
			Nut Ground " "	1 8 0			0 6 0	0 7 0
			Sharifa			TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Bombay " "		2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Aligarh " "	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Jessore " per seer			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 5 0
			Dinapur " "	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 5 0
			Cow's Ghee " "	4 8 0	5 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Do. Milk " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bhaisa Ghee	4 0 0	4 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bagda per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bhetkee per Sr.			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Prawns (Gada)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
			Hilsa	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
			Kohi			Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
			Small fish		0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair		0 4 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5633. Telegram:—'REWARD' Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0		Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chinisakkar (Attap) md. Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0				
Paray ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0				
			Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 3 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0				
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32 ...			DAL.		
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Chana " ...		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhangra " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai " ...		
Caullflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pears ...			Biuli " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0				Mung (Hari) (Kutch) " (Fried) per seer ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Mattor " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Salt " ...	0 2 9	
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Madras " ...					
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Sree " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion " ...	0 0 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0		Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Paray ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash " ...			Patnai per seer " ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...		
			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato Darjeeling per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0					Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar ...		
Chicken " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
			Bael each ...			Cocconut oil " ...		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 14 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 14 0		Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana " ...		
VEGETABLES			Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Khasaree " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...	0 10 0	
Caullflower " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katch " ...	0 12 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 8 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...		
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Orange per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0				Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			BUTTER			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0				
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sq. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 10 0	0 2 0	Fasil 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	—	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer ...	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb. ...	—	8 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0				Dinapur „ ...	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer ...	—	8 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	—	4 0 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples ...	—	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Do. ½ lb. ...	—	0 1 6
Do. (Out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ¼ lb. ...	—	0 0 9
Silong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	—	0 8 0
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pomegranate „ ...	—	—	Atta „ ...	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Sujee „ ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond „ ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Grape „ ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Deahi „ ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar ...	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbusa „ ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Gur ...	—	0 4 8
Brinjal „ ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote „ ...	—	—	DAL,		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 6	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer ...	—	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chana „ ...	—	0 9 0
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor „ ...	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga „ ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree „ ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Pineapple „ ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) „ ...	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) „ ...	—	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor „ ...	—	0 10 0
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Salt „ ...	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Onion „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut „ ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Pesa (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—30 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Stipa ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.				
26	0 8 0 „		36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	
35A	0 4 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 5 0 „		36	0 8 0 „	
33	0 5 0 „				
37	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 696)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
11. 8	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	8 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
" 10	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 11	8 0 0	Cloth.	" 38-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
" 12	8 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
" 13	8 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
" 14	8 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
" 15	8 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 8 0	Do
" 16	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
" 17	8 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
" 18	8 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
" 19	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 8 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.			Jewellery.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 18 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40-44	0 8 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0			each	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
New Bldg.			" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	20 0 0	Do.			Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 26-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
			" 46	22 0 0	Do.			Do
			" 49	22 0 0	Tailoring.			Do
			" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
			" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 59C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
			" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
			Poultry.		Poultry.	" 1	1 8 0	Milk
			" 7-12	0 9 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
			" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
			" 20-28	0 6 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.			
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.			
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	North Range		
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.			
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.			
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.			
Potato Range		Potato.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.			
" 16	0 6 0	Do.	" 131-134	0 8 0	Do.			
" 31	0 6 0	Do.	" 135-138	0 8 0	Do.			
		Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			
" 36	0 8 0	Potato.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			
Cocoanut Range		Cocoanut.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.			
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			
" 14	—	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				29 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuff.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan. Non-foodstuff.	32 "	0 2 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	33 "	0 2 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 2 0	Vegetables
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos	Daily rent	Business
	Rs As P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs As P	Business to be approved by the Committee
A-12	0 7 0	Do			Do

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 4 "	Potato
O. 25B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
O. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 8 "	Betel leaves

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 6 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit, Betel leaves, Onion and Garlic	0 5 0	
				0 2 0	
				0 8 0	





ANANDILAL PODDAR
THE NEW MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 6th May, 1944.

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

THE NEW MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

WE extend a most cordial welcome to our new Mayor and Deputy Mayor. Their election last week has, we believe, afforded great pleasure to a very large number of the citizens of Calcutta, whose elected representatives chose them for the honoured position they now occupy.

The first member of the great Marwari community, which occupies and plays such a prominent part in the life of Calcutta, to fill the Mayoral chair, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar has the advantage of youth, wealth and energy to which have come to be added an innate public spirit and a close acquaintance with Calcutta's civic problems and civic needs. He has, in fact, qualified himself for the Mayor's task. His deputising for the Mayor last year, whenever occasions arose, had given him special opportunities to prepare himself for the role he has now been called upon to play. And as the very first meeting after the Mayoral elections disclosed, Mr. Poddar has already set himself to the task of tackling one of the most vexatious and immediate problems confronting Calcutta—that of cleaning up the city. He has not waited a day to face "filthy Calcutta," and he is determined to remove the stigma from the city's face. It is only to be hoped that he will attack all problems affecting Calcutta's well-being with equal dispatch and energy. And all those who know him unanimously declare that Calcutta is not going to be disappointed.

And in this task, he has been worthily supported by the new Deputy Mayor—Mr. Mohammad Rafique, whose election is but a recognition of his long services to the city of his adoption. For seventeen long years Mr. Rafique has sat on the Council of the Corporation of Calcutta as one of its most zealous, sharp-witted and sharp-eyed members. His intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the Corporation is amazing. There is not, perhaps, a single Standing Committee on which he has not sat or over which he has not presided, and what Mr. Rafique does not know of the Corporation does not seem to be worth knowing. All these promise a successful term of office, with which we are sure Mr. Rafique will crown his civic record.

There is a happy augury in the Mayoral elections this year. We take them as a recognition of the composite and cosmopolitan character of Calcutta. This great city does not belong to any particular race, creed or community. It belongs to all those who serve it, all those who have made it their own and love to call themselves citizens of this "no mean city". Calcutta equally embraces all, whether born here or elsewhere, who pledge themselves to its cause, to its service, to its progress, unhampered by greed or selfishness, passion or prejudice.

Calcutta for ever!

Mahatma Gandhi

The new Mayor of Calcutta truly reflected the anxious feelings of the citizens of Calcutta when he sent a message to Mahatma Gandhi to his prison-home at Poona where he has been lying seriously ill. There is scarcely an Indian home in this city to-day where the news has not created anguish and despair. From each and every one of them rises a united prayer to the Throne of the Almighty—the King of kings, Ruler alike of the ruled and rulers—for his recovery.

The New Aldermen

Below we give the names of the new Aldermen indicating their previous connection with the Corporation :—

1. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker (Alderman from 1924-25 and Councillor from 1927-28 to 1943-44 from Ward 28).
2. Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar.
3. Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Councillor from 1941-42 to 1943-44 from Wards 12 and 13).
4. Haji Mohammad Hossain (Councillor from 1940-41 to 1943-44 from Ward 8).

MAHATMAJI RELEASED

In view of the medical reports of Mr. Gandhi's health, Government have decided to release him unconditionally. This decision has been taken solely on medical grounds. The release takes place at 8 a.m., May 6.

5. Mr. Dharendra Kumar Mazumdar (Councillor from 1940-41 to 1943-44 from Ward 30).

Mr. Mowdudur Rahman

Of the Councillors appointed by the Local Government, Mr. Mowdudur Rahman had also served the city before for one term. He represented Ward No. 14 from 1918-19 to 1920-21. He was elected in place of Rai Manilal Nahar Bahadur in March, 1918 and resigned on his elevation to the Bench as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court in January, 1921. Rai Ajit Nath Das Bahadur was then elected in his place.

The Late Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar, a well-known Congress leader of Bengal. The late Mr. Mazumdar was the husband of Alderman Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar.

The death occurred at the village residence of Mr. Mazumdar at Kashinagar in the district of Tipperah on Tuesday last. Mr. Mazumdar was 69.

Mr. Mazumdar had long been connected with the nationalist movement and his life had been a life of great sacrifices and suffering for the cause. He was first imprisoned in 1905 during the Swadeshi movement and was in jail for 7 years. He was in detention during the last Great War. He was a prominent figure in the public life of the province during the Non-Co-operation days as a lieutenant of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. Then again during the Civil Disobedience movement he underwent incarceration. He was again imprisoned in 1942 after the arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders. He was released last year.

On receipt of a trunk telephone call on Monday night, Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar, left Calcutta on Tuesday morning but could not reach in time to see her husband.

The deceased is survived by his widow, two sons, Messrs. Susil Mazumdar (a well-known film director) and Nani Majumdar (now in detention as a security prisoner), four married daughters and two brothers.

The Municipal offices remained closed up to 11-30 am on May 4 last out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar.

We offer our sincerest condolences to Alderman Mrs. Mazumdar and the members of the bereaved family.

Mr. J. H. Methold

We are glad to announce that Councillor James Henry Methold has been declared to be duly elected as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency. Our congratulations to Mr. Methold.

NO PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA

The final report of the Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, on the five suspected plague cases admitted to the Campbell Hospital on April 30, confirms that these persons are not suffering from plague.

Calcutta's Health.

Mortality in Calcutta increased by 49 in the week ended April 29, the figure being 1,224, as against 1,175 in the week ended April 22.

Recorded mortality in the city for the corresponding two weeks of 1943 was respectively 560 and 591.

During the week ended April 29, 1944 the incidence of cholera showed a sharp rise. Attacks from the disease in the city were nearly double those of the previous week. The following table illustrates the rise over the last fortnight, and provides comparison with last year.

	Attacks	Deaths
Week ended April 15, 1944	92	29
Week ended April 22, 1944	154	58
Week ended April 29, 1944	272	95
Week ended May 1, 1943	102	21

Further items specified in the latest weekly announcement (April 29, 1944) are as follows: Of the total of 1,224 deaths, 356 were from small-pox, which continued to rage, this being an increase of 16 on the previous week, and 58 were from malaria, a decrease of 2.

No deaths from bubonic plague were announced.

The number of paupers recorded as having died was 256, an increase of 85.

Cholera, which has been present in Calcutta in epidemic form for the past few weeks, though the number of cases hitherto was not very great, showed a disquietingly sharp rise during the last few days of April and there is at present no sign of abatement.

Admissions to Campbell Hospital alone during the last week of April were as follows:—April 23—8; April 24—16; April 25—29; April 26—29; April 27—19; April 28—38 and April 29—24.

Cleaner Calcutta Campaign

A conference convened by the newly-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Calcutta on Monday last (May 1st) discussed the question of keeping Calcutta streets cleaner.

The Chief Engineer and the Special Officer said that systematic efforts were being made to remove garbage from streets and dust-bins with the least possible delay. So long as there was dearth of lorries and of petrol, the efficiency of the service could not be improved. They held that garbage had increased by over 80 per cent. while the strength of the conservancy lorry fleet had gone down by over 40 per cent.

The conference decided that the department concerned should prepare a detailed note on the subject to show what measures were required to increase the efficiency of the service. It also directed the Publicity Officer to carry on educative propaganda on an extensive scale to secure the complete co-operation of citizens in keeping the city clean.

That he had made a "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign the first item of his work in the Corporation was emphasized by the new Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, in an interview with a reporter of the *Statesman* on Thursday last (May 4).

The Mayor said: "In my statement before the Corporation I have made it quite clear that the Corporation is aware of the present unsatisfactory state of the conservancy service in Calcutta which constitutes a menace to the health of the city. I hope to be able to see Calcutta cleaner in a short time with the co-operation of Government, the public and the Press. I am glad *The Statesman* has taken up the question in right earnest. "*The Statesman*" has rendered invaluable service to Bengal in connexion with the last famine, and I hope it will render similar service to Calcutta by rousing public opinion and ultimately forcing the hand of Government to help the Corporation with an adequate quantity of petrol and a few more Lease-Lend lorries, and in securing spare parts and engines to run the lorries which are now out of commission, so that the problem may be tackled successfully."

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mahommed Rafique, said that Calcutta's insanitary condition could not but be condemned by the citizens. There could be no two opinions that all parties in the Corporation should unitedly work to improve the situation.

The problem was not as difficult of solution as had been suggested in some quarters. The conservancy service depended on two factors, first, maintenance of lorries and transport of refuse from the city to the dumping ground, and secondly, removal of refuse from the streets to the dustbins. By reorganizing the Corporation Motor Vehicles and Conservancy Departments improvement to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. could be immediately effected. Greater improvement would be possible if Government helped the Corporation with lorries and petrol. Both the transport and repairing sections of the Corporation Motor Vehicles Department were in a chaotic condition.

After making certain suggestions for the improvement of the Motor Vehicles Department,

the Deputy Mayor said that some of the places now used as markets should be declared such and the owners compelled to make their own arrangements for the removal of refuse. Hotels, restaurants and refreshment halls having no arrangement to store refuse for six hours should not be given a licence. Intensive propaganda should be carried on among the citizens stressing that house refuse should not be thrown on the street, but placed in the dustbins before 8-30 in the morning and after 8 in the afternoon.

In this connection the *Statesman* reporter also interviewed several other Councillors.

FOR CLEANER CALCUTTA

Corporation Asks For Government Aid

The immediate provision of more than 100 lorries as replacements and of spare parts for damaged vehicles and an allotment of an extra monthly quota of 4,00 to 5,000 gallons of petrol in addition to the present monthly quota of 11,000 gallons, are some of the suggestions forwarded by the Calcutta Corporation to the Bengal Government and military authorities for the improvement of the city's conservancy service.

Other suggestions include the strengthening of the labour staff engaged in conservancy works, increasing their number from 1,000 to 1,500, introduction of restricted hours for depositing refuse in dust-bins, elimination of beggars and vagrants from the streets, posting of a watch and ward staff by military and A. R. P. personnel near dust-bins, and the raising of the number of dustbins from 2,500 to 7,500.

The Bengal Government have so far placed in the hands of the Corporation 28 Lease-Lend chassis for use in conservancy work. Twenty-five more lorries have also been offered on condition that they are fitted with gas plants and run on producer gas.

The Chief Executive Officer has directed the officers of the Conservancy Department to exert themselves to the utmost to effect an immediate improvement in the conservancy service of the city "in view of the seriousness of the situation."

Arrangements for inspection at regular intervals for the work of the conservancy staff by higher officials of the Corporation have also been made.

A conference will be held on May 10 to discuss reports from officers concerned as to the action taken by them and the results obtained. A report from the Chief Executive Officer will also be placed before the Corporation the same day.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman in the course of interview said *inter alia* :—

"What is needed is the removal of refuse. There are difficulties. But they are not insurmountable. Things cannot be done without petrol and lorries. Why should the Bengal Government work in such a stepmotherly fashion? Do the tin gods of the I.C.S. think they can escape the ravage of epidemics because they are I.C.S. men?"

"I would, therefore, appeal to *The Statesman* to rouse public feeling in such a way that the corroded parts of the steel frame of the I.C.S. are replaced by honest, hard-working engineers and practical men from the military and elsewhere. At the same time I will appeal to Corporation officers and their masters to eschew Corporation politics for some time and see to the removal and disposal of refuse."

Mr. J. H. Methold said :—

"Obviously, the first remedy lies in the hand of the Corporation, which should immediately order the strict enforcement of Section 372 of the Municipal Act, compelling house-owners to deposit their refuse in dustbins during certain specified hours, and anyone found depositing refuse during unspecified hours and on the street should be prosecuted. Large hotels and restaurants should be compelled to instal incinerators in their premises and destroy their own refuse. There should be a larger number of dustbins provided by the Municipality at points where accumulation of garbage is heavier than can be coped with by the present number of dustbins. No human being should be allowed to pick over the dustbins and anyone found doing so should be arrested."

"There should be a complete overhaul of the Corporation Motor Vehicles Department. The management should be changed and steps taken for the better maintenance of the vehicles."

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani said :—

"The entire blame for the present condition cannot be laid at the door of the Corporation. While the population of the city has substantially increased, the number of lorries in working order has fallen and the quantity of petrol supplied to the Conservancy Department has also been reduced. The Corporation cannot be expected to perform a miracle. More trucks are needed, and according to departmental demand an additional quantity of about 5,000 gallons of petrol per month is required. These must be provided by Government without delay if the Corporation is to cope with the problem the city is faced with to-day."

"If, after getting the additional lorries and petrol conditions in the city do not change, the ratepayers and citizens will be fully justified in holding the Corporation responsible for the unclean condition of the city and there will be ample justification for Government to step in."

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said :—

Before petrol rationing came in August, 1941, the Corporation used about 18,000 gallons of petrol per month on its motor vehicles of which about 15,000 gallons went on conservancy services. Drastic reduction to about 8,000 gallons per month for conservancy services resulted in suspension of the afternoon service and overloading of lorries.

The temporary drop in population tided over a period. Then with the big increase in population the petrol quota was increased to 11,000 gallons per month for conservancy services and 15,000 per month for all services (including ambulance) as against 18,000 gallons previously.

It was not until early this year, however, that 25 lorries for the removal of refuse and three for carcasses were received. Of these six could not be used due to lack of petrol permits.

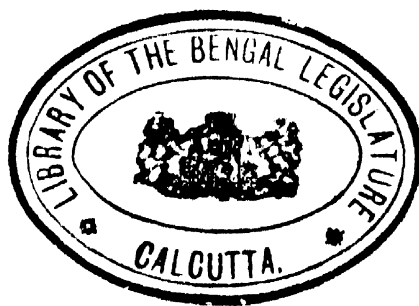
During 1942-43 the Department experimented with lorries fitted with gas-plants before embarking on large scale conversion costing Rs. 1,00,000 provided for in the Budget. The results being unsatisfactory the idea was abandoned. Government later intervened and forced the conversion of 22 of the Corporation's best lorries, paying the costs. These were used for six months until all of them broke down. Eight had so far been put back into use. Both the Works Inquiry Sub-Committee and the recent Military Liaison Conference had after thorough scrutiny recommended the acquisition of over 100 more lorries to enable the refuse removal service to work properly.

GOVERNMENT AND DR. B. N. DEY

The Government of Bengal have refused to take action over any letter signed by Special Officer and Engineering Adviser Dr. B. N. Dey. They have insisted that these letters should be signed by the Chief Engineer or if by some other officer then specifically "For Chief Engineer." As most of the Engineering Departments were placed under Dr. B. N. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, the Calcutta Corporation passed a resolution on 31st March that all correspondence with the Government in connection with the Departments placed under his charge should be signed by him as such. The matter will be placed before the Corporation for their directions.

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MOHAMAD RAFIQUE
THE NEW DEPUTY MAYOR

"Middle"

The New Mayor: Mr. A. L. Poddar

A Short Sketch Of His Career

MR. Anandi Lal Poddar, who is perhaps the youngest Mayor in India, comes of a respectable family of Ranigarh in Sikar State (Jaipur). His father, the late Mr. Ram Chandra Poddar, came to Calcutta in 1897 and started business. Later on he was appointed Banian of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and Burma Oil Co., for their kerosene business. He had progressive ideas and associated himself with the reform movement of his time in his own community.

Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, who was born in 1914, was educated in Calcutta. He passed his Matriculation Examination in 1931 from the Shri Vishudhananda Saraswati Vidyalyaya and entered the Presidency College from where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination in 1933. He was reading for his degree examination, when he was called to business in December, 1934, at the age of 20.

Mr. Poddar soon made his mark in the business field and interested himself in the development of trade and industry in the country. He is Director and Managing Director of several concerns engaged in engineering, transport, coal-mining, mica industry, manufacture of chemicals, besides others dealing in piece-goods, kerosene oil, etc. Mr. Poddar also owns two sugar mills and has launched big land development schemes in and near Calcutta.

Since his boyhood Mr. Poddar had progressive ideas, and in later years he played an important part in building up the Marwari Club. He associated himself with the Arya Samaj and other progressive movements. His family is well known for acts of charity and Mr. Poddar was responsible

for organising a number of relief organisations in Calcutta during the recent Bengal famine.

In 1939, Mr. Poddar was elected to the Corporation of Calcutta uncontested in a bye-election and was returned again uncontested in the General Election held in 1940. He became the Secretary of the Marwari Association in 1941 and was elected President of the Association for two successive terms in 1943 and 1944. Mr. Poddar was returned to the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1942 from the Marwari Association Constituency. The same year he was appointed a non-official visitor of the Alipur Central Jail.

He is also a member of the Traffic Advisory Board, Bengal Sugar Board and a member of the Referees appointed under the Excess Profits Tax.

In 1943, Mr. Poddar was elected Deputy Mayor of the Corporation and took, during his term of office, a lively interest in the administration of civic affairs. During the scavengers' strike Mr. Poddar himself moved from place to place and helped in arriving at a reasonable settlement. When there was labour trouble at the Pulta Water Works Mr. Poddar had been to the Works day and night along with the then Mayor until the trouble was over.

Mr. Poddar's relations with the Councillors have been always cordial and he has always kept the Corporation affairs outside the ambit of party politics. Young, energetic, a keen sportsman, Mr. Poddar is deeply interested in Hindi Literature. He was responsible for convening at Calcutta the All-India Hindi Poets' Conference in 1943, of which he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The New Deputy Mayor

Born in 1905 Mr. Md. Rafique, J.P., comes of a respectable family of Chiniol, Punjab. He was educated in the Presidency College, Calcutta. After leaving College he joined his father in the business of hide and skin export. Mr. Rafique's father, Haji Dost Mohamed, came to Calcutta fifty years ago and is a most esteemed member of the business world of Calcutta.

In 1927 Mr. Rafique was returned as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta Suburbs Muhammedan Constituency. The same year he was elected a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from Ward 8, which seat he still retains. Mr. Rafique had also been a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta and a Trustee of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. He was made an Hon. Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta in 1932.

Mr. Rafique started in 1932 a rubber goods manufacturing company, in which connection he visited Japan in 1936. On his return he started manufacture of bicycle tyres and tubes in India.

Mr. Rafique is the Managing Director and

Director of the Dost Mohammed and Co., Ltd., the Eastern Tanneries Ltd., Carrara Marble and Terrazzo Co., Ltd., Asiatic Rubber Works Ltd., and Dost Mohammed Estate Ltd.

Mr. Rafique has been elected President of Muslim Chamber of Commerce for the year 1944.

Mr. Rafique is associated with many charitable and social institutions.

He is the President of the Mohammed Ali Hospital, Mohammed Ali Library; Vice-President of Calcutta Muslim Orphanage and a Trustee of Anjuman Mafidul Islam.

UNIVERSITY SOCIAL WORK COURSE

The appointment Board of Calcutta University, it is learnt, have, at the instance of the Government of India in the Labour Department, decided to organize a short course of social work for the benefit of labour welfare officers of the Central Government. The first course lasting for six months will begin in July next.

City Health And Conservancy Service

Councillors' Concern And Mayor's Statement

CONCERN at the reported cases of alleged plague in Calcutta and accumulation of garbage in the streets threatening the health of the city was expressed by several Councillors at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 3rd May, the Mayor (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar) presiding. Cholera, it was stated, was raging in the city and accumulation of garbage in the streets was helping the spread of disease.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri raised the question, which was taken up by others, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani emphasizing the need for speedy action. If the Corporation, he said, were short of conservancy lorries, they should ask the Government to provide them with more. If they were short of petrol they should approach the Government. If they were not forthcoming, Mr. Ispahani maintained, the Corporation could not be held responsible for the deterioration in the health of the city.

The Mayor (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar) disclosed that the Corporation had received sometime ago only 28 lorries from the Government under Lend-Lease six of which were lying idle in the garage for want of petrol. The Corporation's quota of petrol, the Mayor pointed out, should be increased by at least 4,000 to 5,000 gallons and that more lorries should be allotted to them to run the conservancy service efficiently.

In reply to a Councillor the Mayor said that the first and foremost question before them was now to get more petrol. He added that he would fix a special day for discussion on the matter.

Drawing the attention of the Mayor to the statement of the Health Officer in respect of the alleged outbreak of plague in Calcutta Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri opined that the statement was far from satisfactory and that the cases should have been watched before such a statement was published in the press. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri stressed that immediate steps should be taken to prevent outbreak of plague in the city. But since the Corporation had no power to impose any restriction on imported cases they should immediately approach the Government to protect the city from the invasion of plague whether it be by rail or air.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury asked what steps were being taken to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

The Chief Executive Officer informed the House that according to the Health Officer, investigation by experts showed that these were not cases of plague.

Mr. J. H. Methold asked what it was if it was not plague.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman wanted to know if that was the fact why the Hindu Satkar Samity, under whose auspices the bodies concerned were cremated, were instructed to burn every piece of clothing on the deceased.

Mr. D. J. Cohen emphasising the need for a detailed report of the cases pointed out that cholera too was raging in Calcutta and garbage on the streets of the city was not being removed. By not removing the refuse the Corporation, in Mr. Cohen's view, was helping the spread of the disease.

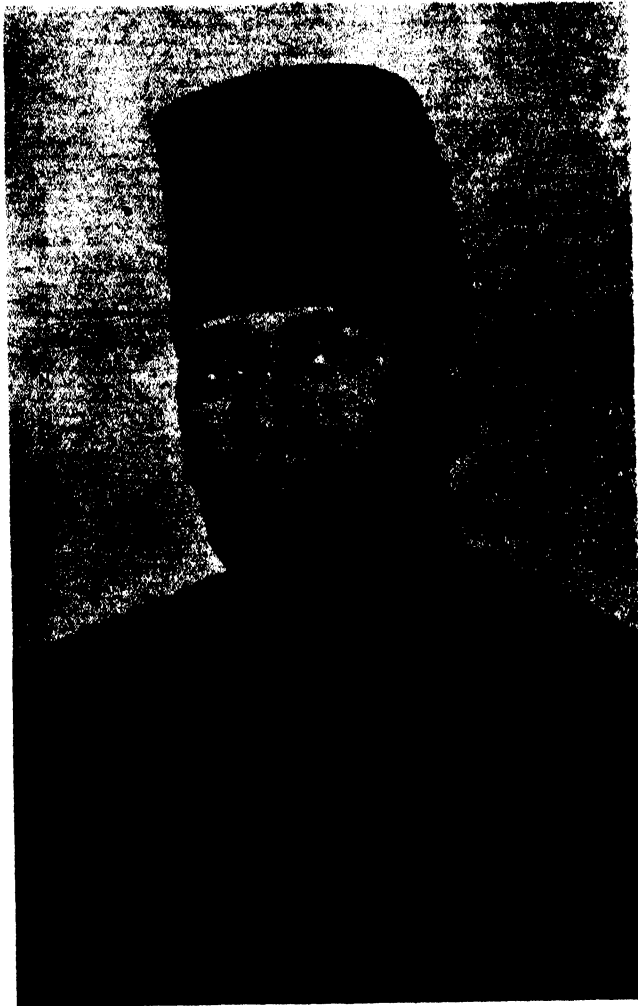
Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani drew the attention of the House to the "very serious situation" prevailing in the city regarding accumulation of garbage. He said dustbins were overflowing with refuse and

the streets were littered with garbage. If this was the condition round about Chowringhee, they could well imagine the state of affairs prevailing in other parts of the city. If the Corporation were short of conservancy lorries they should ask the Government to provide them with more. If they were short of petrol they should approach the Government. If they were not forthcoming, the Corporation could not be held responsible for the deterioration in the health of the city. If the Government so chose they might take over the Conservancy department of the Corporation. If the Government were incompetent to deal with that they might let the military run the show. Unless immediate steps were taken, the approaching monsoon would create such a problem that it would not be possible either for the Corporation or the Government or both together to cope with it.

The Mayor referred to the Health Officer's report and the result of investigation carried out by the bacteriological expert of the School of Tropical Medicine and said that no plague bacilli had been found.

Regarding the question of removal of garbage the foremost problem was petrol and not lorries.

On the 25th April last, the Mayor informed, a conference was held between military and Corporation officials. As a result of the conference the military authorities were satisfied that petrol ration of the Corporation should be increased by at least four to five thousand gallons and that more new lend-lease trucks should be allotted to the Corporation so that they might carry on the service more efficiently. The Mayor expressed his intention to hold a press conference on Wednesday next where the question of keeping the city clean will be discussed.



SYED BADRUDDIN
THE RETIRING MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

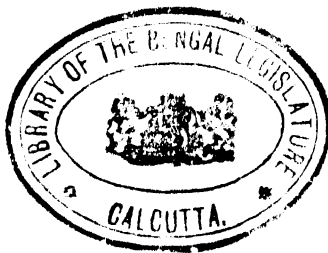


Photo : Bourne & Shepherd,
Calcutta

Engraved by "The Statesman"
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The Mayor informed the House that the Corporation had received 28 lend-lease trucks from the Government of Bengal. Out of the number, 22 lorries run by petrol were now being used. Six lorries were lying idle because permission for petrol had not yet been issued by the Area Rationing Authority. 25 more lorries had been allotted to the Corporation but it had been made obligatory by the Government that these vehicles must be fitted with coal-gas plant. Nowhere in any part of India, Mr. Poddar added, conservancy lorries were being run with coal-gas plants. The coal-gas system was, however, tried on 22 lorries and as a result all the vehicles failed to work. With great difficulty eight of these lorries had been repaired and the rest 14 were lying idle for want of spare parts. The Corporation, Mr. Poddar said, had now written to the Government to allot to them reconditioned engines so that they could again put lorries into service.

Telegram To Mahatma Gandhi

The Mayor informed the House that on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta he had sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at the Aga Khan Palace praying for his speedy recovery.

Condolences

The Corporation condoled the deaths of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar, a well-known Congress leader of Bengal, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor and one of the founders of the '*Ananda Bazar Patrika*,' Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Proprietor of the '*Basumati*' concerns and Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, a well-known leader of Benares. The House also mourned the deaths of Mr. Sashi Sekhar Banerjee, a well-known solicitor of Calcutta and Mr. Pramatha Nath Mukherjee, senior partner of Messrs. M. Mukherjee and Company.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation adjourned its meeting without transacting any business.

In moving the condolence resolutions from the chair, the Mayor paid the following tributes:

DR. C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR

Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress, was an outstanding figure of the last generation. He was held in high esteem as an authority on constitutional matters. He was one of the outstanding figures in contemporary history and by his death India has lost one of her most brilliant sons. He was universally respected for his great strength of character.

BASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR

The death of Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar removes a prominent Congress leader of Bengal from the nationalist movement of the province. He had a long record of service and sacrifice in the cause of his country and was incarcerated several times. He had been intimately connected with every phase of the nationalist movement.

PRAFULLA KUMAR SARKAR

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar was a veteran journalist, reputed author and staunch nationalist. As a true journalist he performed his duties without fear or favour and never failed to record his protest

against injustice. He was also equally outspoken in pointing out the defects of their national character. In short, he was one of those great few who had contributed greatly towards building up modern Bengal. "Sobriety and suavity equally marked both the man and the writer Prafulla Kumar. He never struck but lightly. He did not know how to hurt." The public life of Bengal is distinctly the poorer to-day by the death of S. J. Sarkar, who served the cause of journalism, Bengali literature and Indian Independence for many years with remarkable ability and zeal. His was a forceful personality and he has left behind him a good record of public service. We deplore his untimely death which is a distinct loss not only to the profession of journalism but also to the country at large.

SATISH CHANDRA MUKHERJEE

Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee was a pioneer in the field of Bengali journalism. He was the first to introduce the Rotary Press for the publication of a Bengali daily. His death is a distinct loss to the profession of journalism and we all mourn his loss.

SHIVA PRASAD GUPTA

In the death of Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta India has lost a genuine patriot and Bengal a real admirer and friend. His gift to the Hindu University will be gratefully remembered by his countrymen. He founded the daily '*Aj*' which has been a staunch supporter of the cause of Indian Independence. Another item of his cultural enthusiasm found expression in the erection of a noble temple of '*Bharatmata*.'

City's Milk Supply

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee referred to the Health Officer's statement regarding adulteration of the city's milk supply and remarked that such an unwarranted statement should not have been made by him. It had, he asserted, caused an unnecessary alarm. What business he had to make such a statement.

The Mayor said that he had made the statement in his personal capacity and not as Health Officer of the city.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Up till December, 1943, the Government of Bengal granted a regular monthly subvention towards payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Corporation. But since January, the Government have expressed their inability to make further advances unless certain information regarding the revised classification of the essential services of the Corporation as recommended by Mr. Gurner was received by them. Adhering to a circular of the Government of India in the Food Department enunciating Essential Civil Personnel, which includes all employees in the offices of urban authorities, the Calcutta Corporation have declined to supply the required information. Dearness allowance has been paid out of Corporation funds for these months and as such for the months of January to April Rs. 2,20,000 per month have been outstanding against the Government of Bengal.

The question of continuing payments of dearness allowance to their employees will now come up before the Corporation.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"ALLIED OPERATIONS WILL BE SUCCESSFUL"

Official Statement On Campaign In Burma

THE declaration that there is every reason to believe that the outcome of the present Allied operations in Burma will be successful was contained in an official statement issued from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters on April 29.

The statement said in considering the Allied campaign in Burma it must be remembered that the front stretches 800 miles from Arakan through the Chindwin and Hukawng valleys to Yunnan. It is a dense jungle country and conditions make it impossible with the number of troops available to prevent the enemy with interior lines of communications with the minimum of maintenance requirements from undertaking deep penetrations. We ourselves have effected much deeper penetrations in another way by the use of airborne forces.

The penetration recently effected by the Japanese on the Imphal front was not unexpected

Japanese and preventing them from gaining full use of the roads thereby making it difficult for

SIX QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The statement was followed by specific answers to six questions made by the Press.

As far as military security permitted the answers to the questions were given as follows:—

Question:—“Has the Allied strategic schedule been seriously dislocated by the Japanese Manipur advance?”

Answer:—“The Allied strategic schedule has not been dislocated by the Japanese offensive.

Question:—“Has the completion of the China road been delayed?”

Answer:—“No. The Japanese thrust at Imphal has caused no delay in the progress of the Ledo road. To date the reverse has taken place. Had the Japanese concentrated against the Chinese Army on the Ledo front instead of the British 4th Corps at Imphal the Chinese advance towards Myitkyina could not have progressed as far as it has done.

Question:—“Is the threat greater to the Allies than the threat to the Japanese of the Allied drive towards Myitkyina?”

Answer:—“To compare threat is misleading. It is impossible to compare the relative degree of threat based on an operational strategy with one based on a long-range strategy’.

Question:—“Will this force a postponement of large scale operations beyond next autumn?”

Answer:—“For security reasons, a direct answer cannot be given’.

Question:—“Will the supply of the Allied forces behind the Japanese lines be hampered?”

Answer:—“No. The airfields from which aircraft supply the forces are firmly in our hands and we have air superiority’.

Question:—“Supposing the Assam lines of communication are cut would that compel a withdrawal of these troops’.

Answer:—“No’.

JAPANESE HAVE NO CHANCE OF MENACING BENGAL

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON BURMA OPERATIONS

Mr. R. G. Casey, Bengal Governor, at a Press Conference held at New Delhi on April 29 last, said that both Lord Louis Mountbatten and General Giffard had expressed to him complete confidence in the outcome of the present fighting on the Burma Front.

“They have no doubt at all in their mind as to the eventual results of this fighting”, Mr. Casey observed. “They expect that the operations will be in two phases. Firstly, the defeat of the Japanese main forces in Imphal and Kohima, and after the second task of cleaning up the many individual pockets of Japanese in that broken mountainous country.”

The completion of both these phases, continued Mr. Casey, is likely to take a little time but I am convinced from my conversation with these two highly placed officers, that the Japanese have no chance of menacing Bengal and that the eventual result of this fighting will be that the Japanese will be thrown back to at least where they started.”

Asked about the reaction in Bengal to the Japanese offensive, Mr. Casey said: “I don’t think it has affected public morale at all. People, of course, will be happy if the Japanese are thrown back.”

and its aim was partly for the value of political propaganda. The Allied operations are taking the form of initially locating and pinning down the

them to bring up heavy war equipment and motor transport. Later we intend to attack and destroy the enemy.

DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS ON BURMA FRONT

APRIL 28-29.

Following a successful Allied attack at Kohima the liquidation of the remaining Japanese strong-points was being continued. North-west, north and north-east of Imphal Allied patrols were active ambushing an enemy party. In the Palel-Tamu road area men of 1st Gurkha battalion recaptured a position from the enemy and repelled counter-attacks.

R. A. F. and I. A. F. fighter-bombers and dive-bombers attacked Japanese positions, camps and storage dumps in Buthidaung, the Mayu River, Kohima and Imphal areas. Dumps at Myitkyina, Mohnyin and Mogaung were also attacked.

APRIL 29.

There was no important change on the Burma Front. Normal patrol activity with minor clashes continued in all sectors.

In the Imphal area Allied troops captured an enemy position overlooking the Bishenpore track and held it against two counter-attacks.

Near Palel heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops who attempted to encircle one of the Allied patrols.

APRIL 30.

There was an increase of activity in the Palel area. An attempted enemy attack on Palel was heavily repulsed on the night of April 30, and there were many patrol clashes in the hills north of the Palel road.

MAY 1.

At Kohima Allied troops continued their operations in difficult country against strong enemy positions. In the Imphal area just north of Kanglatongbi Allied advancing troops encountered stiffer resistance. In the Ukhrul area troops of the 16th Punjab Regiment inflicted casualties on the enemy in a successful raid.

Near Bishenpur enemy counter-attacks were repulsed and a block on the track west of Bishenpur was cleared.

MAY 2.

In the vicinity of the Ukhrul road Scottish troops inflicted casualties on the enemy in minor clashes.

In the Arakan, Allied troops repulsed minor enemy thrusts in the eastern foothills of the Mayu Range west of Buthidaung.

MAY 3.

North of Kohima our troops have continued to capture strong enemy positions and to repel counter-attacks, says to-day's S. E. A. C. communique. In the last few days they have inflicted several hundred casualties on the Japanese with slight loss to themselves. The Allied air forces have main-

tained their close and active support of these operations. South of Kohima bad weather has hampered operations.

North and north-east of Imphal our advance has progressed. In the neighbourhood of Bishenpore the enemy dead counted in recent operations exceed 250. Near Palel our patrols are in contact with the enemy.

IMPHAL PREPARED

A FRESH JAP ATTACK

Kandy (Ceylon), May 3.

While heavy fighting continues on the Kohima front in northern Burma where bitter Japanese opposition is still being encountered Allied forces holding the frontier stronghold of Imphal are prepared to meet a fresh Japanese attack, says Sam Jacekt. A P I special correspondent at S. E. A. C. head quarters.

This is expected hourly and the probability is that it will be launched from several angles simultaneously.

On the Kohima front the Japanese have made counter-attacks against the British positions near Rifle Range which is an indication that the vital water supply which had been in Japanese hands for some weeks was recaptured in the recent Allied advance.

Meanwhile the withdrawal of British troops from the village of Paletwa (16 miles from the Indian frontier) means nothing more than a tactical move in anticipation of the next Japanese step on the Arakan front.

Paletwa is between 80 and 40 miles from Buthidaung facing the highly important Buthidaung-Maungdaw road.

In the course of some readjustment of our positions in the Arakan and Kaladan areas we evacuated the village of Paletwa without enemy interference.

MAY 4.

North and south of Kohima there was patrol activity on May 3, and enemy raids were repelled round the Imphal Plain there has been no important change, says to-day's S. E. Asia Command communique.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

THE FOOD-FRONT

"WE SHOULD STAND ON OUR FEET
AS QUICKLY AS WE CAN"

Bengal Governor Speaks On The Food Situation

"The province has a slight surplus—the figure of three million tons mentioned in certain quarters is a gross exaggeration—and I am hopeful of avoiding a famine or even local scarcity."

"We agree that we should stand on our feet as quickly as we can. We must not lean on the soft cushion of the rest of India", said His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, at a press conference at New Delhi on April 29 last.

He said in the course of his speech that as regards the present year he had already expressed in his broadcast a large measure of confidence as to the non-recurrence of famine in 1944. He had said by way of

qualification that every section of the community in Bengal should play up. There had in the past been certain elements of the community which had advised cultivators not to part with their grain. He thought that that propaganda had now stopped.

Questioned about the possibility of reintroducing a denial policy, His Excellency declared that a denial policy would come only if there was even a remote belief that the Japanese were coming into Bengal. There was no such belief. Government, he added, had a big programme of reclaiming and repairing country boats damaged under the past denial policy. A good many hundreds of boats a week were being repaired and put back into the hands of the owners. At the same time a large-scale programme of construction of new country boats, many thousands of them, was being carried out.

IN APRIL THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

There had been, he said, a rise in prices during the last fortnight in Eastern Bengal, owing to the cordoning off of surplus districts in order to stop smuggling of rice out of these districts. The cordoning off had been effective and he hoped that the prices would come back to about Rs. 15 or 16 soon.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Casey said he had been in New Delhi for the past three or four days to have conversations with H. E. the Viceroy and various members of his Executive Council who were here at the moment. He had some very good talks and had cleared up a number of matters which had been developing in his mind during the months he had been in Bengal.

Since the broadcast he made about a month ago, he saw no reason to alter the point of view, that he endeavoured to put forward therein.

"The only change that has come over the situation during April has been a change for the better in that our rate of procurement of the *Aman* crop for April has been quite appreciably better than in January, February and March. I hope that this improved rate of procurement would be maintained and I am doing everything possible to that end."

BURMA LIBERATION HAS NO PART

He had been asked from time to time when the period of anxiety about Bengal's food problem would be over. His answer to that was that it would never be over for the period of the war and he would guess, for a year or so after the war and even longer. There would be constant anxiety with regard to the food situation in Bengal. After the war Bengal would present problems in respect of food and other matters which would form part of world problems.

In his personal view the impression that the liberation of Burma would end Bengal's food difficulties was not well-founded. Considering the results of Japanese occupation it might even be that

Burma would have to be fed after liberation. That was quite possible. In any event, we would be most unwise to count on any alleviation of Bengal's food problems by reason of the liberation of Burma. Bengal was grateful for the not inconsiderable assistance it had had from the rest of India especially for Calcutta. As soon as it could it would endeavour to become independent.

PROBLEMATICAL STATISTICS

As regards statistics, the Bengal Government had been bending its efforts towards the creation of a more positive and reliable machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics in Bengal, and it was hoped that there would be machinery in existence whereby Government would know what the deficits and surpluses were in each district.

Bengal's problems were intensified by a number of factors that were quite outside her control. The province had for instance at this time to feed a large number of mouths, several million mouths more than they had a couple of years ago, by reason of the constant natural increase of population, by the number of refugees from Burma, the number of Chinese, by the influx of troops and by the large increase in the industrial activities in Bengal which had attracted labour from outside Bengal.

The total of all these figures was a little problematical. A good guess was several million mouths more to be fed, than in normal times.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

Transportation was always a problem under constant consideration by himself and the Ministers. The fundamental problem in Bengal was that the railways, road and inland water transport were never designed to meet a situation such as existed at present and it gave Government constant anxiety to get enough transportation to cope with civil requirements in competition with service requirements which must take precedence over civil requirements to a large extent.

The administrative services in Bengal were also far below the minimum necessary. The rest of India had helped them to a limited extent by the supply of I.C.S. and other officers. Apart from that the province had to rely on the goodwill of the military authorities in supplying a number of military officers to ordinary civil administrative jobs. The province was still grievously short of administrative staff. For the creation of the Civil Supplies Department in Bengal, which dealt with the procure-

PEN PRICES TO BE REDUCED

The Deputy Controller-General, Civil Supplies, Government of India, East Region in a 'Press Note', says that a shipment of Parker fountain pens is expected to arrive in India shortly when Government propose to further reduce the controlled ceiling prices of such pens and pencils. Dealers of Parker fountain pens are advised to sell out their stocks at the current controlled prices to safeguard against any further losses.

ment of rice and its distribution, over 80 per cent. of previously existing staff had been utilised.

He emphasised that there was a very real and definite connection between the food situation in Bengal and the supply of railway wagon parts from the U. S. A. The railway services in India were grievously short of locomotives and wagons. He was advised that the number of locomotives in India was only 1/8rd of those in Great Britain and the number of railway wagons in India only 1/6th of those in Great Britain. These figures were startling in view of the enormous distances to be covered.

ADDITIONAL WAGONS

As United Kingdom was going flat out on war production, locomotives or railway wagons could not be expected from the U. K. and we were obliged to turn to the U. S. A. for them. If we could get only relatively a few hundred additional railway wagons in Bengal to move rice from surplus to deficit districts, the food situation in Bengal would appreciably improve. They were in dire need in Bengal of powered rivercraft and these again could only come from the U. S. A. There was no other source. There was no royal road, no short cut, out of our difficulties, Mr. Casey went on. What they were trying to do was to build up administrative personnel, to give attention to everything connected with the procurement of rice from surplus districts and improve transport by rail, road and river in order to get the surplus from the surplus to deficit districts. To do all these they were up against limitations of transport and other limitations brought about by the war.

BRIDGING THE GAP

The services and the Civil Government had a number of problems in common and in order to provide a suitable platform by which service and civil problems in Bengal might be thrashed out expeditiously, he created about a month ago a body which he called the Governor's Defence Committee on the lines of the Middle East Defence Committee with which he was associated in the Middle East. This was a small body in which he was in the chair, and the Chief Minister and the General Officer Commanding, Eastern Command, were two permanent members, anyone of the three of them could co-opt members. The Committee met *ad hoc* from time to time when civil and service problems came up and he had found up to date that it was a useful and expeditious way of bridging the gap between the service and civil sides.

On a long term consideration, the principal problem is its growing more food in Bengal than before so that the standard of the people could be maintained, he hoped, very considerably increased. To this end irrigation on a Bengal-wide basis and better still on an inter-provincial basis was one principal means. We could not tackle that problem in war time because neither the technicians nor transportation nor labour were present. He himself did not like it to be taken up till after the war.

A VERY HEAVY DEFICIT

Like many other individuals and Governments in the world one of Bengal's principal worries was that connected with money. The impact of war, the famine and the cyclone of 1942, the aftermath

of which was still being felt, had made it necessary for Bengal to undertake expenditure on a vastly increased scale compared to any previous stage. These had brought Bengal into a financial deficit of a relatively high order. At the same time by the peculiar plat of circumstances, the same conditions of war had put other provinces in India in surplus. Some of which had been tucked away for use in post-war reconstruction work. In Bengal nothing had been tucked away; that province had a very heavy deficit indeed.

That led to discussions for many hours with the Finance Member and he thought that the Finance Member appreciated the very adverse position in Bengal.

BENGAL RATIONING

Extension To Other Municipal Areas

The Civil Supplies Department, Bengal, in a 'Press Note' says:—

On and after May 1, only retailers, wholesalers and establishment proprietors duly appointed under the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943, will be permitted to sell, purchase or store for sale, paddy, rice, *att.* or wheat products within the extended rationed areas, namely, the municipalities of Budge-Budge, South Dum-Dum, Dum-Dum, Baranagore, Kamarhati, Panihati, Khurdah, Titaghar, South Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Garulia, Bhatpara, Naihati, Halisahar and Kanchrapara, the Barrackpore Cantonment in 24-Parganas, and the municipalities of Uttarpara, Kotrung, Rishra, Konnagore, Serampore, Baidyabati, Champdani, Bhadreswar, Hooghly-Chinsurah and Bansbaria, in the district of Hooghly.

The fact that a person possesses a licence under the Foodgrains Control Order will not entitle him to sell, purchase or store for sale any of the commodities enumerated above. A rationing document will be necessary for the purchase of rationed food-grains.

Licence-holders under the Foodgrains Control Order must submit to the Licensing Authority before May 3 their licences together with a return of the rationed food-grains which they have in stock on April 30, with the rationed areas referred to above. Failure to comply with this direction will involve the cancellation of the licences apart from any other penalties to which the licence-holder may be liable.

QUALITY OF RICE

Improvement During The Past Few Weeks

The Bengal Civil Supplies Department, in a 'Press Note', says: Complaints have appeared in the Press about the quality of rice on sale in Calcutta ration shops. Although the quality of rice throughout the rationed area is not yet completely satisfactory, it has improved materially during the past few weeks.

The complaints are almost exclusively from the wealthier section of the community. Probably it will not be possible to raise the quality to that usually consumed by them, but it is proposed, when supplies become available, to put on sale a superior quality of rice at a higher price.

Special Article

The National Capitol Of The United States

Historical Spots Of Washington



THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL at Washington, D. C., has great beauty and can be seen from many points in the national capital. It is one of the surpassing features of the architectural magnificence of Washington. The columns, 36 in all, represent the number of states in the United States at the time Lincoln died. On the wall above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 states now in existence.

THE national capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C., is a city rich in historical lore and architectural beauty. It was built according to a plan in which open spaces and wide boulevards played leading parts. Its spacious buildings and impressive monuments fit into this scheme.

The following are descriptions of some of the places which make Washington an annual attraction for hundreds of thousands of tourists from all over the world.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution occupies a prominent place among the world's museums. It was established by the U. S. Congress in 1846 through the generosity of James Smithson, an Englishman, who willed his entire estate to the United States for this purpose.

The building is constructed of reddish brown sandstone and has nine towers. The collections in the Smithsonian Institution comprise thousands of birds, fishes, reptiles and invertebrates. The archaeological collections are especially rich in antiquities of the North and South American continents. There are models of a Zuni Red Indian pueblo, homes of the cliff dwellers of North America, a Swiss lake village and pre-historic implements from the cave dwellers of France.

The National Museum, under direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has collections now embracing several million specimens. It is the repository of all "objects of art and of foreign and curious research, of objects of natural history, and plants and geological specimens belonging to the United States."

SENATE CHAMBER

The United States Senate Chamber in the Capitol building at Washington, D. C. is a spacious hall. The seats of the 96 Senators—two from each State—are arranged in concentric rows, with the aisles extending from the dais of the President's desk. The room is surrounded by galleries from which one may watch the proceedings.

The walls are richly decorated in gold arabesques on delicate tints. The glass of the ceiling contains symbols of war, peace, union, progress, the arts, sciences and industries.

In wall niches around the galleries are marble busts of the Vice-Presidents (Presidents of the Senate) and the series is continued in the various halls.

In the main corridors are portraits of many important U. S. statesmen.

The rooms connected with the chamber are notable for richness of material and construction.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL is composed of four features—the statue of Lincoln, a memorial of his Gettysburg Address, a memorial of his Second Inaugural Address, and a symbol of the union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save.

They are the President's Room, Vice-President's Room, Senators' Reception Room, Public Reception Room, and Room of the Committee of the District of Columbia.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The chamber of the House of Representatives in the Capitol building at Washington, D. C., is impressive in its size; it has more than ample room for its 435 members representing all the congressional districts of the United States.

The Speaker's desk is of chiselled white marble and occupies an elevated position in the centre of the south side. The seats are arranged in semi-circles.

In front of the Speaker's desk are the desks and tables of the clerks and official reporters. To the right is the Sergeant-at-Arms, and on the left, the assistant doorkeeper. The Speaker's mace is set on a pedestal of marble at the right of the desk. It is always on its pedestal when the House is in session. It is laid on the floor when the house is in committee.

On either side of the Speaker's desk are full-length portraits of Washington and LaFayette. Over the main entrance is the famous clock whose hands are turned back on the last day of the session so that the hour of adjournment may not approach before the business of the House is finished.

Opening off the Hall, back of the Speaker's desk, are the House Lobby and the members' retiring rooms. The walls are hung with portraits of former Speakers. Under the galleries are the cloak rooms. The galleries are reached from the east and west corridors by magnificent stairways of Tennessee marble.

SUPREME COURT

The United States Supreme Court building is the permanent home of the court. It overlooks the Capitol grounds, and, with the Senate and House office buildings and Library of Congress, it adds another link to the formal grouping of buildings around the Capitol. This conforms to the plan of the development of Washington.

The exterior design of the Court building is Corinthian, a style in harmony with the Capitol. Dominating its exterior are the great porticos, with broad stairways, Corinthian columns and sculptured pediments.

The main hall is entered by the west entrance, and at the east end of the main hall is located the Supreme Court Room. On the walls clerestory panels represent the Majesty of the Law, the Power of Government, Justice, Truth, Wisdom, Rights of the People, and the Defence of Human Rights.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

In Arlington National Cemetery sleep the American dead of several wars, including the Unknown Soldier of the last war. It is consecrated ground. It is visited by thousands every year who come to honour those "who gave their lives that their country might live."

The cemetery is entered through three memorial gates, one of which leads to the former home of General Robert E. Lee. The mansion's portico columns can be seen from the capital across the Potomac River.

The mansion stands on the brow of a hill, whose slope stretches away a half mile down to the Potomac.

The grounds, in contour and adornment, are noble. There are flower beds and lawns, great



FRONT VIEW OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT building at Washington, D. C. It is the permanent home of the court and overlooks the national Capitol grounds. It is one of the newest public buildings in Washington, and with the Senate and House office buildings, it adds another link to the formal grouping of buildings around the Capitol.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION occupies a prominent place among the world's museums. Only part of the building is shown here. It is constructed of reddish brown sandstone and has nine towers. Its collections comprise thousands of American birds, fishes, reptiles and invertebrates. Special collections represent other nations.

trees and ornamental shrubs. But above what the skill of man has done, one cannot help but behold the majestic beauty of the site itself, with its slopes and ravines and oak-studded hillsides.

The means employed to give a military and national character to Arlington are simple and dignified. During the day the flag floats from the staff before the house. At sunset, the guns adjoining Fort Myer echo and the flag is lowered.

In a garden plot to the south rises the Temple of Fame, an open, circular colonnade with a low-domed roof. Its cornice bears the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Farragut. On the columns are those of Thomas, Meade, McPherson, Sedgwick, and other great generals. The beds of the flower-gardens are arranged in patterns to form the names of great commanders and symbols and badges of Army corps.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress would require a volume to do it full justice. But it can be said that its immensity, its beauty and wealth of knowledge are profound.

Its grounds adjoin those of the National Capitol. The building is of the Italian Renaissance architecture, has three stories topped by a dome, and covers almost four acres.

It consists of a great central rotunda, which is the reading room, off which extends great book stacks, and this is enclosed in a parallelogram of galleries and pavilions.

Several of the galleries are devoted to exhibits of engravings and other collections, including rare books, first editions and portraits of the presidents.

The dome is finished in black copper with panels gilded with gold leaf. Windows have carved

heads representing all the races of man. A fountain represents the Court of Neptune. The entrance pavilion has 16 rounded pillars with Corinthian capitals. Four huge columns support the pediment on which are sculptured American eagles, with supporting figures of children.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Washington National Monument seems almost to reach the sky. It can be seen long before one reaches the city, from any approach. In the city its great height confronts one at every turn.

It is said that the monument has a new character for each hour of the day. Its appearance changes with the varying lights, and with the changes of sky and cloud. In a storm it is like a lonely mountain peak, standing immovable as the mists drive by.

In the shape of an obelisk, its height from the floor of entrance to its top is 556 feet. The shaft is 55 feet at the base and 34 feet at the top.

The lighted interior reveals memorial stones set in the inner face of the monument, all inscribed with tributes to Washington. They were sent from many sources, and came from all parts of the world.

Washington himself selected the site on which the shaft is erected, but construction was not begun until 1848. In 1855, it had been built to a height of 152 feet, but the money ran out and work was not resumed until 1878, when Congress appropriated funds for its completion. The finished monument was dedicated on February 21, 1885.

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, first President of the United States, overlooks the Potomac River on a wooded site about 20 miles from Washington.

The house itself is not pretentious, but the grounds, adjoining lands, gardens and orchards indicate that at one time a family of high cultivation lived a full life there.



THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY, D. C., is one of the most impressive buildings in the national Capitol. It was presented to the U. S. Government by the late Andrew Mellon, former Secretary of State. The Mellon collection consists of 120 canvases and a number of sculptures by some of the world's most famous painters and sculptors. Other collections are being added.

The house has two stories and an attic of dormer windows. The woodwork was cut and painted to resemble stone. On the roof is a cupola on which is mounted an antique weathervane.

The main hall of the house extends from front to back, dividing the six rooms on the first floor—the banquet room, music room, west parlor, family dining room, Mrs. Washington's sitting room and library. Upstairs are the bedrooms, where both General Washington and Mrs. Washington died. One of the bedrooms is known as the LaFayette room; the Marquis who fought with Washington in the Revolutionary War was a guest there.

All of the rooms are furnished just as they were when the Washingtons were there.

The tomb of Washington is on the grounds, a plain structure of brick with an arched gateway in front, above which a marble slab is inscribed: "Within this enclosure rest the remains of General George Washington." In the antechamber are seen the two marble sarcophagi. The one on the right bears the name of Washington, with chiselled coat-of-arms of the United States and a draped flag.

The other sarcophagus is inscribed: "Martha, consort of Washington. Died May 21, 1801, aged 71 years." Curiously, the date is an error. It should have read 1802.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Abraham Lincoln Memorial, a monument of great beauty, can be seen from many points in Washington. It is one of the surpassing features of the architectural magnificence of the capital.

Henry Bacon, the architect who designed the memorial, wrote in his memoirs:

"From the beginning of my study, I believed that this Memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg Address, a memorial of his Second Inaugural Address, and a symbol of the union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save."



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM which is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has collections embracing several million specimens. It is the repository of all the objects of art and of foreign and various research, of objects of natural history, of plants and geological specimens belonging to the United States.

The colonnade surrounding the hall expresses the Union. There are 36 columns, one for each State in the United States at the time of Lincoln's death. On the wall above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 States which now make the Union.

The proportions of the monument are immense. The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide. The columns are 7 feet 4 inches in diameter at the base, and 44 feet high.—USOWI.

The Justices Of The Peace

[By B. V. ROY, M.A.]

IN the century-old, brown and crumbling pages of the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for the month of February, 1841, one finds the following account of the first meeting of the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions, taken from the issue of the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 8th February, 1841:—

"Since the enactment of the Municipal Act, the Magistrates met for the first time in Quarter Sessions last Saturday. As the operation of the new Act will necessarily occasion some change in the management and control of the executive conservancy of the Town, some discussion took place at the meeting on various matters of importance."

An account of the proceedings then follows, but before we go on to these "matters of importance", it is necessary to know who were these "Magistrates" or Justices of the Peace, what were their duties and functions, and why their meetings were called "Quarter Sessions". It is also at the same time necessary to sketch out the origin and gradual development of the functions of these Justices, from which we shall obtain a picture of how the first crude beginnings of Municipal Government were being made in Calcutta during the first half of the 19th Century.

When from merchants and traders the British became the rulers of this country, their Government system as well as various kinds of British institutions were bodily grafted on to Indian soil. One instance was the appointment of Justices of the Peace "to keep and maintain the peace" and to exercise various other functions besides. In Britain, these Justices had been functioning since the 13th Century, and were also called Magistrates. Their duties included the trying of minor offences in Courts of Quarter Sessions—so called because they were held four times in a year. Oaths and depositions could be taken before them, and they could also sign warrants.

In Calcutta, it was in the year 1794, that the Governor-General took power under a British Statute (No. 33 of George III) to appoint British inhabitants of Calcutta to act as Justices of the Peace. Their duties at first consisted of preserving and maintaining the peace, appointing scavengers for the cleansing of streets and roads, and ordering the watching and repairing thereof. To meet the cost of these services, the Justices were empowered to "make an equal assessment or assessments on the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings and grounds. . . . according to the true and

real annual valuations thereof" at a rate not exceeding one-twentieth of such value in a year, i.e., at 5 per cent. of the annual valuation. The administration of the Justices was divided into three departments, of which the functions were respectively (1) to assess the rates (2) to provide for the execution of conservancy works, the collection of the assessment, and the ordinary "watch and ward" i.e., policing of the town, and (3) to approve assessments and to hear and decide appeals or complaints against the Assessors or Collectors. The Justices were assisted by a clerk of the peace corresponding to a Registrar or Record-Keeper. In the executive branch, there was an Engineer as Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy assisted by an Overseer, and a staff of clerks and menials. . . . Originally, the number of Justices appointed was very large, and we find from a list of the Justices in 1803, that there were 72 of them in that year. Mr. Charles Moore, in his book "The Sheriffs of Calcutta" comments on this as follows:—

"It would seem that these Justices of the Peace constitute the roll of the Company's servants in Bengal, from Hilary Barlow, the Chief Secretary, to Edward Thoroton, one of the Magistrates of Calcutta. Whatever else they may have been, their names disclose the fact that they are of the purest British origin, such as those who from the time of Elizabeth were ready at all times to sally forth and seize fairest spots of the world."

With the passage of time, the numbers as well as the powers of the Justices began to be curtailed. In the year 1830, the Government practically usurped many of their powers, such as that of appointing the Collector of Assessment, by attaching this duty to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and relieving the Divisional Magistrates of their "Watch and Ward" duties. At this time, it may be mentioned, Calcutta was split up into four Divisions, viz.:—

Division I—Bagbazar to Mechuabazar.

Division II—Cotton Street to Lalbazar.

Division III—Rowbazar to Dharamtola.

Division IV—South Dharamtola to Chowringhee.

and there was only one "Magistrate" or Justice of the Peace for each Division, together with the Chief Magistrate, making five in all. . . . With the taking over by Government of most of their powers, it was the Chief Magistrate who virtually became invested with all the different functions, and on this point I cannot do better than quote from the Report of the famous "Fever Hospital Committee". From the evidence given before this Committee in 1837, it became clear that at this time the Chief Magistrate (Mr. D. M. Farlan) concentrated in one person the supreme control of Assessment, Conservancy and the Police.

"He authorized all expenditure and sanctioned all disbursements in the Assessment, Judicial and Conservancy Departments. He had cognisance of all complaints and questions relative to the assessment. . . . he dealt with complaints preferred against the Collector, and in the event of the collections proving unsatisfactory, it was to him that the Collector's explanation was addressed. The Superintendent of Police was subject to his general control as well as the Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy, and the latter had to obtain his sanction for all estimates for repairs exceeding Rs. 25."

As Mr. Goode remarks in his excellent work "Municipal Calcutta"—

"Practically the Chief Magistrate combined in his person the offices which are at present (1916) held by the Chairman of the Corporation, the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and we may agree with Mr. Robison (who gave evidence before the Committee) that these duties were beyond the capacity of one man".

It became necessary, in view of the above difficulties, to make a fresh start, which the Government did by passing an Act (No. XXIV of 1840), under which the purposes to which rates might be applied, were defined, viz., the lighting and watering of roads and streets, cleansing and repairing of roads and drains; the Government was further empowered, on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers in any one of the four Divisions of the Town, to entrust to them the Assessment, collection and management of the rates of their Division. Not a single application was made, and the Act, therefore, automatically became inoperative! After the failure of this "abortive" Act, the powers of the Justices remained confined to the matters of conservancy, lighting and watering of roads etc., as we shall now find from the report of the proceedings of their first meeting held in February, 1841, mentioned in the beginning. The report goes on:—

"The Chief Magistrate laid before his colleagues [See Note at end] a memorandum for conservancy: judging from the expenditure of the past year in reference to the lighting and watering of the Town, etc., he was of opinion that a deficiency would prospectively result in the proceeds of the tax, even to maintain the existing partial extent of watering and lighting roads. As by the Act, the Government cannot be expected to assist the tax funds as hitherto, an additional tax of one and a half per cent. would be required to be levied on the present five per cent. in order to obviate the deficiency. But if the watering and lighting were to be extended, an additional tax of two per cent. would be necessary. In order, however, to increase the tax as gradually as possible, he proposed that a tax of one per cent. only should be levied for the present, to be further augmented as the necessity of circumstances might require. This proposition failed to receive the immediate concurrence of the other Magistrates, who suggested that they were as yet novices in the details and management of the conservancy department and were not prepared to vote either way. They, therefore, resolved that the question should remain in abeyance until they became more initiated, to be able to exercise their discretion upon it.

Though the above proposal was negatived, the chief object to be gained by it received full concurrence, namely the immediate extension of watering and lighting. The watering is to be employed in the following streets, the names of which we appeal for the special information of their respective inhabitants:—

Park Street, Russel Street, Kyd Street, Free School Street, Royd Street, Middleton Street, Middleton Row, Harrington Street, Old Court House Street, Tank Square, Mission Row.

Olive Street, Strand Road, Esplanade, Chowringhee Road, Dhurumtollah Street, Boitochana Street, Bowbazar Road."

Note—The colleagues of the Chief Magistrate; at this time there were only four Justices, including the Chief Magistrate, two of whom were Indians. The *Samachar Darpan* in its issue of the 20th June, 1895, reports this innovation as follows:

"We learn that three Honorary Magistrates will be appointed, for which honour Mr. James Kidd, and Baboos Radhakanta Deb and Dwarkanath have been selected. The object of appointing them is to give effect to the recent Rules made by Parliament to appoint people of this country as Justices of the Peace. If necessary, the number of such Magistrates will be increased hereafter."

This was the first occasion when Indians were appointed as Justices of the Peace. Of the two gentle-

men appointed, Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, known among his compeers as "Prince" Dwarkanath, was the father of "Maharshi" Debendranath and the grandfather of Rabindranath. He was famed as much for his munificent gifts and large hearted charities as for the lavish scale of his entertainments. He also took a leading part in all progressive public affairs of the day, such as founding of Banks, spread of education, etc. . . .

Baboo Radhakanta Deb was the grandson of Maharaja Nabakrishna, the founder of the Sovabazar Raj family. He was born about 1784, and may be called the first of the English educated Bengalis. He played a large part in the founding of the Hindoo College and the establishment of the "School Book Society" for the publication of textbooks on the English model. It was also under his auspices that the great encyclopaedia named "Sadbakalpadruma" was published. He received the title of Raja Bahadur in 1896.

Famine Deaths In Bengal In 1943—III

Estimate Of Abnormal Under-registration

[By JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA]

(Concluded from the last issue of the 29th April, 1944)

Sir Edward Gait in the Bengal Census Report of 1901 gives a list of areas liable to famine. We give below so much of the table as is relevant for our purpose.

Division.	Total area	Area liable to famine	Population of area liable to famine in 000's (1901)	Total Population in 000's (1901)	Percentage liable to famine
Burdwan ...	13,949	7,449	31.31	82.40	38.0
Presidency ...	12,066	4,355	25.65	89.76	28.6
Rajshahi ...	17,356	9,853	51.44	93.88	54.8
Total ...	43,371	21,657	108.40	266.04	40.7

The effect of the famine of 1943 was, however, felt throughout the Province. We need not discuss the causes, but the undeniable fact remains that it was felt throughout Bengal. It was, however, felt earlier in Western and Central Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. It is also well-known that the productivity of soil in Western Bengal is far less than that of Eastern Bengal. It is also a fact that the incidence of land revenue and of rents and cesses is far greater in Western Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. The margin left to the cultivator is consequently far less in Western Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. The effect of the famine was felt far more acutely in Western than in Eastern Bengal.

Sir Edward Gait observes:—"The classes that suffer most are the landless labourers and the petty artisans; the actual cultivators have usually a reserve of grain sufficient to save them from starvation" (*Bengal Census Report 1901*, p. 12).

We have seen previously that of the *Chaukidars* 47 per cent. are cultivators of other men's land i.e., they belong to the landless labourer category of Sir Edward Gait. We also know that 'the percentage of *Chaukidars* who work as labourers on

other people's land is higher in the western districts.' The full blast of famine was felt earlier and more acutely by this class. Non-cultivating *Chaukidars* also felt it early and acutely.

We think we shall not be very wrong if we take that half of the starving *Chaukidars* belonging to these two classes were totally incapacitated, and the efficiency of the remaining half was reduced to half, while that of the cultivating *Chaukidars* remained the same as before—a large assumption in their favour in view of the continued high prices and certain other political and economic causes. The total efficiency of the *Chaukidari* force would then be—

$$\frac{47 + 23}{2} \times 0 + \frac{47 + 23}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 90 \times 1 = 47\frac{1}{2} \text{ out of } 100$$

i.e., nearly half of what it was formerly under normal circumstances.

The Government Press Note says: "Death from malaria numbered 674,380 or 2,85,792 above the average." Or, in other words, the number of malaria deaths exceeded the average by 79.7 per cent. But the actual number of malaria deaths is as nothing compared with the total incidence of malaria. The number of recorded malaria deaths and the number of malaria cases treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the province during the three years 1938—1940 have been as follows:—

	Malaria deaths.	Malaria cases treated
1938 ...	416,521	42,78,807
1939 ...	841,821	84,84,785
1940 ...	869,448	44,29,887
Total ...	11,27,290	121,87,879

The number of malaria cases treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries of Bengal is 10

to 11 times the number of recorded malaria deaths. The Bengal Public Health Report for 1938 observes thus: "But this number is only a small fraction of the annual malaria incidence which occurs both in the rural and the urban areas. It has been estimated that the total incidence is somewhere between 30 and 40 millions of cases out of a population of 51 millions in this province. The same statement is repeated in the Public Health Report for 1939. The actual incidence of malaria is thus more than 10 times the number of malaria cases treated in dispensaries and hospitals or 100 to 110 times the number of recorded malaria deaths.

The incidence of malaria, therefore, in the year 1943 has been $6,74,000 \times 105 = 70.8$ millions of cases for a population of 61 millions. Ordinarily two months is "taken as the average period of incapacity of an individual in a year due to malaria." (See Public Health Report, 1938 para 54; P. H. Report 1939 page 67). This year the period of incapacity was greater on account of the virulence of attack and absolute lack of quinine and other medicines. The period of incapacity this year

70.8

(1943) is therefore $= 2 \text{ months} \times \frac{70.8}{61} = 2.32 \text{ months}$
or 2 months 10 days.

Chaukidars, as well as the general mass of population, must have suffered equally. The efficiency of the *Chaukidari* staff must have deteriorated

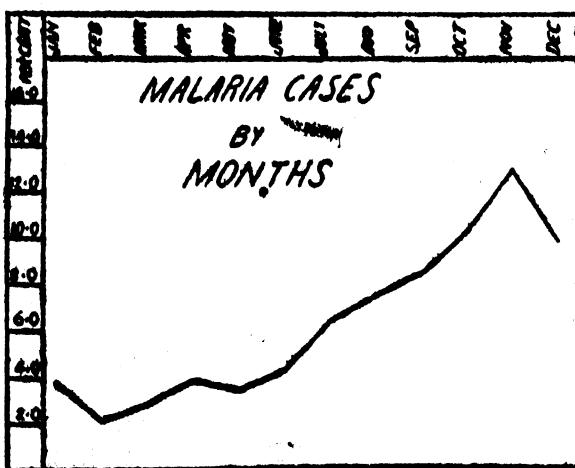
100 100 61

in the proportion of $\frac{100}{100} : \frac{100}{100 + 73.7} \times \frac{61}{70.8}$ or

1

$1 : 0.575 \times \frac{1}{1.16}$ or $1 : 0.495$ from normal times.

That is the efficiency was reduced by more than half. This is the minimum. In actuality we think it was reduced far more. For we know every year the incidence of malaria cases begins to rise from June—July and to reach the peak in November. The same thing must have taken place this year. To illustrate how sharply and steeply the incidence of malaria cases varies with the season we give below the curve taken from the Bengal Public Health Report 1940, P. 65.



We also know that more than three-fourths of the famine deaths took place during the four months of August to November, the peak being reached in October.

So at a time when the deaths were most numerous most *Chaukidars* were incapacitated by malaria from collecting the vital statistics. But to be on the safe side we take that the efficiency of the *Chaukidari* force in reporting vital occurrences was not reduced by more than half.

From several angles of vision we have approached the question and find that the efficiency of reporting was reduced by half i.e., the under-registration during famine has been 2.0 times the normal under-registration. Here we want to put a word of caution. It is tempting to magnify the number of famine deaths. If we take the under-registration to have been normal, the famine deaths number 19 lakhs; if the under-registration has been half, the figure would be 68 lakhs. If we take the multiplier to be 1.5, instead of 2.0, the number would be 44 lakhs. Are we so sure that our multiplier would be 2.0 and not anything less? We have given our reasons above; and we believe we are justified in taking our multiplier to be 2.0.

It would be equally bad to under-estimate the number of famine-deaths. To correctly estimate the number of famine-deaths, the Government should hold a test census over, say, 100 union-boards. This would be a fair sample; it would give a fairly correct estimate.

DOG PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA

Dog plague, a fatal disease characterized by sudden onset, marked prostration, development of jaundice, some times accompanied by haemorrhages from the mouth, bowels, etc., has been known to occur in Europe, especially Holland and Germany, and in America. It is an infectious disease caused by a micro-organism, a *Leptospira*. Its occurrence in India has been reported only once previously, in 1932 among the hounds of the Madras Hunt Club, writes Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal in the course of a recent letter to the *Statesman*. Recent work in the Protozoology Department at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine appears to show that the disease is prevalent in Calcutta.

A short time ago, my dog became acutely ill, developed deep jaundice and succumbed within three days. I mentioned this to Prof. Das Gupta, Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, and he promised to investigate the cause if and when opportunity occurred. On March 28 a dog belonging to Dr. (Miss) Cox was brought to him with a very similar symptom-complex. The animal was dying and Dr. Das Gupta could carry out detailed laboratory tests by sacrificing the animal. Eventually a *Leptospira* was isolated and the diagnosis of the disease established as dog plague.

Dr. Anthony who was in charge of Dr. Cox's dog stated that within the last six months he had seen more than two dozen cases in different parts of the city and that the death-rate has been extremely high.

It is desirable to issue a warning particularly because the disease is transmissible to human beings through the urine of the infected dog.

Dog-owners coming across such conditions are advised to get in touch with the Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, for any investigation that he might consider necessary. Attempts are being made to prepare an anti serum as a remedy for the rapidly fatal condition.

CONSTIPATION—A GREAT ENEMY

It is a matter of common observation that constipated persons suffer from various ailments which not only interfere with their enjoying buoyant health but also sometimes endanger their lives by causing serious diseases like *Appendicitis*, *Dyspepsia*, *Piles*, *Nervous Disorders*, etc.

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HEALTH & HYGIENE

“A man, too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.”—Cicero

The War And Venereal Diseases

A Warning To American Parents

[By ELEANOR LAKE]

A YEAR ago, 75 per cent. of the venereal infection in the armed forces in the United States could be traced to professional prostitutes. To-day, 80 per cent. of it comes from young casuals and amateurs.

Back of that shocking statistics lies one of the greatest social problems in America to-day; the frightening rise in delinquency among teen-age girls. During the past year, for instance, delinquency has doubled in Dayton, Ohio, almost tripled in San Francisco and almost quadrupled in Oklahoma City. Reports from cities and towns throughout the country show similar increases.

ALARMING INCREASE

There is an alarming increase in venereal disease among boys and girls in many parts of the United States. The consequence will be tragic unless increased effort is given to the MORAL prevention of infection.

Sexual morality, however, should not be based merely on the threat of venereal disease. We hope that young people will conduct their sex lives on a high plane, not because they fear infection, but because they understand and respect the dignity of the human body and the creative purposes of sex. The major responsibility for developing this healthy attitude rests on the home, the church and the school.

—R. A. VONDERLEHR, Assistant Surgeon General, Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

These “victory girls” and “cuddle bunnies” who go uniform-hunting in railroad stations and wander down Main Street late at night looking for pickups are just ordinary kids who have been swept along by a torrent of wartime excitement and free spending. When they run afoul of the law and are asked why they are delinquent, their answers are amazingly native. The most common are: “Because there’s nothing else to do in this town,” or, “Because it’s my patriotic duty to comfort the poor boys who may go overseas and get killed.”

These youngsters swell the venereal disease rate as tragically as if they were hardened professionals. And their youth is appalling. In one of the new Public Health rapid treatment centres for women,

in another, two-thirds are under 20 and many are between 12 and 15. In Chicago, all of 18 girls arrested on the streets in a clean-up drive were under 18 years old, and all but two were already infected.

“Girls of 14, 15, and 16 are paying the biggest price,” says Dr. Janet Nelson of the United Service Organizations. The post surgeon at a large mid-western air base reports: “Good-time girls of high school age are the army’s biggest problem to-day as a potential source of venereal disease.”

In little Rocks, Arkansas, a citizens’ committee investigated the local situation. For a fortnight committee members watched bus stations and hotel lobbies; talked to girls in honky-tonks; walked through nearby country roads. They counted 600 young girls idling in stations or hotels, drinking in taverns, wandering down darkened streets. At a bus station near midnight they found 23 girls under 17 waiting to pick up service men, and at 2 a.m. two girls of 14 and 15 came out with soldiers who asked a taxi driver how to find a hotel room. Eight others, three of them under 14, still wandered the station looking for pickups. At a typical hot spot late at night, 80 per cent. of the girls were in their teens, 10 per cent. were under 15. Hotel lobbies were crowded with uniform-struck youngsters. “The girls in this town,” said a high school boy, “are simply khaki-wacky.”

There are similar conditions in hundreds of normal American towns. In Portland, Maine, 3,500 sailors at a time hit town on leave, and there has been an alarming increase in venereal infections. The police blotter coldly records human tragedies: a 14-year-old girl found in a hotel with a sailor; 15-year-olds soliciting on street corners; a 16-year-old straggling down a street at 2 a.m., drinking out of a bottle—just average cases among the more than 100 teen-age girls arrested in six months.

It’s too easy to blame service men for our zooming delinquency. Men don’t change when they get into uniform. And uniform glamour isn’t the only, or the most important, cause of delinquency. The hard fact is that most girls go astray because their mothers are too busy or indifferent to keep them out of trouble.

In Hartford, Connecticut a better-than-average American factory town, hundreds of youngsters are left alone all night by parents who work on the “swing shift” at war plants. They lose touch with the parents; there is no one to supervise the way they spend their time. When schools check up on

their children are. The city's first war-boom year doubled venereal cases among youngsters in their teens. Hartford mothers, proudly winning the war on the production line, are losing it on the home front.

In jam-packed Warren Town-ship, outside of Detroit, children who go to school on an afternoon shift have actually been sent out to wander the streets at night so that they will sleep late and not wake up their night-working parents early in the morning. In hundreds of trailer towns and new housing developments near war plants, tired, irritable parents encourage their youngsters to go down to Main Street into juke joints at night—anywhere that will get them out from underfoot.

In the stress of war, leisure-class mothers, too, have grown careless of their daughters. A Phoenix, Arizona, citizens' committee warned the community that the parents of girls 14 or 15 years old seemed either indifferent to the danger of letting them run loose at night or unaware of the risk involved in such negligence. Says an army doctor at a western camp: "We are now, for the first time, giving regular blood tests to officers as well as men. We've been getting too many venereal contacts among girls in socially prominent families near here."

Illegitimacy is rising steadily. It is up 66 per cent. in Dayton, Ohio; has doubled in Miami. The Florence Crittenden League, which cares for unmarried mothers, reports that more and more of them come from respectable homes. "The foundations of American family life", says Eleanor Glueck, delinquency expert of Boston, "are being threatened as never before."

Tragic as this record of carelessness is, these young delinquents of decent families have at least a home to go to when they are in trouble. America's most poignant girl problem is that of the lost girls, the runaways, the teen-age migrants who are flooding every war production center and camp town to-day. They come from farms, and from the new ghost towns of America—those which have been drained of young men by the army or war work. They come to get the production-line glamour jobs they see in the newsreels, but they are often too young and inexperienced to find such employment. The cities to which they flock don't know what to do with them; they are nobody's business.

The average age of such transient girls in Kansas is 17. In Portland, Maine, police have found 16-year-old farm girls sleeping in automobiles because they could find no rooms in town. Vice drive statistics everywhere show that at least half of the problem girls come from out of town.

Some of them have followed their beaux to the big city. Some are euphemistically listed as "soldiers' girl friends." They meet a man in one camp town, follow him to the next. Immature, lonely and bored, they find rooms in boarding-houses, seldom see their men.

Wartime delinquency is not merely a crop of wild-oats, to be forgotten when family life is more stable. From these tragic youngsters will come a post-war crop of vice, disease and crime.

Around America, there are towns which have at least made a good beginning in finding the answers to the problem.

Answer One—and it is only a partial solution—is fairly easy. It is to do a clean, courageous job

of policing. Vice suppression helps: more than 350 red-light districts have been closed in American communities during this emergency, with an accompanying decline in the professional vice that is always recruiting inexperienced young girls.

Curfews—tried by many towns—sometimes help, though they tend to hide rather than to cure trouble. Close supervision of eating and drinking places is necessary. In many a town, hotel and liquor men, anxious to keep their business clean, keep young girls out of bars and lobbies.

In St. Joseph, Missouri, all minors found by police in suspect drinking and dancing places must give their names and addresses. Their families are informed of the dangers involved, the hot spots are warned or punished. As a result delinquency and illegitimacy have dropped.

Answer Two goes further toward the root of the problem. It is to give forgotten, restless girls the right kind of wartime responsibility and the right kind of adolescent fun. Fourteen-year-olds, like adults, need to feel that they are helping to win the war, that they have a responsibility as Americans. Children's jobs like tin-can collecting, however, will not satisfy them. The high school Victory Corps, the YWCA and other organizations are training youngsters for important work such as that of nurse's aids.

And girls of this age need an adult kind of fun, a chance to meet boys in a protected and yet romantic atmosphere. High school girls are left out in most community recreation programs. It is no accident that Wichita and Buffalo, with outstanding recreation facilities for girls, have low delinquency rates. The town of Troy, Ohio, meets honky-tonk competition with its Recreation Rooms, where boys and girls find soft lights, coca colas, victrola records and room to dance, minus the drink, tough talk—and the dangers—of the taverns.

But the root of the problem lies in the American home. Back of every delinquent girl, every tragedy of promiscuity and disease, stands the shadow of delinquent parents. Every father in uniform leaves a double responsibility with his wife; every mother on the production line has a double job to do. America's mothers to-day must become more deeply conscious of the importance of family life; if they do not, too many mothers of the future will have a sordid background of immorality and venereal disease—*Common Sense* quoted in *Readers Digest*.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN PLASTIC SURGERY

Bengali Doctor's Achievement

New York, April 30.

Dr. Naresh Chandra Atorothy, Indian inventor of a new technique in plastic surgery, treats patients from all parts of the United States.

Dr. Atorothy, who is 57 years old and practices in Detroit, Michigan, came to America when he was 21. He was born in Calcutta, son of the late Mr. Mohesa Atorothy, Auditor in the Controller-General's Office.

While he was studying at Ohio University he supplemented his funds by working as a chemist and during the harvesting season, working on farms.

He made his discovery of a new technique in plastic surgery early in his career and it is drawing wide recognition within the medical profession.

Calcutta News & Views

BENGAL SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

Unrelenting opposition to the Bengal Secondary Education Bill was voiced in numerous public meetings organised on Sunday, April 30 last, throughout the province in observance of the All-Bengal Secondary Education Bill Protest Day.

Pursuant to the appeal of Acharya Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, citizens of Calcutta, along with their brethren in the rest of Bengal, mustered strong at public parks and squares to register their emphatic protests against the highly pernicious measure, and demand its immediate withdrawal.

Presiding over one such meeting at Children's Park in North Calcutta, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee declared:—

If this Bill was passed into law, Mr. Chatterjee maintained, the educational system based on rotten foundations would lead to the crippling of minds and would do greater damage to both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. It would be an act of fifth columnist to plunge the entire province into turmoil at this critical period. Those who believed in the policy of "divide and rule" might have some relish but it was a delusion and a snare. It was desirable, Mr. Chatterjee concluded, that all minds should be pooled together to rescue the country and it was essential that a great co-operative national effort should be made to resist the measure.

A resolution characterising the Secondary Education Bill as reactionary and ill-timed and demanding its immediate withdrawal was adopted at a crowded public meeting held at Deshbandhu Park, North Calcutta, on April 29. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhury, M.L.A., was in the chair.

By another resolution the meeting expressed the opinion that the Bill deserved condemnation on the following, among other grounds:—

(1) The Bill makes the interest of education subservient to communal and political considerations and ignores the academic and cultural points of view which are absolutely essential to the building up of a sound system of national education.

(2) The Bill extends communalism in the sphere of education by providing for election, nomination and co-option of the members of the Board, of the Executive Council and of the Committees on communal basis and introduces separate communal electorates.

An appeal to Government to drop the new Secondary Education Bill and to call a conference of educationists to examine its provisions from the point of view of pure educational reforms, had been made by Dr. Meghnad Saha, presiding at the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Conference held at the Nara Sinha Dutt College, Howrah, on April 26 last.

'AT HOME' TO NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR

Mr. Raghunath Dutt, Vice-President, Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, was 'At Home' at Bholanath Dham, 33/2, Beadon Street, to meet Dr. Radhabinod Pal, M.A., D.L., President, Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, on the occasion of his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

In reply to the address which was read by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the Secretary of the Bhandar, Dr. Pal referred to the Bhandar's activities which he said were actuated by no consideration other than humanitarian and added that he was proud to be associated with such an organisation. Mr. Raghunath Dutt and Sj. Manick Lal Dutt and his brothers were all attention to the guests.

EXAMINATION FEES FOR NEEDY CANDIDATES

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been received by Calcutta University from the Bengal Relief Committee for distribution as examination fees among deserving candidates, including security prisoners.

ALL BENGAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Post-war economic planning for India formed the outstanding feature of the speeches delivered at the third session of the All-Bengal Economic Conference held on Monday last at the Mahabodhi Society Hall under the auspices of the "Sanibarar Baithak".

Mr. B. M. Birla presided. Mr. Nalini Banjan Sarker, who inaugurated the conference, stressed that important problems and the various aspects of our national economic life should form the subject of continuous study by a well organised body of workers.

Mr. N. C. Chunder, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in extending a cordial welcome to the delegates observed that the real problem which should engage the attention of the countrymen and demand the study of it by the thinking sections was the problem of post-war reconstruction. Say what Mr. Churchill might, Mr. Chunder proceeded, no sensible person had any doubt who would emerge as the strongest power after the war. British politicians had failed though they realised wherein lay the weakness of the empire. The war would see if not the end but the beginning of the end of capitalism and imperialism.

From the beginning to end the plan had as its background the economic nationalism. Its authors did not claim that it was the last word on post-war economic planning for India but it must be recognised that plan was not divorced from realism and could be worked under any system of National Government.

The Bombay Plan, which has rightly claimed the attention of the whole country and the Government, has been formulated on the assumption that India will have no serious problems to solve so far as our financial relations with the rest of the world are concerned. Since we have a large amount of foreign currency accumulated during these years of war and since in the worst conditions of international trade imaginable, it is unlikely that India should be faced with a fall in her favourable balance, not to speak of a positively adverse balance, there will hardly need for India to appear in the world of international finance as a supplicant for favours. The problem of abnormal war balances seems to have been altogether taken outside the ambit of the new plan. Since the sterling area arrangements are not to be disturbed in the transitional period, it would seem that India will have to enter into negotiations direct with Britain for their orderly disposal. In any Pact which India might enter with Britain it is clear that India should be able to liquidate her sterling balances at the speed and in the manner which her developmental needs require. But our position in future may conceivably call for a spirit of accommodation in our handling of our foreign assets. But while I am not for India being indifferent to the financial requirements of other countries, it is only fair that in any scheme for international financial regulation, the arrangements should be such as not to put an unfair handicap on India's economic development. The same thing applies as well to the freedom of our fiscal policy.

It is often said that the Bombay Plan is biased unduly in favour of big business and industry and to that extent the interests of agriculture and of the masses have been subordinated to those of industry and big business. While I have no doubt that it is unfair as a charge against the authors of the Bombay Plan there can be no doubt about the need to work out in detail the various schemes so as to ensure fair treatment to all the important factors of our

national economic life. In order that the details may be worked out satisfactorily and in order that the allocation of spheres may be properly made it is both necessary and desirable that the representatives of Government and of private industry as well as of the outside public should put their heads together for hitting upon the right course in this matter.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

Several thousand city workers took out processions, which eventually converged into an open air rally at Sradhananda Park, on Monday, May 1, in celebration of May Day—the workers' day.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the B. P. T. U. C., presided over the rally, and several labour leaders addressed the workers on the significance of May Day and the struggle between "haves" and "have-nots" raging in the world of to-day.

Resolutions sending greetings to the Red Army, to the Chinese people and to the British, Australian and American workers were adopted with loud cheers.

The occasion was also taken to discuss labour condition in India, and demands for raising basic wages of workers and for security of service and amenities of living condition were put forward. Particular emphasis was laid on the food crisis, and controlled supply and distribution of foodstuffs by popular committees were urged as the only solution.

LATE MR. SATISH CHANDRA MUKHERJEE

High tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Proprietor of the Basumati Sahitya Mandir and Editor of the Monthly *Basumati*, and his services to the cause of journalism and Bengali literature were recalled at a general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association held at the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* Office, Calcutta on Sunday last. Mr. B. Sen-Gupta, President of the Association was in the chair.

A resolution was passed all standing expressing a deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Mukherjee and recounting his manifold services in the field of Journalism and Bengali literature.

SOUTH CALCUTTA COUNCILLORS ENTERTAINED AT TEA

Mr. Mukunda Prosad Chatterjee, Secretary, South Calcutta C. C. Election Board met all the Councillors in South Calcutta in a tea party on April 13 last at 1, Fern Road residence of Mr. Panchu Gopal Sen, President of the Board. The party was regaled with the comic skits by Monoranjan Sarkar. Among those present were: Messrs. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Dharendra Nath Ghosh, N. C. Sen, Debendra Mukherjee, Sailendra Nath Sinha, Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, Purnendu Sekhar Bose, Rai Bejoy Behari Mukherjee Bahadur, Rajendra Sing Singhee, Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar, Dr. Gobinda Mitra, Dr. Cheru Chandra Chatterjee, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, Messrs. Amar Roy, Benoy Bose, Paritosh Banerjee and many other respectable gentlemen of South Calcutta.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Editor, *Basumati*, in course of a talk described Satish Chandra as a man and as journalist and gave indications as to the arrangements the deceased had made for the efficient running of the *Basumati* and the Basumati Sahitya Mandir.

GARDEN REACH MUNICIPALITY

Tender Notice

Tenders for supplying filtered water for the year 1944-45 by motor lorries and bullock carts from 61, Garden Reach Road, Akra Tube-Well and Badartala Tube-Well are invited and will be received by the Secretary on Wednesday, the 24th May, 1944 up to 3 p.m. and will be opened in presence of the tenderers who are requested to attend. Tenders should be in duplicate in Municipal form and in sealed covers. Estimates and specification are open for inspection in the Store Department during office hours. Tender forms are available at the Municipal Store Department.

U. DOWLA,

Chairman.

Garden Reach Municipality.

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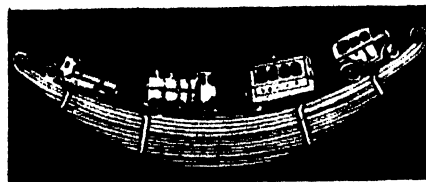
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for" for specification and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records, Price, Rs. 2 per set.

1. Excavation and construction of D.W.F. Channel from Chowbaga to Banola Sedimentation tank, etc.

2. Supply and delivery of plant, tools, trolleys and waxes for wheel during 1944-45.

3. Supply of carts for removal of refuse during 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 18th May and for 2 and 3 on 23rd May 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 will hold good for 12 months, and for 2 and 3 for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
1st 3rd May, 1944

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineering Department
(Manikata)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday the 31st May, 1944, up to 2 p.m. —

1. Raising low lands in Bagmati Mohammedan Burial Ground, Ward 29 Rs. 898 dated 25th April 1944, (3 months)

2. Repairs to Bagmati Mohammedan Burial Ground Office Building Ward 29 Rs. 286, dated 25th April, 1944, (1 month)

3. Supplying and stacking 7200 cft of uncrushed building rubbish for Manikata Area inside Bagmati Mohammedan Burial Ground where no mechanised vehicle is allowed, Ward 29—Rs. 526, dated 19th January, 1944, (one month)

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italic '7 days' notice' in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as '3 days' notice'.

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARIEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
1st May, 1944.

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 3rd May 1944 at 2 p.m.

1. Paying the passage leading to 6 K. C. Road between W. A. No. 20 Rs. 402 dated 2nd May 1944 (1 month)

2. Repairs to the R. C. slab over the manhole of 9 ft diameter which level down at P.M. A, in Ward No. 18—Rs. 42 dated 2nd May 1944 (1 day)

3. Repairs to Sub-Post Office quarters at Tulida Cemetery in Ward No. 18 Rs. 869 dated 4th January 1944 (1 month)

4. Repairs to office and lockers of the Ordnance Stores at Amally Yard in Ward No. 19 Rs. 917 dated 4th June 1943 (1½ months)

N.B.—Please note that words in italic '7 days' notice' as given in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as '3 days' notice'.

S. C. GHOSL,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office
1st 3rd May, 1944

District IV Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for" on Thursday, the 11th May, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

1. Repairs to surface drain in Dumayne Avenue (portion) Ward 26 Rs. 504 dated 5th June 1943, (15 days)

2. Repairs to road side railing at Majerhat Bridge Approach, Ward 25—Rs. 338, dated 15th April 1944, (1 month)

3. Repairs to dispensary at Kidderpore Maternity Home, Ward 25 Rs. 930, dated 8th February, 1944 (15 days)

4. Repairs to Nurses' quarter at Kidderpore Maternity Home, Ward 25—Rs. 952, dated 26th February, 1944, (15 days)

5. Repairs to Ward Office and Vaccination Station at 118, Hazra Road, Ward 23—Rs. 459, dated 15th April, 1944, (1 month).

6. Construction of carriageway at P. 207 in Scheme XXXIII in Ward 27—Rs. 326, dated 8th March, 1944, (2 weeks)

N.B.—All materials required for the above works will be supplied by the contractors themselves.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g. Office,
1st May, 1944

Competitive Examination For Entry Workshops Apprentices

Applications are invited for permission to take part in the competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th June 1944 at 2 P.M. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshop at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates shall not be less than 15 years and not more than 19 years on the 1st of July 1944. The candidates should submit their applications to the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta.

The prescribed forms along with the application fee of Rs. 2/- per candidate, may be obtained from the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta, at 2/- per copy. The candidates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before commencing the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June 1944 at the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc. may be obtained from the office of the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta.

B. N. DEV,
Special Officer and Engineering Adviser.

Central Municipal Office,
1st 2nd May, 1944

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited from ex-Military men for the following posts and will be received by the undersigned upto the 22nd May, 1944—

(1) One Jamadar of Armed Guards on Rs. 25 per month in the grade of Rs. 25—1/35

(2) One armed Sepoy on Rs. 16/- per month in the grade of Rs. 16—1—22. Both the above posts carry a temporary War Allowance of Rs. 8 per month.

Applicants for the post No. (1) must be able to control the staff of Armed Guards to be placed under them.

G. K. Mukherjee,
Offg. Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office,
1st 2nd May, 1944

PHONE: B B-1397

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—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 13th May, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. :-

1. Three wooden *Taktaposhes*, old and broken.
2. Two old and broken Tin suit cases.
3. One Bedstead (old and damaged) without Ohbatri.
4. One Almirah (old and damaged)—open and empty.
5. Two wooden boxes.
6. Three *Handis*—old.
7. Three Drums—old.
8. One Day Light—old, without chimney.
9. Four galvanised bath tubs—old.
10. Two tables—old.
11. One sheet corrugated iron—old.
12. Four Iron *Karas*—old.
13. Two Acetylene Gas lights—old.
14. Two enamelled Baltis—old.
15. One Brass *Handi*—old.
16. Nine *Khero Pals*—old.
17. One *Satranchi*—old.
18. Five Samianas—old.
19. Three Pardas—old.
20. Seventeen pieces Towels—new.
21. Five *Thans* *Nayansukh*—new—of which two are full.
22. One pair Sada Dhoti—new.
23. Twenty-eight pieces *Gamcha*—new.
24. Seventy-eight folding chairs—old and broken.

N. K. MONDAL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th April, 1944.

Amendment of Pension Rules.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 484 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, it is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta propose to amend the existing proviso (1) to Rule 27 of the Pension Rules so as to read as follows :-

"Provided that nothing in this or any of the foregoing rules contained shall be deemed to preclude the Corporation in their absolute discretion from granting a Compassionate Allowance (1) to any officer or servant (whether eligible or ineligible to contribute and whether he

has contributed or not) who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in or during the discharge of his duties, or (2) to the widow and children or in case he shall have left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sisters, of any such officer or servant who may have been killed in the discharge of his duties or (3) to any officer or servant not being a contributor either to the Pension or Provident Fund who may have become unfit for further discharge of his duties from natural or other causes or may have become disabled in the service of the municipality or whose services may have been terminated due to reduction of establishment. But in the event of death of such an officer or servant after retirement or termination of service due to reduction of establishment but before the Compassionate Allowance is sanctioned or paid, the said Compassionate allowance and if death occurs while in service, the Compassionate Allowance that would have been admissible to him had he retired by reason of unfitness for disability as aforesaid, shall be paid to such member or members of his family as the Chief Executive Officer may decide."

The object of the proposed amendment is to provide for payment of Compassionate Allowance to an employee not contributing to the Pension or Provident Fund, whose service is terminated due to reduction of establishment or to his family in case of his death after termination of service, but before the Compassionate Allowance is sanctioned or paid.

Objections to the proposal, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 22nd May, 1944, after which date the proposal will be further proceeded with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th May, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nasker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls No. 29 and half portion of Stall No. 30 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs Dilwar Hossain Halder and Ali Hossain Halder (sons of Mr. Sufian Halder). Objections,

if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nasker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls Nos. half portion of 30 and 31 in the North Range in the S. S. Hogg Market to Mussamat Immamnessa Bibi represented by her husband Jamsed Ali Nasker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th March, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Noor Mahammad, Sk. Nurazzaman, Sk. Nurul Huda and Sk. Nurazzah, for the registration of their names in place of their deceased father Md. Yeasin in respect of Stall No. 23, in Suet Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Master Santi Gopal Das represented by his brother-in-law Babu Subodh Kumar Modak as occupiers of Stalls Nos. 161-162 in Block F (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Juanendra Kumar Das. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th April, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
on 29th April, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,224 against 1,175 and 1,206 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 664. The general death-rate of the week was 30.17 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 29th April, 1944 was 1,032 against 970 and 978 in the two preceding weeks. There were 82 deaths from cholera against 48 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. There were 298 deaths from small-pox during the week against 282 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 60 and 123 respectively

against 60 and 112 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.05 per mille per annum. There were 22 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 28.44.

There were 110 deaths from respiratory diseases against 89 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths from tuberculosis against 58 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 192 against 205 and 228 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 13 were from cholera, 58 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 12 from fevers, 29 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.09 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 37.10.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

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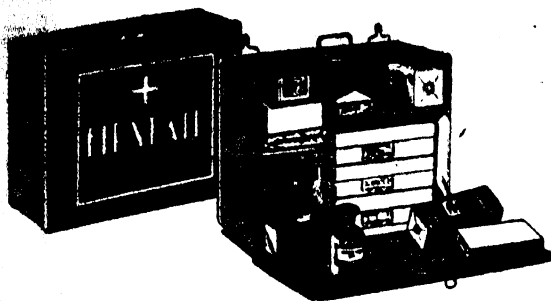
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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptd., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer ...					
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10			SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...	2 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	1 5 0
Baghda ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sugar ...	0 7 8	
Bhanguar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 12 0				Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.				0 4 8	
Parsey ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 8—12 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	DAL.	(Ration Shop)	
Crab each ...			Grapes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Alubokhora per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chana ...	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Khari Masoor ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Bhanga ...		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Bael each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasarae ...	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond ...	8 0 0	6 0 0	Bluli ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl's eggs ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 8 0	2 0 0	(Sona) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md. ...	1 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate ...			Coal ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	Brand per bottle ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras ...			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. ...		
Onion ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree ...			Barley Pearl ...		
Poon (Daryooling) ...			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...			Do. ...		
Do. ...			Milk ...			Corn Flower ...		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Baking		
			Flour per seer ...	6 6 0		Coker Best Potting	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1 ...	6 6 0		Jelly ...		
			Atta Brown per seer ...					

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0					
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0					
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.									
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0							
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0							
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0							
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0							
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0					
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0							
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0							
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0							
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0							



USE—

"Amrutanjan—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

I O R K.	From		To		D R Y F I S H	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0		
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 10 0			Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0			Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 5 0		
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Pomfrats per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0			Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 4 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0		
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0			Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0		
					Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-8 "	1 0 0	
Japon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	8 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 2 0				Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "		
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 8 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	6 0 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Black Berry per score		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoonut each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	1 1 6	Country Apples		
			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Onions, (New) per seer		0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 2 0		Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. " white "	12 0	0 13 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Parsnip each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	15 0 0
						Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Anar per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava (Benares) per doz	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
			Do. Kargangla "			Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
			Do. Country "			Do. (large) per lb.		
			Snake Coll each	0 3 6	0 4 0	Kesur China per seer		
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer			Lime patty per score	0 10 0	1 4 0
			Do. Country do.			Lemon (English) per doz.		
			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Do. (Country)		
			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Locket per score	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. (New) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Do. Madras "	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon per seer		
			Do. Shillong "			Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Rhubarb each			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
			Pulbu, (Patil) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Radish English per bundle (large)	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Do. (Madras)	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
			Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia "		
			Squash per seer			Do. Fazlie "		
			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Kissan Bhog "		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Green per score		
			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Golapkhosh "	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Himasagore "		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Green per score	0 5 0	1 0 0
			Do. Country "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kanchan "		
			Do. Ranchi "			Do. Bombay "		
			Do. Shillong "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Safeta "	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Do. per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Vegetable marrow Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mulberry per score		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
			Red " per each	0 3 0	0 3 6	Bombay "	3 8 0	
			Tarai per seer			Oranges Sylhet "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Darjeeling "		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar "		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...			Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Oomilla each ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 18 0	1 4 0			
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	8 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 3 6	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
per seer ...						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...						per lb. ...		3 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Calasia do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		8 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-6 ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...		

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old)			" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.						
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.						
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0				
			" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 735)

**VALUE
FOR
MONEY**

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk—	3 16 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	8 8 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 44	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)		0 6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
			Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
								to
			*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
			Rice (retail) ...		Control		to	
			Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price		0 8 0	
			Bhasmanik rice per seer		0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY		
			Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Banktoolsi manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
			Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
			Kabul rice per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			packet ...		
			Kamini rice „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Palmal (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		4 0 0
						lb. ...		
			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
			Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	per lb. ...		
			Crystal (best) ...		0 8 6	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
			Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
			white) ...			2		
			Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Bengal ...		0 7 8	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
			*DAL Etc.					
			Kalai per seer ...		Control	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
			Arahar „ ...		Price	Glaxo ...		
			Chola „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
			Khari Masoor „ ...			Golden Puffs ...		
			Khasari „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
			Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			per lb. ...		
			*Salt ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
						per lb. ...		
						Assorted Patties per doz.		
						Jacob's Cream Crackers		
						per tin ...		
						HUNTLEY PALMER.		
						Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
						Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
						Petit Beurre tin ...		
						BRITANNIA		
						Cheese ...		
						Gem ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 48-1, (New Building) S. S. Hagg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
etiti Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.						2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.					
			DUST TEA					
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
	Price		Dust per lb.			Chamois Leather large	0 4 0	
Derezke per packet	0 2 6		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Solassor per pkt.		0 8 0	Cocoa 1 lb. packet			Eno's Fruit Salt		1 0 0
Capatan Navyout per Pk.			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0	8 0 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
" (magnum)	0 8 6		Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Elberman's Embrocation...		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Zam-Buk		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Amrutanjai Pain Balm		
Do. "Planters" per			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
50			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-		1 14 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Do. ½ lb.					
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 8 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
Retail prices per seer.			Retail prices per seer.			Retail prices per seer.		
From	To		From	To		From	To	
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
RICE (At controlled price)			BUTTER & GHEE			VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Pears		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 13 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhanl			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashl	2 4 0	8 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
.. (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 0	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Do. (white) ..		0 5 0	Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Beli)		0 4 8	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	.. Khajure	0 10 0		EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)		0 8 0	VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 2 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 2 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 7 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
From To			From To			From To		
Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P.		
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	8 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		2 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 8-10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0			0 6 6
Atta		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. B			Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Gur			.. (Country)			rettes, 555		
			.. (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin.		
			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jam		
			Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			FISH			Quikwhite (White)		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Pons	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 3 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose, Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corps. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-12 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-5 to 5 p.m. on most working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12—16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap)		
			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
			Do. Madras 6—12	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
			Do. Nilambari			per maund		
			Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Sapeda 10—16	1 0 0		Uhamormoni		
			Do. Golapkhass			Balam (old) per md.		
			Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
			Do. Klassen Bhogh			maund (old)		
			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
			Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
			Do. Darjeeling			per maund		
			Do. Nagpur 8—16	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse "		
			Pears 6—25	1 0 0		Medium "	0 6 8	Ration shop
			Pineapple Singapur each					
			Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
			Do. Country each			Crystall Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
			Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java		
			Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil		
			Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
			Musket per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer		0 8 0
			Pomegranate per seer					
			Do. Multan per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Flour		
			Do. Kandahar	2 8 0	4 0 0	Atta	0 6 0	Ration shop
			Bedana (Kabul)		1 12 0	Sujee	0 5 0	
			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
			Do. Sultuna	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	8 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
			Do. without shell	8 8 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large					
			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
			Water melon Gosalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10 0
			Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mug Dal		0 10 0
			Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	1 8 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai		0 7 0
			Do. Bhagalpur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khesari	0 10 0	0 7 0
			Sarbatil Lemon (Museumbi)			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
			8—12	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator	0 8 0	
			Do. Shelled	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal		0 12 0
			Nut Ground				0 6 0	0 7 0
			Sharifa			TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Bombay		2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Aligarh	2 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Jessore per seer			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Dinapur	8 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Pabna	8 0 0	8 8 0	Darjeeling - Autumn		
			Darbhanga	8 0 0	8 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Mazafferpur	8 0 0	8 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 5 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0	5 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0	4 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bagda per seer	1 5 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bhetkee per Sr.			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Hilsa	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi			Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
			Small fish		0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair		0 4 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
			Kol per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sujea " ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 5 0	
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Grapes ...			Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Dates per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
EGGS.			Almond " ...	1 12 0		Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32 ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...			Bhanga " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly ...		0 14 0	Madras " ...			Mattor " ...		
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Salt " ...	0 2 2	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Do. Sree ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ...		0 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Onion ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sujea ...		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0		Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	" " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Patnai per seer " ...		
Parsey ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash ...			Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato: Darjeeling per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) ...			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar ...		
Chicken " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	2 3 0		Beal each ...	2 0 0		Cocoanut oil ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	2 3 0		Dates per seer ...	1 4 0		Arahar per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES			Grapes " ...			Chana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...		1 0 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 9 0	2 0 0	Mug (Hari) Katch " ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100... 1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...	0 7 0	
Ginger per seer ...		0 8 0	Orange per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 2	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Robinson's Barley ...		
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Jelly ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Mill ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog	—	—
Mutton " ...	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	—	0 2 0	Fasli	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	—	1 0 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	—	0 1 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. ¼ lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Atta " ...	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	—	—	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	—	0 7 6
Do. (Deal) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	Gur ...	—	0 4 2
Brijjal " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Arahar per seer	—	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chana " ...	—	0 9 0
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari)	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	—	0 12 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mattor " ...	—	0 10 0
Garilo ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Salt " ...	—	0 2 6
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 2	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Deal) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Deal) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 8 0	0 12 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
25	0 8 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
26A	0 4 0 "		25-26	0 8 0 "	
26 Chandney	0 5 0 "		26	0 3 0 "	
27	0 5 0 "				
27	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 728)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H. 8	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 28-29	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 39-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40-44	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent				
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	84 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	20 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Do
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 30C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	38 0 0	Do.			Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 49	38 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			" 84	0 5 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 16	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 41	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 36	0 8 0	Potato.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.			
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 79-82	2 1 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Hotel
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	1 6 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	0 4 0	Do.			
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 111-114	0 8 0	Do.			
" 14	—	Do.	" 115-164	0 8 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 135-138	0 4 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			
" 19	0 4 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			
" 20	0 4 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			
" 21	0 4 0	Do.	" 155-158	0 4 0	Do.			
" 22	0 4 0	Do.	" 159-162	0 14 0	Do.			
" 23	0 4 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			
" 24	0 4 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			
" 25	0 4 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			
" 26	0 4 0	Do.			Poultry-Bird			
" 27	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Do.			
" 28	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
" 29	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
" 30	0 4 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
" 33	0 4 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
" 34	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
" 35	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
" 36	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
" 38	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-210	0 4 0	Do.			
" 39	0 4 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.			
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
			23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. .6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 2 nd B.	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 "	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-6	0 2 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-2-3	0 3 0 "	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 13th May, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1944

Mahatma Gandhi's Release

Corporation Wishes Him Speedy Recovery

JOY at the release of Mahatma Gandhi was expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting on Wednesday last (May 10).

The resolution, which was moved by the Mayor himself, viewed with deep concern his present state of health, and wished for his speedy recovery to full health and activity.

A similar resolution, differently worded, had also been tabled by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.

In placing the motion before the House the Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, said that the whole of India, nay, the entire civilised world, heaved a deep sigh of relief over the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi from detention. The decision of the Government of India to set him at liberty was no doubt a belated one; but even so, such a deci-

sion could not fail to strike the imagination of the people who would be justified in looking upon it as a graceful gesture and a bold stroke of statesmanship on the part of Lord Wavell.

The news of Mahatmaji's release, Mr. Poddar proceeded, electrified the whole country and gave deep satisfaction in all quarters but the joy of his

countrymen was dimmed by their deep concern for the present state of his health, and their anxiety on his account would not be allayed until he regained his health.

They prayed for his speedy recovery and cherished the hope that he might continue giving of his best to India and humanity at large.

Condolences

References to the deaths of Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy, Member of the Council of State and Mr. Asutosh Ghosh, *ex-Councillor*, were made by the Mayor and resolutions condoling their loss and expressing a desire that the Corporation's sincere sympathy be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families were adopted.

Mr. Poddar said that Mr. Roy who was a brother of Dr. K. S. Roy and a cousin of Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, M.L.A., shunned the lime-light of publicity and was revered by all who came in contact with him for his unfailing courtesy and amiable disposition.

Government Offers More Conservancy Lorries

The Mayor informed the House that with regard to the 25 lorries Government had offered to the Corporation the former had agreed to waive the obligatory condition of fitting these lorries with coal gas plants. Government had invited expert opinion with regard to working of coal gas plants on lorries. Out of the 50 lorries to be allowed by the Government the Mayor expected that 25 would be received by the Corporation in a day or two.

Consumers' Council

The House accorded permission to Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Deputy Executive Officer I, to serve as a member of the "Consumers' Council" to be set up by Government of India.

The Consumers' Council has been set up to:—

(1) Advise Government regarding the types of consumer goods of which it is necessary to increase or regulate supplies and distribution.

(2) Keep Government informed of the efficiency with which the measures taken by them to regulate the distribution and control the prices of various items of consumer goods are operating.

(3) Offer suggestions to Government regarding measures to improve civil supplies position and to keep prices at a reasonable level; and

(4) Offer suggestions where supplies are very short (a) for enforcing economy in their use, and (b) for drawing up schedules of priorities so that the needs of more essential requirements would be met to the most satisfactory extent possible.

OUR "CHIEF"

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji left for Darjeeling on Monday last (May 8) for a little change and rest. He is expected to return on Monday next (May 15). Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Deputy Executive Officer I is acting for Mr. Chatterji.

Notification Of Dangerous Diseases

At the instance of the Public Health Standing Committee, the House accepted the Health Officer's Scheme of introducing "business reply" system for notification of dangerous diseases coming to the notice of the medical practitioners in the city.

Dearness Allowance

Up till December, 1943, the Government of Bengal had granted a regular monthly subvention towards the payment of Dearness Allowance to the employees of the Corporation. But in January, the Government expressed their inability to make further advances unless certain information regarding the revised classification of the essential services of the Corporation as recommended by Mr. Gurner was received by them.

Adhering to a circular of the Government of India in the Food Department enunciating Essential Civil Personnel, which included "all employees in the offices of urban authorities, the Corporation held that the classification of the services of the employees of the Corporation in the manner indicated in the report of Mr. C. W. Gurner was not called for.

The above decision was duly communicated to the Government with a request for the remittance for payment of Dearness Allowance.

No communication on the subject or remittance having been received from the Government, the Corporation informed the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department that payment of Dearness Allowance was being continued up to April, 1944, as it would be unwise to stop such payment in the present emergency.

Dearness Allowance has been paid out of Corporation funds for these months, and as such Rs. 2,20,000 per month have been outstanding against the Government of Bengal.

The question having come up before the Corporation the House resolved as follows:—

1. That consideration of the matter be postponed for a fortnight and that in the meantime the Chief Accountant be directed to submit a report on the financial implications involved and how far Corporation finances are in a position to meet this expenditure.

2. That the Secretary be directed to circulate the previous proceedings of the Corporation in this connection.

3. That the Mayor be requested to see the Hon'ble Minister with a view to coming to a satisfactory arrangement regarding continuance of the Ways and Means Advance to the Corporation in this connection.

4. That pending final decision by the Corporation, payment of Dearness Allowances (as per Award of the Labour Commissioner) be continued.

CARELESS DRIVING OF ARMY VEHICLES

Calcutta Street Accidents

Calcutta street accidents formed the subject of a series of questions in the Bengal Council on Thursday, the 11th May.

Mr. Biren Roy, Parliamentary Secretary, replying to Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (*non-official Congress*) said that there was an increase in the number of such accidents between the 12 months beginning November, 1942. This was due to increase in military traffic, black-out conditions, and influx of village people and beggars in the city. The number of street accidents due to rash and negligent driving during this period was 5,708 and deaths 256. There were 198 prosecutions, of which 90 resulted in conviction.

The gravity of the situation and the need for tightening up control over military vehicles were being constantly impressed on the military authorities and they had already taken measures to improve matters. The number of military traffic police had been substantially increased and military police patrols were now operating in the Calcutta area. Periodical round-ups of traffic offenders were also being made and the first of these led to the institution of charges against over 200 drivers. More military police were required and the point was being brought to the notice of the authorities.

IN THE STREETS OF MADRAS.

Madras, May 5.

The question of careless driving of military vehicles is engaging the attention of the Military authorities and a Press Note issued by the HQ, Southern Army, Madras, says that "the present position is regarded with extreme dissatisfaction and that very stringent action is being taken to improve matters."

HQ are issuing a fresh letter of instructions to all military authorities in Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in the South Indian States, which says: "In spite of frequent and strict orders which have been sent from time to time, no decrease in accidents has occurred, particularly in large towns. In the vast majority of cases sheer bad driving is the cause. The civil police will be urged to take particulars and report all military offenders."

The Army, the Press Note adds, is in no way anxious to protect its personnel against penalties for the violation of traffic rules. In addition to a regular scale of fines for careless driving, Army drivers can be tried by a court-martial or by the civil courts. Normally, and provided that conformity with existing Army orders is achieved, no driver demanded for trial by the civil courts will be claimed for trial by a court-martial.—*Associated Press*.

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION FOR MANUAL LABOURERS

Punjab Government's Decision

The Punjab Government have decided to grant a supplementary ration of four chittacks of wheat or wheat *atta* per day to all manual workers in addition to the normal ration of eight chittacks per day for all adults in the rationed area of Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi.

This decision has been taken on the recommendation made by the Punjab Food Advisory Board.

Civic News From Far And Near

Motor Drivers Become Mayors

A taxi driver and a motor driver have been elected the Labour Mayors of two London boroughs. They are Councillor W. Wynn, taxi-driver, aged 35 years chosen by Islington and Councillor Allen Edward McAuliffe, a motor driver at Bishopgate, L.N.E.R. station elected by Benthall Green.

Surat And Ahmedabad Municipalities Superseded

Bombay Government have passed orders superseding the Surat and Ahmedabad Municipalities, and the Commissioner of the Northern Division has been asked to take steps to appoint a person or persons to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded municipalities.

Both municipalities passed resolutions on April 13 resolving that they should cease to function due to political reasons.

In the opinion of the Government, the municipalities are not competent to perform the duties imposed on them under law and have accordingly passed orders superseding the bodies for three years.

New Mayor Of Karachi

Mr. Yusoof Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Central, has been elected Mayor of Karachi for the coming year.

Nagpur Municipal Treasury Looted

The Nagpur Municipal treasury was looted in the early morning of May 6 last. It is reported that at about 4 a.m., a number of persons wearing masks and shorts with spears entered the municipal premises and asked the Chowkidar on duty for keys and while four of them held him, the rest broke open the locks and carried away cash worth about Rs. 10,000. The City Superintendent whose quarters are just on the opposite side was informed four hours later.

Bally Municipality

Mr. W. F. Scott-Kerr and Mr. P. B. Ghosh have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Bally Municipality.

FISH POSITION IN CALCUTTA

A 'Press Note' says that the Bengal Government are shortly setting up a Board to deal with the problem of fish-supply to Calcutta and they are also considering how best to increase ice supplied to fish traders, in view of the lack of adequate supply of ice at centres from where fish is despatched to Calcutta. The question of controlling purchase by military contractors will also be discussed this week-end between Government and military representatives. Lack of sufficient transport facilities is also considered to be one of the causes of the prevailing high prices of fish in the city.

Government are sending a senior officer of the Agriculture Department to Bombay to study the Bombay Government's scheme of supplying vegetables through Government grain shops and as soon as this officer's report is received, they will consider what practical steps can be taken with regard to general insufficiency of supply of all kinds of vegetables.

Inquiries with regard to poultry, eggs, etc., are also proceeding.

"Middles"

CLEANER CALCUTTA CAMPAIGN

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR GO ROUND THE CITY

HIS Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, undertook a surprise tour of Calcutta on May 7 last to inspect the streets' sanitary conditions.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who had interviewed the Governor earlier, accompanied him. The tour lasted about an hour.

At the conclusion of the tour His Excellency said he had had a frank discussion with the Mayor, who had explained to him the Corporation's difficulties. The question of co-operation between the Government and the Corporation was discussed.

The Corporation, the Governor said, was the biggest business in Bengal, and he hoped that the Mayor, as a successful business man, would be able to tackle its problems. The cleanliness of Calcutta was essential to the health of the city's vast population. He would keep in touch with the Mayor, and would look forward to seeing progress in the work of cleansing which had been undertaken.

Leaving Government House by car at noon the Governor with the Mayor drove down Hare Street. At its crossing with Bankshall Street was encountered the first garbage heap; it was at the corner of the Small Causes Court.

The party then passed into Strand Road where piles of filth at intervals met their eyes. On Harrison Road, the Governor alighted near a nauseous dump to see things for himself.

After a few minutes' inspection His Excellency resumed his tour, proceeding to Ramlochan Mullick Street, near a wholesale fruit market. His Excellency spent some time examining conditions in the Market area.

Mechuabazar was the next locality visited. The Governor saw also the College Street Market area. Corporation conservancy workers were busy here dealing with it, loading the masses of refuse into a waiting lorry.

Other streets visited included Upper Circular Road, Bowbazar Street, Wellington Street, Free School Street, Kyd Street, Chowringhee and Bentinck Street.

The Difficulties Of The Corporation

On the eve of His Excellency's tour round the city Dr. B. N. Dey, Special Officer and

Engineering Adviser, Calcutta Corporation, had told a reporter of *The Statesman* that unless 100 more new lorries, extra petrol amounting to 5,000 gallons per month, and an additional staff of at least 500 conservancy labourers were made available to the Corporation, no 100 per cent. improvement could be expected.

"Our difficulties," he said, "are many and varied. The chief among them now, besides shortage of vehicles, petrol and labour, is the Government's insistence that we should fit new lorries obtained under Lease-Lend arrangements with gas plant even after our failure to run lorries on charcoal gas. No fewer than 22 of our best lorries broke down as a result of our attempt to run them on gas. When the Government have not fitted lorries of their own Civil Supplies and other Departments with gas plant, why this insistence in the Corporation's case?"

He added that although 25 new Lease-Lend lorries had been allotted to the Corporation, these could not be taken delivery of, because of the obligatory condition in the purchase order that the vehicles must be fitted with gas-plant.

OFFG. CHIEF JUSTICE'S SCATHING CRITICISM

Among the several leading citizens of Calcutta, who spoke on the garbage menace in the city, Sir Torick Ameer Ali's criticism was the most scathing.

Sir Torick Ameer Ali, officiating Chief Justice, Bengal, in an interview to *The Statesman* said that his first connection with garbage was judicial. He tried the famous suit against the Corporation by the owners of a house at the back of the New Market, claiming that the Corporation refuse dump from the market was a nuisance. The witness in that case were the vultures. His second connection with garbage was during the disturbances and strike of December-January, 1942-43, when he founded the Calcutta Garbage Club, Theatre Road branch.

Since then he had seen a great deal of garbage both in and out of bins on his way to and from the High Court on a bicycle. This had made him realize that much of the indifference of the

wealthier classes to this problem was due to the fact that they drove past in high-powered cars.

"The general apathy of the public," the officiating Chief Justice continued, "has been fairly constant during the period that I have been connected with garbage judicially and extra-judicially. Individual officers of the Corporation have, however, been most active and helpful."

THE FINEST DUST-BIN

"There have been certain changes since January, 1943. At that time the public of Calcutta used to regard a dust-bin or the dump surrounding it as an emblem of social status. The finest dustbin of that day, both as to sight and smell, was on the pavement of Government House opposite Pelitis, as also were the finest beggars on the north pavement of Government House. The beggars have since disappeared and the dust-bin is no more than normal. The second finest

was on the pavement in Russell Street behind the Bengal Club and the third in Little Russell Street opposite the gate of the Commissioner, Presidency Division. During the last few months pre-eminence has been obtained by that recently photographed by *The Statesman* in the vicinity of the house of the Commissioner of Police.

"I see that the Mayor, who has fortunately become garbage-minded, has put part of the blame on the I. C. S. While I myself, who failed to qualify for that service, often enjoy criticism of it, I have now found a conclusive answer to the question sometimes asked 'What is the use of the I. C. S.?' It is 'What would India do without an answerable excuse for not doing anything even to the cleaning of its own streets?'

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

"Coming down to remedy, apart from the major question of abandoning our national excuse for inactivity and acquiring, if not a civic, at least old factory sense, I suggest first an intensive study of an individual bin. The animal and vegetable refuse is of course, the most obnoxious. In certain areas articles of special use even more offensive to the eye are to be met with lying in the inevitable adjacent overflow.

"This brings me to the parasites subsisting upon the contents of the dust-bin. Animal parasites consist of the dogs, cats, rats, crows, kites and, last but not least, flies. The human or sub-human parasites exceed, however, all the efforts of their animal rivals in spreading disease. It must be obvious that to extract from a dustbin or dump any particular article required involves either the throwing out of the whole contents, as is often done, or the picking over by hand with the inevitable scattering. I wonder how many realize the extent to which specialization has been carried. Certain scavengers extract only papers, others feathers, which now fetch a high price, presumably for pillows (one wonders if and how previously sterilized, others bones, now a highly valuable commodity; others again tins; lastly, there are those unfortunates who live directly on the contents. I have omitted to mention that, especially where troops are quartered, there is an industry of picking out the bread and chappaty unused for sale.

SCATTERING OF DISEASE-GERMS

"It should be obvious that, after this process of national service and salvage has been completed, few of the disease germs have not been scattered in the air, to be again swept into our mouths by the exercise of our national custom of sweeping gateways, drives and pavements after the immemorial fashion of the Calcutta sweeper: those which we do not swallow falling back upon the ground to be thrown up again the next day.

"I have not discussed the remedies, although I have before made some suggestions to the authorities. From the point of view discussed to-day the first evil to be grappled is the placing of food and other domestic kitchen refuse in the bin. The contents without such refuse are comparatively harmless. From personal experience I can say that householders as a whole are extremely unready to co-operate with any such proposal of separating classes of refuse. In my own area, where most of the houses have gardens, there is

no difficulty in the disposal of obnoxious refuse. Congested areas and flats present a far greater difficulty. The object aimed at should be to see that any refuse which may be of use to beggars or scavengers should go to them direct and not via the Corporation dustbin."

The other personalities in the city who were interviewed by "The Statesman" opined as follows:—

MAJ.-GEN. W. C. PATON

Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, regarded the present filthy condition of the Calcutta streets as nothing new. It has got worse lately owing to transport difficulties, the increase in the city's population and more restaurants. It certainly constitutes a danger to public health. It encourages fly-breeding. The dustbins are never thoroughly cleaned, a layer of dirt and rubbish always remaining. That must help the spread of fly-borne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid and diarrhoea. These are very prevalent in Calcutta.

"Another danger to public health is that rubbish dumps attract rats and provide food for them. This might lead to the spread of bubonic plague, were it introduced into Calcutta, and of other rat-borne diseases such as leptospiral jaundice of which there have been cases among dogs in the city. This disease is communicable to human beings and the focus of infection is probably in rats.

HOUSEHOLDERS' DUTY

"I offer the following suggestions to deal with the situation. All householders should do all they can to burn their rubbish in their own houses—in kitchens for instance. Vegetable rubbish could be disposed of in this way. Hotels and restaurants should be compelled to burn all their vegetable and other combustible rubbish in their own fires or incinerators. There should be far more dustbins, and these must have properly fitting covers. It is essential to prevent dustbins being filled to overflowing as at present. Rubbish carts also must have proper covers. At present the open rubbish carts strew garbage all over the streets. This is most objectionable.

RUBBISH DISPOSAL BY FIRE

There must be enough rubbish carts to ensure that dustbins are emptied and cleaned regularly. When this has been done the putting of rubbish on the streets should be made a punishable offence. The present method of disposing of rubbish does not seem good. I understand that the rubbish is taken in lorries outside the city to some dumping ground. This wastes transport. There is certain to be an enormous amount of fly-breeding at the dumping grounds and flies are likely to be carried back into Calcutta on the lorries, which still contain some rubbish. The proper method for disposal of rubbish is by fire, as near as possible to source. Large destructors or furnaces should be built—about four in different areas of the City. If these are properly worked, they will not cause any smoke nuisance. Until such *pukka* destructors are built, which would probably take time, numerous smaller temporary destructors could be made quickly at suitable places to serve the whole city.

MR. DAVID HENDRY

Mr. David Hendry, Leader of the European Party in the Bengal Assembly, said that the inherent inefficiency of the Corporation Conservancy Department appeared to be such that as soon as deterioration set in the position was worse than ever.

"A pre-requisite to cleaning up the streets is a cleaning up of the Corporation's Motor Vehicles Department, which is evidently the centre of the trouble, being grossly inefficient, and having failed to carry out the necessary maintenance to keep its vehicles in reasonable working condition. We all know that at present it is difficult to keep maintenance on a high level, but even moderately skilful management and organization would have prevented this Department from sinking into the present state of chaos and inefficiency.

"A LAME EXCUSE?"

"To lay the whole blame on the shortage of petrol is at best a lame excuse and an attempt to evade the issue. I understand that the Department has received all the petrol it asked for and has at present actually more than it can use. It is therefore evident that drastic action to reorganize this Department from top to bottom, preferably under new control, is the first essential if anything like permanent improvement is to be obtained.

"It is probably beyond the Corporation's capacity to rectify the present position by its own efforts, and I am glad to see that the co-operation of the Military and the Bengal Government has already been enlisted.

"When one remembers the outcry last year regarding the state into which boilers and pumping equipment had deteriorated at Pulta it would seem that a realization of the importance of sound

maintenance work is sadly lacking in the Calcutta Corporation's departments.

"I note that Mr. Methold made a number of specific recommendations at the Cleaner Calcutta Conference called by the new Mayor of Calcutta, on May 1 last. [A report of Mr. Methold's recommendations appeared in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of May 6 last.]

MR. NALINI RANJAN SARKER

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker said: "Calcutta's health and well-being is a matter of prime consideration, as much for its civilian population as for the growing military personnel now stationed in it. The filth that has for some time polluted the air of Calcutta is a menace of the first order to the effective prosecution of the war. The public must bend all their energies to a thorough cleaning up of the city.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

"One essential requirement is to provide the Corporation with more lorries and petrol. Another equally important condition for keeping Calcutta clean is the growth of civic consciousness among its citizens. Even with sufficient lorries and petrol keeping Calcutta clean will be difficult if the civic consciousness of its citizens remains at a very low level. Efforts directed towards rousing the moral responsibility of Calcutta's citizens must, therefore, constitute an essential plank in the campaign for a Cleaner Calcutta."

DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said: "The City of Palaces has earned a notoriety of its own, suffering as it does from chronic filth. Unless public opinion asserts itself and demands radical improvement, the health of the city will be dangerously impaired."

The Mayor Explains Conservancy Difficulties

Substantial Help From The Bengal Government Announced At Press Lunch

THE release by the Government of Bengal of fifty further Lease-Lend lorries, excluding the twenty-eight that have already been received, making a total of 78 lorries with a promise of extra allotment of petrol, was announced by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, at a lunch to which he entertained members of the Calcutta Press on Wednesday last (May 9), at Princes' Grand Hotel.

The Mayor in the course of his address told the journalists present about the working of the Conservancy Service of Calcutta and acquainted them with the conditions and difficulties of operations to-day.

The Mayor disclosed that the petrol supply for the conservancy lorries had been cut down by the authorities from 20,000 gallons to 13,500 gallons, and nothing substantial could be secured though the Corporation of Calcutta repeatedly approached the Local Self-Government Department to consider the position.

The Mayor envisaged an era of collaboration and co-operation, and said that the timely help that had been promised to the Corporation had been largely due to the intervention of Mr. Casey, the Governor of Bengal, to whom the thanks of the entire city and the citizens were due.

The Mayor expressed his desire to keep the city clean and invited the co-operation of the Press. He emphasized that large sections of Calcutta's citizens needed to be educated in civic sense.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh thanked the Mayor on behalf of the Press for the lunch and his promise of ensuring the cleanliness of Calcutta. He assured the Mayor of the co-operation and help of the Press through constructive criticism.

Later, at the Corporation meeting, the Mayor informed the House that Government had now revoked the obligatory condition of fitting the 25 lorries, which they had previously offered to the Corporation, with gas plant and running them on producer-gas. Government, he was told, had invited expert opinion on the question of fitting lorries with gas plant. Of the further 50 lorries to be released by Government, the Corporation expected to put 25 of them on the streets in two or three days' time.

'IT IS NO GOOD BLAMING EACH OTHER'

In addressing the journalists present, the Mayor said:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you for coming here to-day. I have taken this step to take you, the journalists of the city, into confidence in the best interest of our city and the public at large. About 60 years ago, Mr. Gladstone had said, "If you are anxious to deliver goods in the best interest of the people and the State, take the Press into confidence as they would educate and mould public opinion to mutual advantage." I have merely followed this advice to-day.

For sometime past, complaints of poor conservancy service in war-harassed and overcrowded Calcutta have become quite common. They have been read in newspapers, heard in clubs and public forums. Prominent newspapers have commented adversely on Corporation management. I for myself do not deny the charge that at times and in some places conservancy service has not been as it ought to have been.

Now I will take the liberty of posting you up with some domestic details of the working of the conservancy service and to acquaint you with the conditions and difficulties of operation to-day. It is no good blaming each other, and hurling criticism against the Corporation without knowing the handicaps and vexatious odds against which the Department has been struggling. That there are shortcomings in the service, the Department is the first to admit. It is struggling to improve matters but faults in the service are liable to continue so long as unfavourable circumstances arising out of the present emergency persist.

INCREASE OF POPULATION

No one will question that the population of the city to-day has increased by over 50 per cent. According to the Census of 1941, Calcutta had a population of little over 21 lacs, but according to the Rationing authorities, Calcutta's population to-day is over 31 lakhs. In 1941 the strength of our conservancy fleet was 129,—96 Departmental and 33 Contractors' lorries. To-day our strength is only 107,—79 Departmental and 28 Contractors'. In 1941, over 1200 tons of garbage was removed from the city daily, while in 1944, over 1700 tons of garbage is being removed with 107 lorries only, quite a number of which have become worn-out through overwork and stand ill-replenished for want of equipment and from the service point of view, rather antiquated. The petrol supply in 1941 was 15,000 gallons per month for Departmental lorries and 5,000 gallons

for Contractors' lorries, and these have been cut down as follows:—11,000 gallons for Departmental lorries and 2,500 gallons for Contractors' lorries.

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT

The Corporation of Calcutta repeatedly approached the Local Self-Government Department to consider the position and in spite of every effort, nothing substantial could be secured. So far, 28 Lease-Lend lorries have been received out of which only 22 could be put into use, and till the last hour, the petrol permit for the remaining 6 lorries was withheld owing to the insistence on the part of the Local Self-Government and Civil Transport Departments to fit them with gas plants. A further number of 25 lorries have been offered with the obligatory condition of fitting them with gas plants and running them on producer-gas.

A Military Liaison Conference was held on April 20th at which the following constructive suggestions were accepted:—

Immediate indent of over 100 lorries as replacements and necessary spare parts for repair to lorries lying idle; the increase of Petrol quota by four to five thousand gallons per month.

GOVERNMENT RELENTS

This puts in a nut-shell our difficulties. In the absence of the right gesture on the part of the Government, it is no wonder that obnoxious garbage heaps began to spring up on the sides and street-corners of the city. Public resentment naturally gathered strength through the Press and the Platform. Such was the position yesterday. Things are different to-day, and an era of collaboration and co-operation seems to be in sight. The Government of Bengal have now intimated to the Corporation the release of 50 further Lease-Lend lorries, excluding the 28 that have already been received, making a total of 78 lorries with a promise of extra allotment of petrol. I will be failing in my duty if I do not recognise the fact that this timely help is largely due to the intervention of Mr. Casey, the Governor of Bengal, to whom the thanks of the entire city and the citizens are due.

'WE MUST HAVE CO-OPERATION OF THE CITIZENS'

As Mayor of Calcutta, I will strive to secure the cleanliness of the city and do my best to improve the efficiency of our conservancy service to its highest level. But no Municipal administration by itself can keep the city clean. We

must have co-operation of the citizens in the amplest possible measure. The fact cannot be ignored that large sections of our citizens need to be educated in civic sense. They should know that it is to their collective interest to throw the garbage in right time and at the right place. I know they have to be told so repeatedly.

During the crisis, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, our present Chief Executive Officer, and Dr. B. N. Dey, our Special Officer, arranged with the available lorries to increase the trip of each lorry by an extra trip, and to clean up the city at once. I hope to see a change in the whole situation and a change in the atmosphere in the civic life of Calcutta where there shall be no public resentment and grievances in the city so far as the garbage question is concerned.

FOR EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

Gentlemen of the Press, I require your services at this psychological moment. The Press is a great power, and we must have the Press with us to build up a healthy public opinion based on consideration of facts and situation and for educating the public to develop proper civic sense and responsibility for the well-being of the city at large. I welcome constructive criticism, helpful and healthy criticism, in the interest of the city and citizens.

I will seek your further co-operation in the matter of roads in the city as soon as the question of conservancy is improved.

I, again, thank you for your presence here and I solicit your best co-operation in the name of our beloved city.

"CALCUTTA NEEDS ANOTHER SORT OF CLEANING ALSO"

Women Leaders' Appeal For Abolition Of City-Brothels

The Hon. Mrs. S. K. Sinha, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. E. De, Mrs. Seeta Choudhury, Mrs. Indira Devi Chaudhuri, Lady Abala Bose, Mrs. Neelima Mukherjee and Miss Whitehead (on behalf of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women) and Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed (on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference) have issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Lately we have been reading a great deal in the papers of a cleaner Calcutta with reference to the dirt one sees in the streets. But Calcutta needs another sort of cleaning up also, that of the abolition of brothels which spread vice and disease. We cannot see the latter and, therefore, we pay less heed to it than to the garbage which affects our aesthetic sense. But the spread of venereal disease should concern us as it is affecting a large number of our citizens, not only adults but innocent children, who have to suffer for no fault of their own. Entire families are often affected. Since the opening of the Government clinics for venereal diseases in January 1944, the figures have gone up by 400 per cent. It is, therefore, obvious that this fearful disease is affecting a large section of our population, and it is up to us, the citizens of Calcutta, to take the necessary steps to fight the spread of this disease and the only way to achieve this is by the abolition of brothels as has already been enforced by legislation in Bombay and Madras, with the result that a number of brothel-keepers from these places are now carrying on their trade in Calcutta.

"In 1933, the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was passed in Calcutta with the object of abolishing brothels. But owing to a defect in the definition of a brothel, which is defined as where two or more women live together for the gain of any other person, which is difficult to prove the Act could not be enforced. In the ten years since the Act became law, hardly any prosecutions have been made, except as regards minor girls of whom eight or ten are removed from brothels each year as they were previously removed under the Act of 1923.

"We understand that very shortly Mr. Nur Ahmed's amendment, deleting the clause 'for the gain of any other person' from the definition of a brothel, which will give the Police the necessary power to remove brothels, is coming up before the

Bengal Assembly. We hope the public will give its wholehearted support to Mr. Nur Ahmed's amendment to the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

"We are not attempting to abolish individual prostitution but we are anxious to abolish brothels to prevent the spread of disease and the traffic in women and young girls. Owing to the present economic distress and the famine, a large number of women have been left destitute and without any means of livelihood. These unfortunate women are being exploited by brothel-keepers. We must do all in our power to rescue these unwilling victims from a life of shame."

BURRABAZAR CONSERVANCY

Suggestions For Improvement

Representatives from several public institutions of Ward Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 met at a conference convened by Mr. M. L. Khemka President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Calcutta, at the Chamber's premises at Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar, on Monday last when problems regarding the improvement of the city of Calcutta, particularly the sanitary conditions in the Burrabazar area were discussed and concrete suggestions were put forward by the different speakers who addressed the gathering. Among others, the Maheswari Sabha, Sri Krishna Pafishad, Burrabazar Congress Party, Marwar Yuvak Sangha, Viswamitra Karyalaya, Marwar Chhatra Sangha, Sri Bisuddhanand Saraswat Vidyalaya, Yarn Merchants' Association, Arya Samaj, Burrabazar, besides the Marwari Chamber of Commerce were represented at the Conference.

While appreciating the need for more lorries with a view to speedy conservancy work, it was

pointed out that the existing Corporation lorries and carts should be fully utilised for removing the garbage and the Corporation should make arrangements for doubling these on payment of a special allowance. It was also suggested that the Corporation should take fees from tenants for cleansing the drain etc., of all houses inhabited by them as

landlords might not move in time. As water reservoirs at public places are almost always made unclean, particularly at night, it was suggested that these should be kept under lock and key between midnight and sunrise. Other speakers stressed the need of removing the 'khatals' from populous quarters of the city and of keeping them clean.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"THE JAPS WILL BE DEFEATED COMPLETELY" **Sir Sultan Ahmed's Impression Of His Visit To BurmaFront**

"I have come back with the fullest confidence that the Japs will be defeated completely and that there is really no danger of an invasion of India."

Thus declared Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Information and Broadcasting, to the Press correspondents at New Delhi on May 8 last, while summing up his impressions of a three-day visit to the Burma-front.

Five impressions stood out in his mind, he said. First and foremost the confidence, courage and determination with which our men looked forward to the coming encounter with the enemy, second the overwhelming supplies of weapons and armoured transport in evidence everywhere, third our unquestioned superiority in the air, disturbed only by occasional sneak raids by the enemy, fourth that the Japanese had been trapped and must either withdraw before the rains set in or be annihilated, and finally the duty of all of us to our men at the front.

What impressed me most of all was the high morale of our Indian troops who repeatedly assured me that they would not return to their homes until

they have driven away and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Japanese, declared Sir Sultan Ahmed.

Sir Sultan quoted an intelligence officer at the H. Q. of the 14th Army who said: "Neither the Indian soldier nor the civilian wanted his news sugar-coated. The best way of maintaining the present high morale is to push out the news before rumour gained currency."

About the withdrawal from Buthidaung, Sir Sultan pointed out that it would be flooded by the monsoon within next few days and would be useless. It was significant, he said, that Buthidaung had not been occupied by the Japanese after our evacuation of it. That was a measure of its valuelessness.

Sir Sultan covered 4000 miles, in four days.

CONTINUED ALLIED ADVANCE ON THE ASSAM-BURMA FRONT

Here in below is given a day-to-day summary of the operations on the Assam-Burma Front, as collected from different documentary sources.

AIR RAID ALERT IN CALCUTTA.

FALSE ALARM

A report issued by combined headquarters Eastern India, states: An air raid warning was sounded in Calcutta in the early hours of the morning of May 10 followed a few minutes later by the 'all clear,' when the air-craft was identified as friendly.

MAY 5.

Allied troops were attacking at all points on the Kohima front and were making satisfactory progress.

Patrols in the Imphal-Ukhrul area reported finding increased evidence of the enemy's heavy casualties in the fighting.

MAY 6.

On the Kohima front Allied troops cleared the enemy from a number of important positions and their advance continued, with Allied aircraft acting in close support. South of the Imphal plain, and near Bishenpore, contact was being maintained with the enemy.

In the Arakan, after a heavy bombardment, the Allies attacked south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and captured a new hill position, inflicting serious loss on the enemy.

MAY 7.

North and south of Kohima Allied troops were consolidating their recently captured positions.

There was no important development in the area of the Imphal Plain.

In the Arakan, the enemy reacted sharply to the Allied recent successes. The Allies were known to have carried out a readjustment of positions which included withdrawal from Buthidaung.

MAY 8.

On all sectors of the Assam front the Japanese were generally on the defensive. The enemy were strongly counter-

attacking to regain forward positions which they had lost, and were in every case suffering disproportionately heavy losses. There was no material change in the neighbourhood of Kohima, where heavy fighting continued. From the Imphal Plain one of Allied patrols penetrated to 28 miles north of Imphal on the Kohima Road.

In the hills north-east of Palel Allied troops captured two villages. On the Palel Road a heavy Japanese attack was repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. South of Imphal Allied troops attacked and took an enemy position, capturing three guns.

West of Bishenpore there were minor clashes involving hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy had suffered heavily.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION TRAGEDY

Commission Of Enquiry Appointed

It was officially stated on April 28 from Military headquarters at Bombay that all reconstruction work in the dock area would be carried out by the military.

Military personnel made very rapid strides in the clearance of debris and the demolition of unsafe structures. Military personnel took over the reconstruction work and would continue until the situation is restored to normal.

A tribute to Bombay's behaviour during the explosions and fire was contained in a telegram from H. E. the Viceroy to the Governor of Bombay. Lord Wavell said:

"I was much struck during my visit to Bombay with the evidence of high morale in the face of a serious calamity. There were many acts of heroism, and the co-operation between the various civil and military services was undoubtedly good. I think Bombay has reason to be proud of herself, and send my congratulations."

Fire insurance companies in Bombay have informed their policy holders, who have sent claims to them in connexion with the losses sustained as the result of the explosions and fires on April 14, of their inability to admit any liability. The decision is based on the view that the fire policies did not cover the risk.

It was announced on May 2 that the Governor-General-in-Council had appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into and report on the causes of the fire and explosions in the Bombay Docks on April 14, and into the adequacy of the action taken before, during and after the disaster.

The Commission will be assisted by five assessors to be appointed by the Government of India.

The Commission of Inquiry will consist of the Hon. Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, President; Mr. S. B. Dhavle, I.C.S. (retired), lately Judge of the Patna High Court; and Rear-Adm. C. S. Holland, R.N.

Mr. N. Storr, I.C.S. will be Secretary to the Commission.

In view of the state of war existing and the consequential considerations of security the Commission will hold its inquiry *in camera*. Nevertheless, the report of the Commission, except such parts the disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Commission, would be detrimental to the public interest of the successful prosecution of the war will be published for general information.

MAY 9.

Following recent unsuccessful enemy counter-attacks, Allied operations to clear the enemy from the vicinity of Kohima were continued.

In all sectors around the Imphal Plain the Allies obtained local success. East of Kanglatongbi several important hill positions had been occupied. A patrol of the 14th Punjab Regiment surprised a Japanese artillery detachment near Bishenpore, four enemy guns were captured and 35 Japanese were killed.

Two miles south of Bishenpore, following heavy and accurate bombing, Allied infantry supported by tanks drove the enemy from a village.

MAY 10.

North of Imphal and north-east of Kanglatongbi, Allied advance made some headway in difficult country. South of Bishenpore, fighting continued near a village. Many Japanese dead were found. In addition to the capture of four guns already reported, tanks destroyed two others. On the Palel road two enemy attacks were driven back.

In the Kohima area Allied troops continued their operations against Japanese posts on the outskirts of Kohima. Otherwise there was no material change. The enemy was still in some strength in this neighbourhood.

MAY 11.

In the neighbourhood of Kohima there was no major activity. Fighting continued in the outskirts, where Allies improved their positions.

North of Imphal in the Ukhrul Valley, eight miles east of Kanglatongbi, Allied troops captured a position. North of Bishenpore ground forces claimed the destruction of two enemy aircraft and three probably destroyed.

North-east and south-east of Palel Allied patrols inflicted casualties on superior enemy parties. On the Palel road the enemy occupied a small feature which the Allies had evacuated.

INDIAN DOCTOR'S SURGICAL SKILL

Operations Performed At Sea

Two difficult operations, performed at sea while a convoy was proceeding through enemy-infested waters in the Atlantic, have earned for Surgeon-Lt. Chandra M. Dave, R. I. N. V. R. the M. B. E. (Military Division).

Surgeon-Lt. Dave, whose home is at Allahabad, belongs to the medical branch of the R. I. N. He received his medical training in Britain, and during the voyage—his first in one of H. M. I. ships—his professional skill saved 2 men's lives.

The first patient was an Indian rating of the sloop in which he was serving. The rating was suffering from acute appendicitis with complications, and, while the warship was kept as steady as possible, an operation, difficult in the best of circumstances, was successfully performed.

Later in the voyage, Surgeon-Lt. Dave responded to a call for assistance from a ship of the Royal Navy to which he proceeded in a sea-boat to perform a major abdominal operation on a youth of 17 belonging to the U. S. Merchant Navy. Although few of the necessary instruments were available, he displayed such skill that the patient's condition, which had been critical, was satisfactory eight hours later.

On another occasion Surgeon-Lt. Dave was transferred from H. M. I. ship to a merchant vessel to attend men wounded in a bombing attack.

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*Special Article***The First Municipal Election In Calcutta**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE story of the Justices of the Peace is intimately connected with the first beginnings of Municipal Government in Calcutta. In the previous article on this subject, published in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 6th May last, I have described how the Justices of the Peace were first appointed in 1794, their duties and functions, their ups and downs, how their numbers and powers were subsequently curtailed almost to extinction, and brought the reader up to the year 1841, when the freshly appointed Justices of the Peace held their first meeting under the new Municipal Act. By this Act the entire system was overhauled, and the powers and duties of the Justices mainly confined to deal with the lighting and conservancy of the town. They had no longer to supervise the working of the "Watch and Ward" i.e., Police, nor to deal with the assessment and collection of taxes, these functions being allotted to separate authorities. In the present article, before describing further the doings of the Justices, in order to complete the picture of the first beginnings of Municipal Government in Calcutta, as well as in view of the General Municipal Election recently held, I will first give a brief description of the first Municipal elections held in Calcutta. Following this, I will give extracts from some proceedings of the Meetings held by the Justices in 1841, as reported in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of that year and reprinted in the *Calcutta Monthly Journal*, from whose century-old, brown and crumbling pages they have been taken. I have added my own notes or comments wherever required, so that the reader may obtain some glimpses of the conditions prevailing in Calcutta a century ago.

The first Municipal Election of which anything like a complete record is available, was held on the 29th December, 1819. At this time, as I have recorded elsewhere, the town of Calcutta was split up into four Divisions, viz. :—

- I. Bagbazar to Meehuabazar Street.
- II. Cotton Street to Lalbazar.
- III. Bowbazar to Dharamtolla.
- IV. South Dharamtolla to Chowringhee.

The number of Commissioners, called at that time the "Commissioners for the Improvement of Calcutta", to be elected was only four, i.e., one from each Division. (The Justices were also nominated, one from each Division). The Electoral Roll was prepared by the Municipal officials, but the Election was conducted by officers under the Sheriff of Calcutta. This first Election was held in tents for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, and in the Town Hall for the 4th. The names of the candidates were as follows :—

1st (or Upper North Division)—

Woomes Chunder Ghose.

Bhoobun Mohan Mitter.

Khetter Mohun Saha.

Bhoobun Mohan Mitter.

2nd (or Lower North Division) —

Peary Mohun Dey.

Tariney Churn Banerjee.

3rd (or Upper South Division) —

Dinoobundhoo Dey.

Sham Chund Bose.

Doorgadass Ghose.

4th (or Lower South Division) —

John Newmarch

Thomas Henry Lemaistre.

H. H. Watts.

Brindabun Chunder Bose.

As is done in our day, there were some withdrawals by candidates before the fateful day of the elections, and it is interesting to note that one of the candidates, Mr. Lemaistre, who was the Manager or Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, informed the Sheriff, in retiring from the contest, that his reasons for doing so would be fully set out in the columns of his paper. Thus the final list stood as follows :—

Division I—

Bhoobun Mohan Mitter.

Woomes Chunder Ghose.

Khetter Mohun Saha.

Division II—

Tariney Churn Banerjee.

Peary Mohun Dey.

Division III—

Dinoobundhoo Dey.

Division IV—

H. H. Watts.

It is, therefore, evident that the last two were elected uncontested. After the elections were over, there were charges and counter-charges of corruption, malpractices, etc., as is usual in our day, and in this connection Mr. Charles Moore in his book "The Sheriffs of Calcutta" remarks :—

"When the elections were over, along came the usual charges of false voting papers and the hundred and one trifles of corruption which seem to be inherent in all elections of this kind. From which it is evident that the West had as little to teach the East in 1849, as it has in the present hour, of how Municipal elections should be conducted, if a majority of votes be the target aimed at."

I will now come to the meetings of the Justices of the Peace, who were endeavouring to establish or improve civic amenities as far as lay in their power. How backward Calcutta was in matters of essential civic amenities such as street-lighting, etc., will be apparent from two extracts from newspapers of the twenties of the 19th century. In the *Calcutta Gazette* of 19th February, 1818 we read :—

"We observe with much satisfaction the great improvement to the comfort and convenience of the residents in Chowringhee, by the road being watered from the corner of the Dhurumtollah to the Chowringhee Theatre" (i.e., the present Theatre Road).

In the *India Gazette* of 1822 we find the following :—

"Though there is no public regulation or agreement for lighting the town of Calcutta, we are happy to observe that lights are springing slowly up here and

"there, which by the power of example may by-and-bye spread widely over the town. At the Government House gate, lamps have been suspended which throw out a cheerful light across the street. . . . In Chowringhee too, we have observed lamps lighted at the gate of some two or three private mansions."

Now let us see what, some two decades later, the Justices of the Peace were discussing at their meetings (in 1841):—

"Considerable conversation of a desultory nature ensued, on the subject being mooted, of certain complaints in regard to the offensive effluvia which proceeds from the drains near Bright and Co's and Pittar's establishments. These drains are very extensive in their course, and are the receptacle of all kitchen filth and a thousand nauseous kinds of ordure of the several parts of the town along which they run. Their water-flow is extremely imperfect and enough to breed the worst consequences to the unfortunate folks who live within the reach of their offensive exhalations. The upshot of the entire deliberations was that the drains in question were pronounced public nuisances and required to be remedied but as there was no formal complaint before the meeting, the matter was postponed for future consideration."

This *laissez faire* policy of the newly appointed Justices bears a remarkable family likeness to the doings of the Commissioners and Councillors of our day, who are no whit behind their fore-runners, the Justices of the Peace, in the gentle art of putting an unpleasant matter quickly "on the shelf." The proceedings also give a lurid picture of the conditions of sanitation in Calcutta in the mid-nineteenth century period. The next point discussed at this meeting was the subject of kitchen-filth, etc., being thrown out into the street for removal by the "dirt-carts."

"As this was thought materially calculated to increase the already insupportable condition of public drains, it was determined to put forth a public notification prohibiting the inhabitants from throwing any description of filth whatever out of their houses under a penalty of ten rupees. It was also resolved that every household should have a cesspool of its own for the deposit of filth, which was to be handed over to the dirt-carts. . . which latter were to go about daily for the purpose of receiving the contents of the cess-pools, being provided with bells to announce their arrival"

Alas! for these "pious resolutions." The threat of a penalty for throwing out kitchen filth on the roadway has a familiar ring about it, and after the lapse of a hundred years I believe it was only a few months ago that a Notice appeared in the Calcutta newspapers over the signature of the Chief Executive Officer, prohibiting the throwing out of refuse on the streets except between certain fixed hours, on pains and penalties. So we see how history has a knack of repeating itself over and over again! At that time there was no *Statesman* to conduct a "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign and to print pages full of pictures of heaps and stacks of garbage and refuse accumulated on the streets, nor any Health Publicity Department to instil civic consciousness into backward or recalcitrant rate-payers. In spite of all this, however, the net result seems to be the same, and a hundred years have made no appreciable difference in the situation.

The proceedings of other meetings held during 1841, are given as below:—

At a meeting of the Magistrates held on the 28th April, an enormous heap of bills was scrutinised and passed, which occupied the best portion of the time. . . . It appeared that the disbursements for cleaning the town only for one month amounted to no less a sum than about six thousand rupees. . . . In the course of passing these bills, it transpired that the carts for watering the extent of the Government House compound were supported by the Municipal funds. It became a question whether Lord Auckland had any claim to such an indulgence and whether it was not calculated to establish a dangerous precedent, which might induce other individuals to come forward to have their compounds and yards watered also at the expense of the Municipal funds. After some discussion it was finally arranged that although the indulgence has hitherto been permitted, it should be forthwith discontinued.

Some cursory hints were thrown out for regulating the lighting with regard to moonlight and dark nights. The subject was referred to the Superintendent of Roads for suggestions and remarks.

A somewhat similar hint fell from the Chief Magistrate about trying footpaths along public thoroughfares. The experiment was considered desirable, to accustom the people to this innovation.

The dirty drains in Hastings Street near Mr. Black's, having been inspected by Mr. Blackquiere, were ordered to be covered.

A plan and written tender were put in for lighting up the Town with Gas. The enormous sum of two lakhs, twenty six thousand and nine hundred rupees was computed to be necessary for the construction of the works only. The Magistrates, however, did not entertain the proposal on the score that they had to do with contracts only, and had no available capital at their disposal for objects like the one in question.

Some talk ensued on the subject of the clerk of the sessions charging the fee of one rupee for every letter received from house-proprietors relating to complaints about the amount of the Assessment.

From the above extracts we see that the Justices were now bold enough to put their foot down on the "indulgence" allowed to the Governor-General in the matter of watering the Government House compound at the cost of the Municipal funds. The hint of the Chief Magistrate about "trying footpaths" is interesting, and his reasons also, *viz.*, that he wanted "to accustom the people" to this tremendous innovation! As a matter of fact, it was in 1858, that the first footpath in Calcutta was laid out in Chowringhee, by filling up the open drain running along its length in front of the houses. We also see that the tender for lighting the streets with gas-lamps, estimated to cost "the enormous sum of Rs. 2,26,900" was rejected by the Justices. It was 16 years later, in 1857, that the arrangements made with the Oriental Gas Co., were sanctioned by Government, under which they were to supply 600 lamps. Chowringhee was the first road to be so lighted, and the lamps were first lit on 6th July, 1857. The name of Mr. Blaquiere (spelt in the report as "Blackquiere") mentioned above is an old and well-known one in Calcutta. William Costes Blaquiere came to Calcutta sometime about 1775, was in later life Chief Magistrate till about 1840, and

died at a very ripe old age. A writer in the *Calcutta Review* in 1852, remarks about him :—

"The house next to the Boitakhana was occupied by Mr. Blackquiere the oldest inhabitant of Calcutta now in his 92nd year, 78 of which have been passed in Calcutta, where he arrived a fortnight after the execution of Nundoomar, a lad of 14 years. He has seen the *Maidan* all rice-field."

In the concluding portion of the report of the meeting there is mention of a fee of one rupee chargeable for every letter objecting to the assessment. In the present day when the finances of the Corporation are causing headaches among those in authority, and the "Gurner Report" embracing proposals for reduction of expenditure and increase of income is the topic of the day I make a free present of the idea to the authorities. A charge of one rupee per each letter of objection to assessment received by the Corporation would bring in a fair sum every year.

In conclusion, I will quote a small news-item from the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for March 1841, as follows :—

"It is stated that the long-cherished idea of draining the Salt Water lakes is likely to experience immediate practical attention, Government having referred the subject to the Municipal Committee."

I will only remind the reader that it was two or three months ago that we read in the newspapers of a meeting held by the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Chief Engineers of the Government as well as the Corporation, and other experts, to draw up a plan for reclaiming the salt-water lakes to the east of the city. So we see that the matter has been engaging the attention of the authorities for just over a hundred years, it being a "long-cherished plan" even in 1841, but the lakes still remain in their pristine condition. It seems probable that our grand-children will also hear about plans for the reclamation of this area.

Health & Hygiene

To Avoid Heat Sickness

[BY MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D., *Editor of Journal of the American Medical Association and Hygiene, Health Magazine*]

AS the summer approaches, we must give more and more attention to the problem of the prevention of heat sickness. Many a worker employed at glass and metal furnaces, rolling mills, open pit mines, etc., is going to be overcome by heat, due not only to the season, but also to long hours of work and prolonged exposure to heat.

Dr. L. S. Arling, of the Minnesota State Medical Association's Committee on Industrial Health, has listed a few simple rules for the prevention of heat sickness. Unfortunately, most workers have come to believe that a few salt tablets are all that is necessary to prevent heat stroke, because they will replenish the salt that is lost from the body by excessive sweating. It is true that loss of salt is an important factor, but it is not the only factor in heat stroke.

In summer, workers need a diet low in fat, and should depend on foods which they have learned from experience are easily digested. They should take plenty of water, and if they wish, may take fresh fruit juices, milk or carbonated drinks to keep up the water supply. Although beer and ale are permissible in small quantities, drinks high in alcohol content are likely to increase the possibility of heat stroke. Small amounts of fluid taken frequently are better than a large amount taken at one time. Consumption of excessive fluids leaves the drinker bloated, with pressure on his stomach and diaphragm and with a possible associated nausea and vomiting when he tries to resume work. Ice-cold drinks should always be consumed slowly, so as to give the stomach, through its circulation, plenty of time to warm the drink to the temperature of the body.

Among foods not easily digested in hot weather are fried foods, heavily spiced foods, and material that is thick with fiber.

Especially important during the hot season is the providing of short periods of recreation between

the hours of work. A cool shower or tub bath before going to work and after coming home will do much to minimize the effects of a job in an overheated plant.

It has been established that when people are working hard under a hot temperature they perspire greatly and thus lose salt from the body. For that reason workers are now provided with salt tablets of 5 grains each, which they may take as needed. The use of such tablets is best limited to not more than two tablets every two hours. Some people can take more, but there is little reason for taking more and there is always the possibility of upsetting the stomach and digestion by excessive salt.

Some salt tablets are made with added sugar content, which helps to make them more palatable. Sometimes also the tablets mixed with sugar are less difficult for the digestion than those that are made of pure salt.

CALCUTTA'S HEALTH PROBLEMS

IMPRESSIONS OF THE MADRAS VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and a Member of the Health Survey Development Committee in a recent interview said that some members of the Committee during their recent visit in Calcutta and its suburbs had inspected several of the medical institutions in the city, examined the conditions of medical relief, training of nurses, maternity and child welfare works and the conditions pertaining to medical education etc. He regretted, he was not in a position to express his views at this stage as he had to submit his report to the General Committee.

* Asked about the food problem and conditions of destitutes Dr. A. L. Mudaliar said that he had not sufficient time to make a thorough study of the question. He gathered that the conditions were improving and decidedly better. There were, however, many destitutes in hospitals who were sick and he gathered that a fair number of them were from the mofussil. He felt that if the people of Calcutta were to energise themselves a little more and if a larger number were to interest themselves in the problem of the poor, the conditions would rapidly and greatly improve. He gathered that the outlook in regard to the food situation was more hopeful. But of that he could not, of course, speak with any first-hand knowledge.

Asked about the threat of epidemics in Calcutta Dr. Mudaliar seemed rather distressed. He confessed that he was surprised to find that the provision for the treatment of infectious diseases was somewhat primitive. He could not believe it when

crowding and insanitation. If timely steps were not taken and rigid isolation, compulsory vaccination and revaccination were not insisted upon, he was afraid the epidemic would break out into a pandemic. Calcutta was ideally situated for isolating such cases. There was no reason why as in London small-pox cases should not be isolated and treated in hospital ships in the Hooghly, or why a 1,000-bed hospital should not be immediately improvised for the treatment of infectious diseases with proper accommodation for observation, isolation, treatment and after-care of such patients. He realized Calcutta was facing many difficulties and that it was facing them bravely. That gave him hope that the Corporation, the public and the authorities would all harmoniously and in a joint endeavour try and see that the dangers are averted.

INDIA'S POST-WAR HEALTH PROBLEMS

A THIRTY-YEAR PLAN ENVISAGED

A comprehensive scheme to provide medical relief in all the seven lakhs villages in India, apart from urban areas, by employment of nearly three lakhs of doctors, spread over a period of 30 years, forms the basis of inquiry by the sub-committee appointed by the Government of India for making recommendations on post-war health in the country.

This is revealed by Mr L. K. Maitra and Capt. Banerjee of the B group of the sub-committee, which was in Karachi, in connection with their enquiry into the health and hygiene conditions in Sind.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Committee, stressed the need for one unifying administration for public health and medical relief and suggested that the centre should direct provincial organisations. The 30-year plan, he added, is intended to be carried to a successful conclusion by five-year phases of development of increasing the output of the trained personnel and widening the scope of research and relief throughout India.

he was told that the Corporation of Calcutta had no infectious diseases hospital of its own. Cases of infectious diseases like cholera, small-pox were admitted into the wards of general hospitals situated in the heart of the city. He visited one of the cholera wards in one of the general hospitals and was shocked to find that over hundred cases of cholera were being treated in two wards, the total accommodation of which did not exceed thirty beds. He felt that it was a state of affairs pregnant with the possibilities of grave danger to the city and the province, particularly at a time like this when the health and welfare of the floating population of Calcutta was of considerable importance. Small-pox was in epidemic form and here, again, the provision made for isolation and treatment of the sick was very primitive, small-pox cases being admitted into the wards of a single general hospital with consequent over-

INFANT MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA

Reference to the "appalling infant mortality of Calcutta" was made by Dr. Lazarus of the Health Survey and Development Committee, when, with Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, another member of the Committee, she attended a party given in Calcutta by Dr. Subodh Mitra.

Dr. Lazarus suggested that there should be an *ad hoc* medical committee to inspect and supervise maternity homes under the Calcutta Corporation.

Dr. Mitra said that there were about 130,000 births in Bengal every year; but the Government had done very little to prevent or even to reduce maternal mortality which was higher here than in any other province. Schemes had been prepared and accepted, but never given effect to. The recommendation of the Health Survey Committee, he however hoped, would not have the same fate.

VACCINE FOR TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY

New York, May 6.

Progress with two promising types of vaccine for treatment of dysentery—one of the major military problems of the war—was reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists which ended its first meeting here yesterday—*Reuter*.

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Corporation Commercial And Health Museums

Ninth Anniversary Meeting

Warm appreciations of the services rendered to the city of Calcutta by the Commercial and Health Museums of the Calcutta Corporation were expressed at a public meeting held to commemorate the Ninth Anniversary of the foundation of the Museums at their premises at College Street Market on Tuesday last, May 9.

Presiding over the function Mr. Anandilal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta opened an exhibition depicting "Man's march against disease and death."

Extending a cordial welcome to the guests Mr. S. M. Yakub, Officiating Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, said that the work carried on at the Museums was not only educative but also very useful and essential for the comprehensive well-being of the citizens. The Corporation was anxious to see healthy young men, with robust and optimistic to build up a career for themselves. Commercial Museum had worked hard and had stimulated hundreds of young men to take to new enterprises and endeavours.

Presenting the annual report of the activities of the Commercial and Health Museums, Mr. Jnananjan Neogi, Officer in charge, said that in these days one repeatedly heard of post war reconstruction and post war planning. It was not very difficult to get up a post war reconstruction plan with ink, pen and paper. But a plan presupposed a will. Where was that will in the State and in the policy either in White Hall or Delhi to give effect to a plan. Further, Mr. Neogi added, the question of reconstruction did not arise in a country where there had been no constructive economic mass prosperity. After 200 years of British administration in India one found that per capita daily income to-day did not exceed 10 pice. Who was responsible for this state of affairs, Mr. Neogi enquired. None but the selfish industrial policy insisted upon by Clive Street and supported by Downing Street.

As a result of the famine, Mr. Neogi proceeded, village industries had been uprooted and the artisans had been annihilated. The task of rehabilitating such industries and artisans was the inescapable duty of the Government. The Commercial Museum had received over 1,000 enquiries during the year from rural areas, from enterprising young men to take up some rural industries, but their enquirers would not be able to do anything according to its suggestions as there was no state policy to provide facilities for rural industries and the marketing of such products.

Mr. D. N. Sen, M.L.A., Dr. A. C. Ukil and Councillor Bhupendra Nath Basu eulogised the services of the Commercial and Health Museums.

Declaring the exhibition open the Mayor recalled the help he had received from the Health Publicity Department in removing to a considerable extent the erroneous impression from the public mind that for the heaps of garbage and refuse in the city the Corporation was solely responsible. The Department had also done a lot in awakening the sanitary consciousness among the public. As to the "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign the Mayor expressed the hope that with the co-operation of His Excellency the Governor and the public the Corporation would be able to accomplish something substantial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

WARD 21 ELECTION DISPUTE

Councillor Bejoy Banerjee Agrees To Resign

Before Mr. Justice Sen of the Calcutta High Court, this was an application by the petitioner Ramadeb Chaudhuri, a barrister, for setting aside the election of the respondent Bejoy Kumar Banerjee who was declared elected as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from General Constituency, Ballygunge (Ward No. 21) at the last Municipal General Election held on March 29 last.

The petitioner who was a candidate for election as a councillor from the above Ward stated that the election of the respondent procured or induced by corrupt practices mainly of false personation. He further alleged that false statements concerning him were published in that it was stated "inter alia" that the petitioner was a non-Hindu. In the circumstances the petitioner submitted that the respondent's election was void.

The respondent denied the allegations made. He denied that he or any of his agents committed any corrupt practice. He also denied that there was any false personation or publication of any false statement concerning the petitioner.

A settlement was reached in the application on the following terms:—(1) The respondent to forthwith tender his resignation as a Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta from Ward No. 21, General Constituency. He further undertakes not to withdraw his resignation. (2) In the premises this application shall stand withdrawn. (3) This order shall not be drawn up until such resignation is finally accepted. (4) If the resignation is not accepted by the Corporation within three months from the date hereof or the respondent acts as a councillor until bye-election, then this order will stand vacated and the petitioner will be at liberty to proceed with the application in the same way and manner as if no order for withdrawal has been made. (5) Respondent undertakes to support and render all assistance to the petitioner if the petitioner stands as a candidate at the resulting bye-election in the said Ward. (6) The costs of the petitioner as between party and party to be paid by the respondent. Such costs to be assessed by the respondent's attorney.

His lordship ordered accordingly.

WARD NO. 11 ELECTION DISPUTE

Petition Against Sir H. S. Paul Dismissed

Mr. Justice Sen of the Calcutta High Court dismissed the election petition of the petitioner Arun Bhusan Roy, an elector, for setting aside the election of the respondent, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from the General Constituency, Ward No. 2 (Kumartuli).

Sir Hari Sankar was elected unopposed in the last general election of the Corporation and his election was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" on March 9, 1944. On April 6, 1944, the names of persons who were elected on contest were published in the Calcutta Gazette, Sir Hari

Sankar's name was not published in that list. On April 17, 1944, the present petition was filed.

The ground on which the election was sought to be set aside was that Sir Hari Sankar had a share or interest in a contract with the Corporation and was disqualified from being a councillor by reason of Section 22 (1) (g) of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of the respondents raised a preliminary objection as to the maintainability of the petition.

In his judgment, his lordship said that it was not disputed that the only section of the Act under which an application to set aside an election could be made, was Section 46. If an election was challenged on the ground that a person was not qualified to be elected a Councillor, then that person must be one whose name had been published under Section 29 (8) of the Act. The next question was whether Sub-section (8), regarding publication of the names of candidates elected, applied both to contested and uncontested elections, or whether its application was limited to contested elections only. On this point his lordship held that Section 29 (8) related to the publication of the names of candidates elected at both contested and uncontested elections. Accordingly, it was held that the publication of Sir Hari Sankar's name on March 9, 1944, was a publication within the meaning of Section 29 (8) of the Act.

His lordship said that the position was that Sir Hari Sankar's name had been published on March 9 last and on no other date. That publication was either one under Section 29 (8) or it was not. If it was not, then there had been no publication of Sir Hari Sankar's name under Section 29 (8) of the Act and this petition, for setting aside his election, must fail, as his lordship had held that such publication was a prerequisite to an application like the present one. If, however, the publication on March 9 be treated as a publication under Section 29 (8), then the petition for setting aside this election must be made within eight days thereafter. The present petition not having been made within that time, must fail.

The petition was accordingly dismissed with costs.

WARD III ELECTION ECHO

The Story Of An Altercation

An echo of the last Corporation election was heard before Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. Justice Blank when Mr. Bireswar Chatterjee moved an application on behalf of the complainant-petitioner Bibhuti Bhushan Das against an order of the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, discharging the accused opposite party, Chandra Sekhar Gupta, described to be a sub-assessor of the Corporation.

The petitioner alleged that on March 17 last, the accused along with others came to the petitioner's locality and openly began to canvass for Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who was a candidate for Municipal election from Ward No. III. When the accused and others came up to the petitioner and canvassed for Mr. Chaudhuri, the petitioner objected to the accused, canvassing for votes as an employee of the Corporation. This led to an altercation in course of which the accused and two of his companions fell upon the petitioner, abused him and assaulted him. The petitioner filed a complaint and the Magistrate summoned the accused under Sec. 323 I.P.C. The accused then filed a petition in which it was *inter alia* stated that the accused being a Sub-Assessor could not take part in the matter of canvassing and the charge against him was groundless. The Magistrate, the petitioner alleged, without taking any evidence discharged the accused under Sec. 253 Cr. P. C. as the charge against the accused seemed to the Magistrate to be groundless. In the circumstances the present application was made.

Then lordships issued a rule.

Calcutta News & Views

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Eighty-Fourth Birthday Celebrations

Rabindranath's contributions to world culture and literature and his unique achievements in the realm of Bengali literature were recalled at a number of public functions organised in observance of his 84 birthday in Calcutta on Monday last (May 8, 1944).

Presiding at a function organised by Thirthasathi Parishad at the *Daily Krishak* office, Mr. Premendra Mitra said that there was no meanness or narrowness in the Poet. He was a towering personality who soared high above the narrow limitations of his environment. He was a seer who saw ahead of him. He transcended the narrow confines of time and space. He did not merely live in the present but drew sustenance from the past and saw visions of the future. Every inch a poet, his natural sympathies were with the oppressed and the down-trodden of the world. His "Letters from Russia" revealed his keen insight into men and things.

Presiding at a function organised by members of the University Institute at the Institute Hall, Dr. Panchanan Neogi said that Rabindra literature would enthral people of all ages and climes. Tagore was great not only as a poet but also as a man. He had enriched the world's thoughts by his own. Dr. Neogi exhorted all to work for the success of Visva-Bharati, the Poet's richest legacy to his countrymen.

Rev. Panna Siri of Ceylon said that the Poet was an embodiment of the highest culture. His words breathed poetry.

Under the auspices of the Ram Mohun Library, the birthday celebration of Rabindranath was observed at Rammohun Library Hall before a large gathering. Mr. Charu Ch. Bhattacharjee, Secretary, Visva-Bharati Publishing Department, opened the function.

Resolutions requesting Government to declare the 25th of Baisakh (the day on which Poet Rabindranath Tagore was born) as a public holiday and urging the Calcutta Corporation to name a principal thoroughfare in the city, if possible, the Chowringhee Road, after the Poet were passed at a meeting held at Chhaya Cinema Hall, Manicktala, on Sunday, May 7.

The meeting was organised by different periodicals for children and a number of organisations of the city in connection with the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the Poet.

A third resolution asked the organisers of all celebrations held in honour of the Poet to contribute to the Visva-Bharati fund.

Mr. Anath Nath Bose presided and Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharjee, Editor, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, was the chief guest.

The "Jugantar" office also observed the anniversary with a picturesque ceremony. The function which was presided over by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker was attended by many prominent litterateurs, artists and journalists.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh who performed the opening of the function dwelt on the many-sided genius of Rabindranath and his contributions to national life. The message which Rabindranath had preached through his works should serve, said Mr. Ghosh, as a beacon light to the war-stricken world and if followed it would pave the way for real peace all over the world.

Mr. Sarker said that Rabindranath not only inspired the present generation but would continue to do so for generations to come. Not only Indians, he said, were inspired by his writings, but great men all over the world drew inspiration from them. Continuing Mr. Sarker said that when he visited England in 1936, he met Mr. Ramsay McDonald, the then Premier. Mr. McDonald told Mr. Sarker that on account of his very busy life he had failed to maintain personal correspondence with Rabindranath, but asked Mr. Sarker to communicate to the Poet that in the midst of the soul-wracking busy life which he as Premier had to live, he made time to read Rabindranath's works to draw inspiration. Mr. Sarker concluded by appealing to all to follow the life and message of Rabindranath and Gandhiji, the two great sons of India.

Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor of the *Jugantar* who had dedicated his new book of poems *Jiban Mitay* to Rabindranath recited a poem from the book. There were recitations of Rabindranath's poems and his songs were sung.

The Visva-Bharati has received Rs. 50,000 from one of its benefactors, of which Rs. 25,000 has been earmarked for the Rabindranath Memorial Fund and the remainder for the building up of a permanent fund for rural work at Srimketia. The Visva-Bharati has also received Rs. 5,000 from the Indian Relief Committee of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society for relief work.

UNIVERSITY AND THE SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

"The reform of secondary education in Bengal is as much a concern of Calcutta University as of anybody else, but as an academic body, it cannot possibly reconcile itself to any proposals which, in the name of reform, are only designed to make education the sport of party politics or communal passion, stated the report adopted by the University Syndicate on the Bengal Secondary Education Bill at its meeting on May 5 last. "To such a measure the University can never lend its support," the report added.

The report, which will be placed at a special meeting of the Senate on May 11, stated: "The University must record its regret that Government should not have thought it fit to invite its opinion on the Bill. Not only are all the objectionable features of the past Bills fully maintained in this, but they have been emphasized in such a pronounced form as to completely overshadow its academic aspects. Most of the redeeming features of the previous Bills have also been withheld. In particular, the attitude of Government towards the University and their intentions regarding the matriculation examination or the payment of compensation to the University have been left wholly undisclosed. Apart from these the Bill has been introduced at a time which, in the opinion of the University, is singularly inopportune for the consideration of any legislation seeking to affect the future of secondary education in this province.

The Bill professes to provide for the regulation, control and development of secondary education. Of control and regulations there is enough, and that by the Government at every turn, reducing the supposed autonomy of the Board to a sheer mockery; but as for development the only provision made is in the descriptive definition of "secondary education" in clause 2 (1) (M) supported by any guarantees that action will be taken to carry out a real expansion of secondary education on the lines envisaged therein.

In addition when one looks at the meagre financial provision made in the Bill one can hardly avoid the suspicion that the real object is not so much a planned development of secondary education on sound lines, as a tightening of control over existing institutions, involving perhaps the suppression of many of them without providing better substitutes in their places.

The whole Bill appears to be dominated from beginning to end by motives other than educational. For the first time the principle of separate representation by committees has been introduced in the constitution of the Board, the Executive Council of the committees and even the University as such has been given no representation on those bodies.

The University has purposely refrained from entering into detailed criticism of the provisions of the Bill. The whole Bill is so radically unsound that no tinkering here and there can reduce it to an acceptable shape, and the University will, therefore, urge on Government with all the earnestness at its command to drop this measure altogether.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE BILL

As a protest against the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, a partial *hartal* was observed in Calcutta on Sunday, May 7, some shops being closed. In the Bhowanipour area, nearly all markets were closed. In other areas only a few shops were affected. In the evening, at several protest meetings, the Bill was criticized.

The Board of Christian Higher Education has passed a resolution opposing the communal basis of representation on the Board proposed to be set up by the Bill.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Deaths from this disease during the week ended May 7 totalled 98 against 95 in the previous week. The figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 38 and 21 respectively. Attacks last week numbered 274 against 272 in the week before. Attacks during the corresponding two weeks last year were 132 and 102.

Small-pox is an even more serious problem. During the week ended May 6, it accounted for no fewer than 320 deaths, registering however a fall of 36 compared with the previous week's figure. Malaria caused 47 deaths, a decrease of six. The number of paupers recorded as having died was 236, a decrease of 20.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,169 compared with 1,224 in the previous week. Recorded mortality in the city for the corresponding two weeks last year were 483 and 560. The huge difference between these 1944 and 1943 sets of figures remains unexplained.

Advocating the establishment of an autonomous Board to control and develop secondary education in the province, the resolution says that such a Board should include a smaller nominated element and a larger representation of those engaged in secondary education, irrespective of the community to which they belong.

The resolution further points out that the Bill excludes from representation on the Board, the Indian Christian community which has made one of the largest contributions to higher education in the province.

MINISTER EXPLAINS THE BILL

The principles and provisions of the Secondary Education Bill are of a fundamentally progressive character which will greatly help to accelerate the educational regeneration of this province; it is fraught with immense possibilities," declared the Education Minister (Mr. Tamizuddin Khan) when moving the first reading of the Bill in the Bengal Assembly on May 10 last.

The Bill, which provides for the regulation, control and development of secondary education, proposes to establish a Board with authority over secondary schools of all types throughout the province. The Board is to be a large body representative of all interests and is to be responsible in general for the framing of policy and the determination of

ideals. There will be an Executive Council containing a strong representation of expert educationists. This body will be responsible for the actual administration and executive work. Special committees with statutory powers are also to be set up to safeguard the interests of various communities and special types of education.

The Minister said that a quarter of a century ago the Sadler Commission recommended the establishment of a Statutory Board of Secondary Education, but attempts at legislation by successive Governments for the establishment of such a Board had so far failed.

The present Bill represented the ninth and he hoped the last attempt of its kind to place a measure like this on the Statute Book. On almost each of these occasions Government sought the advice of Calcutta University and the Bill was wrecked on the rock of the University's opposition.

He denied the charge that changes had been effected in the Bill to extend official power and impair the autonomy of the Board and said that instead of increasing official control the Bill if passed would reduce it to the minimum. At present Government exercised a large measure of control and influence through their inspectorate, distribution of grants in aid, scholarships and stipends and by prescribing courses of studies below the matriculation classes. Under this Bill all these including the entire inspectorate would be handed over to the Board, and only a modicum of indirect influence would be retained in the hands of Government.

Of the 55 members of the proposed Board eight would be Government officials including two inspecting officers, and either nominated members. There would, therefore, be an overwhelming non-official majority. Far from attempting an increase of official control the measure contemplated an almost complete divestment of Government control.

As regards compensating Calcutta University, it was proposed at the earliest possible opportunity, after the Bill had been passed to introduce legislation to amend the Universities Act in which provision would be made releasing Calcutta University from the responsibility of conducting the Matriculation Examination and vesting the right to hold this examination in the Secondary Education Board. Government yielded to none in their desire to see the University placed on a sound financial basis. When the proposed Universities Amendment Bill was prepared, provision for compensating the University, as contained in the Bill of 1942, would be incorporated in the amending Bill.

DEATH OF MR. KUMAR SANKAR ROY

The death occurred from heart failure of Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy, member, Council of State, on Sunday, May 7, at 3 p.m. at his residence at 44, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

A scion of the well-known zemindar family of Teota in the district of Dacca, the late Mr. Roy was an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court and joined the Swarajya party founded by the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, and was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly and then to the Council of State on Congress tickets.

The late Mr. Roy was 62 years old at the time of his death and he leaves behind his widow, the only son and a widowed daughter to mourn his loss. He was a cousin of Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and the elder brother of Dr. K. S. Roy.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The activities of the Indian Statistical Institute during 1943-44, were reviewed at its annual meeting held at the Statistical Laboratory of the Presidency College, Calcutta, Prof. S. N. Bose presiding.

Sample survey of the area and yield of jute, *aus* and *aman* paddy crops in Bengal and of *rabi* crops in Bihar, were among the important activities of the Institute.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year—President—Mr. N. R. Sarker; Vice-Presidents—Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. E. T. Cordwell, Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Dr. J. B. Grant, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. Chand Mul Rajgharia, Sir Shri Ram, Sir C. V. Raman, Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy. Dr. Satya Churan Law and Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis continue to be Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively.

LORD BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Speeches on the life and teachings of Lord Buddha were made by different speakers at a well attended public meeting held at Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta, on Sunday evening, May 7, in commemoration of the birth, enlightenment and ascension of Buddha.

The meeting which was organised by the Mahabodhi Society of India in celebration of 'Baisaki Purnima' was presided over by Dr. Bimala Churn Law.

Speakers included Dr. Binoy Kumar Sarker, Mr. Keshab Gupta, Miss Albert, Mr. Meher Chand and Dr. Panchanan Neogy.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, inaugurated the meeting and Mr. Philip R. Badby, Vice Consul for the United States of America in Calcutta, was among those present at the function.

The day's programme which commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning and concluded late in the evening included offering of 'pujas,' distribution of rice and cloths to the poor, 'sangadaha' to Viharas, distribution of sanctified rice, and distribution of food to hospital patients.

Exposition of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha was also arranged on the occasion. The relics included a tooth of the Lord presented to the Society by Lord Ronaldshay, a former Governor of Bengal.

MUSLIM LADY CHEMIST

Mrs. Amina Rahman, the first Muslim lady research student in the department of Applied Chemistry of Calcutta University has been awarded one of the Adair Dutt Research Fund scholarships to conduct methods of estimation of the vitamin of the 'B' group and their assay in Indian food-stuffs (nutrition). Mrs. Rahman is conducting her researches under Prof. B. C. Guha of the University.

LT-COL. KIRWAN

Lt. Col. E. O'G. Kirwan, L.M.S., who is leaving Calcutta shortly on retirement from service, was entertained by friends at a farewell luncheon party at the Great Eastern Hotel, Major General W. C. Paton, Surgeon General, Bengal presiding, and Mr. Justice Henderson praised Col. Kirwan's work as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College Hospitals, and head of the Eye Infirmary. Reference was also made to his services on behalf of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal.

DR. R. B. BANERJEE DEAD

The death has occurred in Benares at the age of 74 of Dr. Benode Behari Banerjee, former Consul-General to Bolivia in India, and Consul for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominica. Dr. Banerjee started his career in 1903 as Consul for Liberia in Calcutta and retired from Consular service in 1939. He was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London and member of many medical and scientific societies of Britain and Spain. He was also the author of several books on philosophy and medical science.

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN STARTS FOR CHINA

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan left for Chungking on Saturday morning, May 6 last.

Sir Sarvapalli had been invited by the Chinese Government to visit Educational and Cultural Institutions in China. During his stay in China which is likely to last for about a month Sir Sarvapalli will lecture on "Indian Thought" and the cultural relationship between India and China.

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4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Rosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Harabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellie Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.			
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 86-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.			Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	3 8 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.			Do.	" 110	3 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-163	0 9 0	Do.			Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-173	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Excavation and construction of W. F. Channel from Chowbaga to Bantola Sedimentation tank, etc.

2. Supply and delivery of planks, spokes, felloes and naves for wheels during 1944-45.

3. Supply of carts for removal of stores during 1944-45.

4. Supply and delivery of Building materials during the year 1944-45.

5. Supply and delivery of petrol during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 19th May, for 2 and 3 on 23rd May and for 4 and 5 on 30th May, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 are to hold good for four months and for 2 to 5 for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th May, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineering Department
(Manikata)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 16th May, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

5. Carting and stacking 4000 c.ft. of stone metal for patch repair work, from Corporation Depot, to work site at Bagmati Road, east end, Ward No. 29, distance exceeding 3 miles but not exceeding 3½ miles—Rs. 510, dated the 2nd May, 1944 (15 days).

6. Carting and stacking 2000 c.ft. of stone metal for patch repair work, from Corporation Depot, to work site at Ultadanga Main Road, east end, Ward No. 29, distance exceeding 3½ miles but not exceeding 3 miles—Rs. 270, dated the 2nd May, 1944 (10 days).

7. Carting and stacking 3000 c.ft. of Jhama metal for patch repair work, from Corporation Depot, to work site in the lane off 42 etc., Ultadanga Main Road, Ward No. 29, distance exceeding 3½ miles but not

exceeding 3½ miles—Rs. 338, dated the 2nd May, 1944 (12 days).

8. Urgent repairs to culvert at Murari-pukur Road at the junction of Romakanta Sen Lane, Ward No. 29—Rs. 181, dated the 20th April, 1944 (15 days).

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 6th May, 1944.

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on 17th May, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

21. Renewing stores for repairing Locos for Railway Department in Entally Yard—Rs. 670, dated 9th May, 1944 (1 month).

22. Securing the expanded metal panels of the existing door shutters in Stalls Nos. 18, 19, 28, 29, 58, 60 in "B" Block in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 840, dated the 25th January, 1944 (10 days).

23. Repairs to C. I. roof of Eating House at 12, Market Street in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 268, dated the 9th May, 1944 (10 days).

24. Construction of a lamp-hole near 63, Theatre Road in Ward No. 20—Rs. 225, dated the 9th May, 1944 (3 weeks).

25. Repairs to Sgt. Mukherjee's quarters in S. S. Hogg Market—541, dated the 9th May, 1944 (21 days).

26. Repairs to wooden seats in Fish Range Stalls in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 329, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

27. Petty repairs to Stall No. 115 (Misc.) on Market Street in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 134, dated the 25th April, 1944 (10 days).

28. Repairs to latrines and urinals for the office staff in Central Stores in Ward No. 19—Rs. 347, dated the 25th April, 1944 (3 weeks).

29. Extending the roof over verandah in Hotels Nos. 41 and 50 (New Building) in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 299, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

30. Paving footpath of Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—

Rs. 507, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

31. Repairs to surface drain in Bibi Bagan Lane in Ward No. 19—Rs. 476, dated the 25th April, 1944 (21 days).

32. Paving footpath of Palmer Bazar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 486, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

33. Repairs to footpath at Syed Ameer Ali Avenue near its junction with Old Ballygunge Road in Ward No. 21—Rs. 488, dated the 25th April, 1944 (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 9th May, 1944.

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited from ex-Military men for the following posts and will be received by the undersigned upto the 22nd May, 1944 :—

(1) One Jamadar of Armed Guards on Rs. 25 per month in the grade of Rs. 25—1—35.

(2) One armed Sepoy on Rs. 16/- per month in the grade of Rs. 16—1—22. Both the above posts carry a temporary War Allowance of Rs. 8 per month.

Applicants for the post No. (1) must be above the rank of ex-Sepoy and must be able to control the staff of Armed Guards to be placed under them.

G. K. Mukherjee,
Offg. Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd May, 1944.

Sale Of Waste Papers

Offers per maund are invited for the purchase of Corporation waste-papers consisting of condemned files, papers and registers, etc., and of unserviceable paste boards for the year 1944-45.

Separate offers should be given for the purchase of surplus weeded out publications printed on good paper.

The approved contractors shall have to execute agreements and also to furnish security deposits of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 only respectively.

The contractors for waste-papers shall arrange for tearing up into pieces the records before taking delivery.

Offers in sealed covers must reach the undersigned by the 20th of May, 1944.

P. C. ROY,
Offg. Keeper of Records.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th May, 1944.

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-8-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

**Competitive Examination
For Entally Workshops
Apprentices**

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th June, 1944, at 2 P.M. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1944. The candidates should submit

their applications to the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed forms along with their mark sheets before the 31st. May, 1944. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records, Corporation of Calcutta, at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs 2/- per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June, 1944, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally

Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size, unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc., may be had from the office of the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta.

B. N. DEY,
Special Officer and Engineering
Adviser.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd May, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending on 6th May, 1944

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1169 against 1224 and 1175 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 686. The general death-rate of the week was 28.81 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 6th May, 1944, was 983 against 1032 and 970 in the two preceding weeks. There were 90 deaths from cholera against 82 and 48 in the two preceding weeks. There were 252 deaths from small-pox during the week against 298 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 124 respectively against 60 and 122 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.67 per mille per annum.

There were 36 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 26.66.

There were 114 deaths from respiratory diseases against 110 in the previous week.

There were 48 deaths from tuberculosis against 52 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 186 against 192 and 206 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 8 were from cholera, 68 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 8 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 36.90 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 35.52.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

98

**PEOPLE DIED
OF
CHOLERA
IN CALCUTTA**

during the week ending May 6, 1944

Get Yourself Inoculated

320

**PEOPLE DIED
OF
SMALL-POX**

in the week ending on 6th May, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

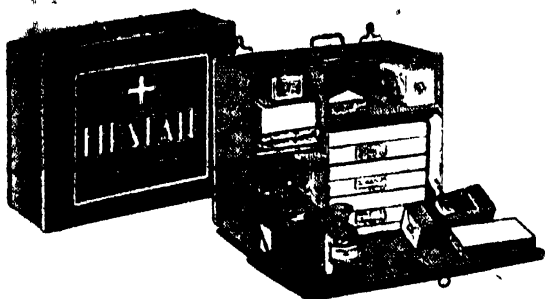
**ANCHOR**

**Insist on ANCHOR BRAND Lime-Juice,
Cordials, Quashes, Etc.**

Manufactured by

INDIAN CONDIMENT & LIME JUICE MANUFACTURING CO.

129, MUKTARAM BABU STREET, CALCUTTA.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1 It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2 Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5 To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9 For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection

10 Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11 The public and the shop keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market

12 Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptd., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH			VEGETABLES—Contd			RICE.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	2 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 5 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 8	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilas	1 0 0	1 12 0				Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS				0 4 8	
Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 8—12	1 0 0	1 8 0	DAL.	(Ration Shop)	
Crab each			Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chana	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	3 0 0	8 8 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Bael each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond	3 0 0	6 0 0	Biul	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Harl) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Brijal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0	4 8 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Bhadwa	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Onion	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Pean (Daryelling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.		
Do.			Milk			Corn Flower 1 "		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0		Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer					

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Leg per seer	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer					MUTTON.				
Hump "									
Round					Chops per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tongue each					Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
					Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0			
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0			

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		0 14 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0		3 10 0		Do (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		2 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		3 0 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0		1 10 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0		2 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		2 8 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		4 8 0	
Baw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD. PHONE B B 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 0 0	
Capon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 2 0	2 4 0				Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 1/2 oz.	2 4 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "		
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Garlic per seer "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	18 0 0	20 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score "		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bael Fruit each "	0 2 0	0 3 0
heavy lots "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana Kabul per seer "	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. (Dressed) "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score "	0 2 0		Black Berry per score "		
			Leek Darjeeling each "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each "	0 8 0	0 3 6
			Lettuce each "	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples "		
			Lettuce per score "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gooseberry per seer "	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Lobia per bundle (small) "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Do. (Large) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Onions, (New) per seer "		0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large) "		
			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 7 0		Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Parasip each "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grape Fruit per doz.		
						Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Anar per seer "	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Jack Fruit each "	1 0 0	3 0 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
						Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
						Do. (large) per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer "		
						Lime patty per score "	0 6 0	0 12 0
						Lemon (English) per doz.		
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer- pur) "		
						Do. (Country) "	1 0 0	1 8 0
						Looket per score "	1 0 0	1 4 0
						Monkey Lichees per 100 "		
						M. Melon Jaunpur per seer "	0 5 0	0 8 0
						Mask Melon per seer "	0 6 0	0 8 0
						Mask Melon " (Lucknow) "	0 12 0	1 0 0
						Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
						Do. Pyri (Bombay) "	3 0 0	4 0 0
						Do. Do. (Madras) "	1 0 0	1 8 0
						Do. Langra per doz.		
						Do. Sipia "		
						Do. Fazlie "		
						Do. Khasan Bhog "		
						Do. Green per score "	0 10 0	0 15 0
						Do. Goolapkhosh "	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Himsagore "		
						Do. Green per score "	0 5 0	1 0 0
						Do. Kanchan "		
						Do. Bombay "	12 0 0	16 0 0
						Do. Safeta "	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score "		
						Nagpur Mosambi per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
						Poona " "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay " "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Darjeeling "		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar "		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...			Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Plantain Ohampa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Do. Kandahar per seer ...	4 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Calasia do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old) " 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
*" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 767)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 4 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	4 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
			Wheat " " ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
								to
			*RICE			Halud " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
			Rice (retail) ...		Control			0 7 0
			Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price			
			Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY		
			Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Banktoolai manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
			Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
			Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
			Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			packet ...		
			Kamini rice ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Palmal (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
						lb. ...		4 0 0
			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
			Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	per lb. ...		
			Crystal (best) ...		0 8 6	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
			Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
			white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	2 14 0	
			Bengal ...					
			*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
			Kalai per seer ...		Control	Glaxo ...		
			Arabar " ...		Price	Assorted Creams ...		
			Chola " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
			Khari Masoor " ...		0 8 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
			Khasari " ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			*Salt ...		0 11 0	per lb. ...		
					0 14 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
			Cocogem—		0 2 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
			2 lb. " ...					
			6 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
			*Coconut Oil per seer ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
			Castor Oil ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1			Petit Beurre tin ...		
			" " " No. 2					
			*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Cheese ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...			Gem ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...			Gem load ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.			Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			No. 1			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 21 oz.			Marie ...		
			No. 2			Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 60		per tin		9 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 20		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
etilt Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 80	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Biscuits			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		per pkt.	2 80	8 80
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 40		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 00		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 60		tin			Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 20		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 00	con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.						2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
								Controlled
								Price
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		LOOSE TEA			Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
	Price		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Chamois Leather large	0 40	
Dorcas per packet	0 26		O. P. Darjeeling and			Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Solisor per pkt.		0 80	Assam per lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt		1 00
Capstan Navycut per Pk.						Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 20	
" (magnum)	0 86		DUST TEA			Elberman's Embrocation...		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Darjeeling and Assam			Zam-Buk		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Dust per lb.	1 40	1 12 0	Amrutanjai Pain Balm		
Do. "Planters" per			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 00		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
50			Coccoa 1 lb. packet			Sloan's Liniment	1 10	
State Express 555 Ciga-		1 14 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 40	8 00	Kruschen Salt		
rettes per tin		6 00	Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	8 40				
Passing Show Cigarettes			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 00				
per packet		0 26	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 40				
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0				
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 80				
			Mustard Colman per tin					
			Do. 1 lb.					
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 90			
			Pepper	1 12 0				
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 80	5 80	PAINTS.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 00	Enamel Paint English		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 00		per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0		Do. (Japanese) ..		

Tea Merchants

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153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Soudah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Vec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Hotel 7	0 3 0 each.	Hotel.
			Fruits 8 & 7.	0 3 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	3 4 0	3 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	3 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoonut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki		
Gram (Dal) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Suji			Crab per pair	0 3 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Beli)		0 4 8	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Bona) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0		EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 2 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 2 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 7 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	3 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		2 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		3 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi "		5 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Bree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocoonut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Pasta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Do. B			Mango			rettes, 555		
Gur			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer	2 0 0		Patal per seer	2 0 0		Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Dead)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Dead)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
Ginger		0 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jam		
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
FISH			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Parsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Pons "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pons "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. "		
Bhetki	0 1 8	0 6 0	Bhetki	0 1 8	0 6 0	Do. "		
Crab (each)	1 0 0	2 0 0	Crab (each)	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
Koi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Koi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Hilsa Fish			Hilsa Fish					

*Controlled by the Government.—
 Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 2, M/s Hare Food Supply, Co-operative Ltd. Block "C" 2 and 3A, Lansdowne Market, from 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2.30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12—16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)	1 0 0		Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully 6—10	1 0 0		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)	6 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Medium) " "		
			Do. Alfanso per Doz.			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
			Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
EGGS			Do. Langra	3 0 0	4 0 0	Jhingasal per md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Bombay per Doz			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Fowls " "			Do. Nilambari			per maund		
			Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Sapeda	1 0 0		Chamormoni		
VEGETABLES			Do. Golapkhaz 8—12			Balam (old) per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Kissen Bhogh	0 10 0	0 12 0	maund (old)		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 1 0	Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Patil Lemon each	0 0 6	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Ladies finger per seer	0 5 0	0 1 6	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Kaghi Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 8 0	Do. Nagpur 5—12			Kamini per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Bombay " "		0 5 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Country " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 6		Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Pears 6—20	1 0 0		Medium " "		
Do. Madras " "			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	2 0 0			
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java " "		
seer		0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 8 0	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Do. Dist per seer			Do. Martaban per score	4 0 0		Mustard Oil " "		
Do. Hilly " "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Musket per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Cauliflower each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour " "		
Peas Ranohi per seer			Do. Kandahar			Atta " "		
Do. Darjeeling " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Beans " "	0 12 0		Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Squash " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Almond shelled			Til Oil per seer		
Tomato " "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. without shell		3 0 0	Fine per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Do. do. large		6 0 0			
Bit per pair			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
			Water melon Goalando	0 4 0	1 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10 0
			Do. Deshi	1 0 0	3 0 0	Mug Dal " "		0 10 0
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar " "	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai " "		0 7 0
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari " "	0 10 0	0 7 0
			Sarbatil Lemon (Museum)	1 0 0		Mosoor (split) " "	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Do. (khari) " "	0 12 0	
			Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mator " "	0 8 0	
			Nut Ground " "			Chana Dal " "		0 12 0
			Sharifa	0 1 6	0 2 0		0 6 0	0 7 0
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 4 0		Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay " "	2 6 0	2 4 0	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Aligarh " "	3 8 0		Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Jessore " per seer	3 4 0		Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Dinapur " "		3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Pabna " "			Pekoe per lb.		
			Darbhanga " "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Masafpur " "	3 4 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee		5 0 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Milk	0 10 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0	4 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee per Sr.			"Victoria" Swan—		
						Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
						In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
						Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
						Bulk		
						Owl & Swan per tin		
						Bulk		
						Monkey Brand per tin		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(White)		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(Red)		
						Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5532. Telegram:—J. K. Mitter, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 1 6	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	2 0 0		Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	New Potato ...			" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			Deahi (Boiled) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Grapes ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...			Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
			Amra (Belati) per score ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 7 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0	8 0 0	Gur per seer (Control) ...	0 4 8	0 12 0
			Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Orange 12 ...			Arahar per seer ...	0 12 0	
Fowl's eggs ...	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Chana " ...	0 6 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 12 0		Masoor " ...	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Sugarcane each ...			Khasaree " ...	0 7 0	
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0		Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...			Apples ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Biuli " ...		
Cauliflower each ...		0 6 0	Green Coconut ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ...	0 9 0	
Tomato per seer ...		0 6 0	Lichi per 100 ...			" (Fried) per seer ...	0 10 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Mattor " ...	0 2 8	
Ginger per seer ...	0 10 0		Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Madras " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly " ...		1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Onion " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Sree ...			Fuel " ...	2 8 0	
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 5 6	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Milk " ...		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Onion ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sujee white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0				
Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deahi) " ...	1 8 6	0 4 0	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	" Patna per seer " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Deahi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Country) ...			G. lap Boru ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Almond per seer ...			Sugar " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
POULTRY & EGGS.			Alubokra " ...			Gur per seer ...		
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut oil ...		
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	Arahar per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chicken ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Beal each ...			Chana " ...		
Pigeon ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Khari Masoor " ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Grapes " ...	1 4 0		Khasaree " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Duck's Eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Kalai " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's Eggs " ...	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli " ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES			Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Do. (Sona) " ...	0 10 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 9 0	2 0 0	Mattor " ...	0 7 0	
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
Cauliflower ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Orange per score ...			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	BUTTER			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Jelly ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Ghee Lakhee " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa " ...			Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Do. Sree " ...					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0				
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog	—	—
Mutton " "	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " "	—	0 2 0	Fauli	—	—
Goat and Kid " "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	2 8 0
Pigeon " "	—	0 5 0				Dinapur " "	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	—	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	4 0 0
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Figs per seer	2 8 0	—	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. ¼ lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pomegranate " "	—	—	Atta " "	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Banktuli (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond " "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Grape " "	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar	—	0 7 8
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 4 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) " "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Gur	—	0 4 2
Brinjal " "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Lokote " "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " "	0 9 0	—
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 11 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " "	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " "	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " "	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Salt " "	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 8 0	0 4 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut " "	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sipla	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
28	0 8 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
28A	0 4 0 "		26-26	0 8 0 "	
28 Chandney	0 5 0 "		26	0 8 0 "	
28 "	0 5 0 "				
27	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 764)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
11. 8	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	2 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 3	0 3 0	Do
" 10	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	2 0 0	Cloth.	" 39-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	2 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	2 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	2 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	2 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	2 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	2 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40-44	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.					each	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 18	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 25-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 30C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.			Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.			Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.	0 9 0	Poultry.	" 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 11 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 8 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.			
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.			
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	Suet	0 4 0	Suet
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 5 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 4 0	Do
			" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
			" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
			" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 8 0	Do
			" 83-86	2 1 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Do
			" 89-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Do
			" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
			" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 115-118	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 119-124	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			
			" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				30 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 28B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-2, 3, 4, 5 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-2, 3 & 4	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-2, 3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

Revised Syllabus for Corporation Free Primary Schools as modified by the Primary Education Standing Committee on 1st October, 1942 and confirmed by the Corporation on 2nd June, 1943.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

A—MOTHER TONGUE.

1 *Oral self-expression.*—Conversation centering round names and description of the different parts of the human body, clothes, class rooms, environment, natural phenomena and events in daily life.

2. *Stories*—

- (a) Fairy tales,
- (b) Folk-tales,
- (c) Children in many lands,
- (d) Fables and stories of animal life

N.B.—There will be no text book but a teachers' book may be prescribed.

3 *Recitation of selected nursery rhymes and simple poems.*

4 *Dramatisation of simple scenes and stories.*

5. *Reading.*—Building and spelling of words. Ability to read simple words and sentences without conjoint letters. Letter and reading games should be introduced.

N.B.—A prescribed text book containing words and reading lessons not involving conjoint letters somewhat of the standard of Vidyasagar's "Pratham Bhag". It should, besides, contain some simple poems and nursery rhymes.

6. *Writing.*—Writing of letters, words and simple sentences on sandtray, blackboard, slate and paper. In writing the print form should be used.

B—NUMBER WORK.

1. Counting up to 20 with concrete objects
2. Counting by five's, ten's and two's.
3. Recognition of big and small numbers at sight
4. Analysis of numbers not exceeding ten.
5. Writing of numbers up to 20.

N.B.—Number work in this class should be mainly oral. Number games should be introduced.

6. Simple measurement involving use of steps and *hath* (cubit).

7. Recognition of simple geometrical forms—straight lines, triangles, rectangles and circles, through objects.

N.B.—No prescribed text book.

C—TRAINING FOR CIVIC LIFE.

Civic training will be imparted through activities aiming at the development of following attitudes and habits:—

(1) *Cleanliness and Elements of personal and community hygiene*

(i) Personal cleanliness. Details of personal cleanliness and the common ailments that follow from lack of such cleanliness.

(ii) Cleanliness of clothes.

(iii) Proper use of latrines and urinal.

(iv) Proper use of waste paper basket and dust-bins

(v) Keeping the class rooms and the school cupboards clean.

(vi) Care and proper use of school drinking water

(2) *Social responsibilities.*

(i) Proper greeting of teachers and school fellows.

(ii) Use of clean language.

(iii) Forms of polite questions and answers.

(iv) Waiting for one's turn in speaking and making use of the queue system.

D. HANDWORK.

1. Sand tray exercises.
2. Paper cutting and paper folding.
3. Threading beads.
4. Drawing with charcoal and coloured chalk. Mass drawing, colouring of hectograph outlines. Matching of colour through the use of coloured papers and chalks.

E. GAMES.

There will be no formal physical exercise in this class. Action songs and singing games with instrumental accompaniment and informal games of an individualistic character will be organised. In this class team-games should not be taught. In arranging the games as far as possible their informal character should be maintained. There shall also be provision for (i) running, (ii) jumping and leaping and (iii) balancing. In running children should be allowed to run to their own rhythm and no external rhythm should be imposed. Jumping and leaping will include hopping, skipping etc. Balancing may be introduced by drawing lines on the floor, children being required to walk along them.

The Government prescribed syllabus may be consulted for further suggestions.

F. MUSIC.

At least one period per week should be set apart for music, to be devoted to community singing. Extra periods may be provided for individual singing on selective basis. The work may be organised in the following manner:—

There will be no individual work all singing being of the community type. Six songs or nursery rhymes to be selected by the teacher. In this class more than two periods may be devoted to music, if available.

General remarks.

There will be an examination testing the ability of the pupils to read and write easy words and sentences and to do easy computations orally at the end of April on the results of which capable pupils may be promoted to Class I. For others a similar promotion test will be held at the end of the year. Children shall not be admitted to this class after the end of September. If possible, intelligence tests may be held for grading pupils.

CLASS I.

A—MOTHER TONGUE.

1. *Oral self-expression*—Conversation about natural phenomena, events in daily life and the environment.

2. STORIES :—

- (a) Folk tales.
- (b) Fairy tales.
- (c) Fables and stories of animal life.
- (d) Stories of life in different lands.
- (e) Stories of school and family life.

N.B.—There will be no text book but a teachers' book may be prescribed which will do both for the Preparatory Class and Class I.

3. *Recitation of nursery rhymes and poems.*

4. *Dramatization.*

5. *Reading*—Ability to read simple sentences and stories involving conjoint letters. The standard should be that of Vidyasagar's "Dwitya Bhag" but the text book prescribed should also contain nursery rhymes and easy poems.

6. *Writing*—Writing of words and sentences containing conjoint letters. In writing, the print form should be used.

N.B.—In the first two months the language work will consist mainly of revision of the work done in the Preparatory Class in addi-

B—MATHEMATICS.

1. *Notation and numeration*—Writing in figures and reading numbers up to 100. Extension of the idea of the decimal system in counting.

2. *Addition and subtraction* :—

(a) Building up and reading aloud of addition table up to 10 plus 10. Addition and subtraction of numbers involving tens and units, the result not exceeding 100. Meaning of *Plus and Minus signs*.

(b) Simple problems in addition and subtraction, the result not exceeding 10.

3. *Multiplication and division* :—

(a) Building up and reading aloud two's and five's table.

(b) Multiplication and complete division of numbers involving tens and units by numbers up to 5.

4. *Practical Geometry* - Recognition of simple geometrical forms—Straight and curved lines; measuring lengths with a rod one cubit long or a foot rule.

The Geometrical work should be carried on in connection with handwork and drawing. Every class should have a board showing the number of pupils present and absent and the work should be entrusted to pupils.

C—TRAINING IN CIVIC LIFE.

1. *Life of the child in school* :—

(a) Continuation of the work prescribed for the Preparatory class.

(b) Along with the above, every child should have some definite responsibility in school life, either individually or as a member of a group.

In this connection, efforts shall be made to develop right attitudes towards the following :—

- (i) Cleanliness of class room,
- (ii) Cleanliness of school compound,
- (iii) Care of the school drinking water,
- (iv) Collection of materials for school museum,
- (v) Decorating class room and school on special occasions,
- (vi) Entertaining other groups of children,
- (vii) Helping new students.

2. *Life of the child in his home* :—

- (i) Orderliness, its place at home.
- (ii) The place of the parents, elder and younger members of the family.
- (iii) Helping parents and other members of the family as much as possible.

3. *The child in relation to the community* :—

Elementary knowledge (through discussion) of—

- (i) How we obtain food; the means whereby different items of food are obtained.
- (ii) How we get our drinking water.
- (iii) How we get our clothes

D—HANDWORK.

1. Continuation of the work of the Preparatory Class.

2. (a) Colour work with crayons and coloured papers.

(b) Mass drawing with charcoal and crayons.

(c) Drawing of lines and geometrical figures with rulers.

3. Paper folding and paper cutting. Children may be taught how to make paper bags.

4. Clay Modelling.

5. Elementary card-board work.

6. Leaf weaving.

7. Needle work—simple stitching. As basic activities, children should be taught the use of a thick needle, pins, ruler and compass and mallet and hammer and paste and scissors.

F—GAMES AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

1. Continuation of the activities suggested for the Preparatory Class.
2. Formal physical exercise.
 - (a) Trunk exercises—bending the body forward and sideways at an angle with the waist, cross-leg sitting, putting the head on the floor, trying to see persons by looking through the legs, alternately being giants and dwarfs. The movements should be large and free.
 - (b) Ordered movements—action songs and singing games which have lively activity and large movements. Standing on one foot and holding the other; hopping on one foot; standing on tip-toe, running on toes, flying like birds and then coming to rest on a branch of a tree; walking on toes along a line; running along a line.
3. Games—circle games and group games. Those of the chasing variety are best—"Fox and Geese," "Soldiers and Brigands" etc.
4. Simple Bratachari dances with suitable apparatus and music.

F—MUSIC.

Work of the Preparatory Class to be continued. A few selected action and folk songs might be taught.

CLASS II.

A—MOTHER TONGUE.

1. *Oral self-expression* :—
 - (a) Extension of child's vocabulary; recapitulation of new words and expression learnt in course of story-telling, games and other activities.
 - (b) Descriptive self-expression; describing people, objects and happenings within the range of the child's experience.
2. *Stories* :—
 - (a) Continuation of the syllabus for the Preparatory Class and Class I.
 - (b) Myths and legends.
 - (c) Nature myths.
 - (d) Tales of heroes.

N.B.—A teachers' book may be prescribed.

3. *Recitation of easy poems.*
4. *Dramatization.*
5. *Reading*—Reading of short tales and anecdotes of men and animals, fairy tales etc. The reader should also contain vivid description of natural phenomena and easy poems.
6. *Writing*—Writing words from dictation and writing sentences from a copy book or specimens supplied by the teacher. In writing the script form should be used.

B—MATHEMATICS.

1. *Notation and numeration*—up to 1,000.
2. *Addition and subtraction* :—
 - (a) Revision of addition and subtraction tables.
 - (b) Addition of two and three figures numbers in vertical and horizontal columns the sum not exceeding 999.
 - (c) Subtraction from any two or three figure numbers.
3. *Multiplication* :—
 - (a) Building up and reading aloud multiplication tables up to 10×10 .
 - (b) Simple multiplication of numbers the result not exceeding three digits.
4. *Short division*—Short division of numbers up to three digits by numbers up to 9.
Long division should not be taught at this stage.

5. *Denominational numbers* :—

- (a) Counting involving Kara, Gonda, Buri and Pon.
- (b) Measurement involving the use of yard, foot and inches; seers, powas and chittacks.
- (c) Measures used in counting (Kara, Gonda etc.).
- (d) Measures of money (rupees, annas, pice).
- (e) Measures of weight (maund, seer, pawa, chittack).
- (f) Measures of length (bigha, katha and chattack; yard, foot and inch).
- (g) Kara to seer table.
- (h) Sums in the four rules involving money, weight and linear measure.

6. *Practical Geometry*—Recognition of simple geometrical forms and angles; acute, obtuse and right; use of compasses for drawing designs.

C—TRAINING FOR CIVIC LIFE.

E. Continuation of the work done in previous classes in relation to---

- (a) Cleanliness and Elements of Personal and Community hygiene.
- (b) Social responsibilities.
- (c) Duties and obligations to the school community as enumerated in the syllabus for Class I, I(b).
- (d) Duties and obligations towards home as in 2, Class I.

In connection with (a) children should know the necessity of personal hygiene with reference to the care of teeth, hands, nails, hair and clothes; breathing and breathing exercises; they should also be told simple facts about digestion of food and effect of bad food on health.

2. In continuation of the work prescribed in Class I under 3, the pupils should be taught to observe the life of the community in the neighbourhood with reference to—

- (i) markets,
- (ii) water supply,
- (iii) communications (roads); building materials and road making,
- (iv) entertainments.

Children should be encouraged to develop a critical attitude towards the existing system and suggest methods of improvements.

3. Practical use of keeping the house and the neighbourhood clean. In this connection, the proper use of refuse-pits, water-taps and water-pots should be taught.

D—GEOGRAPHY.

1. *Home Geography* :—

- (a) Study of the neighbourhood dealing with local roads, rivers, channels and the kinds of traffic upon them. Only those items are to be treated as occur in the immediate neighbourhood.
- (b) Observation of the life in the neighbourhood in respect of food, clothing, housing, occupation, water-supply, markets, places of worship, entertainments, fairs and festivals. The above work should be mainly oral and it should begin with conversations based on actual excursions. While teaching these topics the teacher should build up plans of the locality, and illustrate his talks with pictures and models. Excursions to markets and other places of interest are to be regularly undertaken.

The work should be correlated with the work done in connection with training for civic life. Some idea should be given of the history of the places of note (mosque, temple, markets) in the neighbourhood, in terms of age.

periods counted in generations or decades as found suitable. The story of the founding of Calcutta by the weavers of Saptagram when the Saraswati silted up, should be told and also how it grew to be a big city later on owing to its importance as a centre of trade.

2. *Practical work.*—

- (a) Ideas of direction and cardinal points.
- (b) Study of plans of the class room, school and locality; plans to be drawn by teachers in co-operation with pupils. In this connection pupils should be made to measure distances and reproduce them in terms of simple scales. This work should be correlated with the work in Mathematics.
- (c) Building of clay models of hills, valleys, plains, rivers, islands etc. The work to be correlated with the activities undertaken in connection with handwork.
- (d) Study of pictures dealing with life in other parts of India. Such studies should lead to stories of people in other parts of India. Sand-tray exercises should be organised in this connection. No text book should be prescribed.

E—ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE.

1. (a) Observation and recognition of trees, plants, animals and birds of the neighbourhood.
 - (b) Experimental study of the growth of plants with reference to gram, maize and peas.
 - (c) Observation of roots and seed-leaves.
 - (d) Study of the different parts of a plant. Recognition of the difference between a leaf, a root and stem. Types of stems.
 - (e) Collections of plants, leaves and flowers of different kinds and their elementary study.
 2. (a) Study of the influence of seasons on plant-life; changing of colour and falling of leaves.
 - (b) Observation and study of the characteristics of different seasons.
- No text book to be prescribed. All works should be observational and practical.

F—HANDWORK.

1. Drawing; drawing of objects connected with daily lessons simple designs with triangles, rectangles and other geometrical figures. Coloured drawing with crayola and brush of rivers, trees, birds, leaves, flowers and animals. Details should be avoided.
2. Paperwork—advanced.
3. Clay modelling.
4. Knitting.
5. Jute and coir weaving.
6. Raffia and basket work.
7. Needle-work.

Note:—Drawing, paper work and knitting and needle work will be compulsory for all children but the other crafts will be optional, every child taking one or two as time permits. Children should be taught the use of brush and colour, brushes being made by themselves.

G—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

1. *Walking*—An upright carriage, the correct use of legs and feet should be taught. At first walking should be free and children allowed to follow their own rhythm, later line formation may be used and a group rhythm should be started.
2. *Running*—As in the former class, but with more spring and agility.

3. *Jumping and leaping*—Rhythmic jumping forward and backward should be practised.

4. *Ordered exercises*:—

- (b) Head and neck,
- (b) Trunk forward and downward bending,
- (c) Arm-swinging, circling etc.,
- (d) Balance,
- (e) Lateral.

5. Group-games of jumping, leaping over low ropes, over a swinging rope, with balls in hand etc., singing games and action songs as in Class I.

6. Simple Bratachari dances in continuation of the work prescribed in Class I.

H—MUSIC.

- 1. Voice and ear training.
- 2. Six easy songs.
- 3. Action and folk songs.

CLASS III.

A—MOTHER TONGUE.

1. *Oral self-expression*:—

- (a) Continuation of the work of Class II.
- (b) Telling of simple stories either heard or read; original oral composition of stories may also be encouraged.

2. *Recitation and dramatization*.

3. *Reading*—Loud and silent reading from the prescribed text book. The reader should contain stories, biographical tales, one or two dialogues about interesting topics, word pictures of natural phenomena, historical tales, easy poems etc.

4. *Language work*:—

- (a) Elementary conception of the structure of sentences including parts of speech.
- (b) Simple idea of number, gender and the three tense forms.
- (c) Use of dictionary.

N.B.—No separate book of grammar to be prescribed.

5. *Writing of paragraphs*:—

- (a) From dictation.
- (b) Writing of letters.
- (c) Decorative writing.

N.B.—In the Government syllabus History is not treated separately but as a part of the work prescribed for the mother tongue. We are, however, of opinion that for those who will not go to high schools and read history there, some provision for the separate treatment of history would be necessary. This may be done by prescribing books for teachers. Separate *historical* readers need not be introduced. In Class IV however a simple History of India may be prescribed for side reading. Such history should be free from communalism.

B—MATHEMATICS.

- 1. *Notation and numeration of numbers up to 7 digits.*
- 2. *Addition and subtraction*—Practice in the processes and their application to problems of every day occurrence.
- 3. *Multiplication tables up to 20 by 10*—Long multiplication, the result not exceeding 7 digits.
- 4. *Long division, by numbers up to 3 digits.*
- 5. *Factors*—Prime and composite numbers, measure and multiple; multiplication and division by numbers by factors.
- 6. *G. C. M. and L. C. M.*

7. *Denominational numbers* :—
 - (a) Estimating and checking estimates of weight and length.
 - (b) Telling time; time measure.
 - (c) Simple problems in compound addition and subtraction.
 - (d) Compound multiplication and division by factors or composite numbers.
 - (e) Square measure to bighas and to acres.
 - (f) Reduction involving counting money, weight and linear measures.
8. *Easy fractions* :—
 - (a) Dividing a line into 2, 4, 8, 16 etc., parts and adding the parts.
 - (b) Idea of fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.
 - (c) Fractional measures of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ up to 20.
 - (d) Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of easy fractions.
9. *Subhankari* :—
 - (a) Karikasha and Jainabandi.
 - (b) Monkasha and Sherkasha.
 - (c) Bighakali and Kathakali.
10. *Practical Geometry*—Drawing squares of given sides and finding areas. Drawing simple plans and finding areas of rectangular fields or rooms. In this connection, pupils should be taught to draw :—
 - (a) a perpendicular to a given line,
 - (b) a parallel line to a given straight line; and to construct paper or cardboard rulers and simple scales.

C—TRAINING FOR CIVIC LIFE.

The work will be mainly practical and will consist of the following :—

1. Institution of school government. General School Council and Executive. There will be a School Council for the inter-school (upper two forms) for which regular annual elections will be held. There will be nominations, ballot and voting. This Council may be entrusted with the duties of keeping order and looking after the cleanliness of the school and similar other duties.
2. Debates.
3. Running the school magazine.
4. Formation of cubs and guides.
5. Elementary practical instruction in First Aid.
In connection with the above activities, there should be arrangements for inter-school instruction and co-operation.
6. Housecrafts—Specially for girls.
 - (i) House furnishing and decoration: making different designs and patterns (*alpama*); domestic kitchen, gardening.
 - (ii) Domestic economy. Keeping of domestic accounts, planning of meals.
 - (iii) Elements of cookery :—(Practical); Bhat, dal and one plain curry.
 - (iv) Use of some common medicines for cuts, bruises, burns and insect bites.

D—GEOGRAPHY.

1. *Home Geography* :—
 - (a) Study of Calcutta with reference to location, communication, trade and industry.
The work should be mainly oral and begin with the study first of a map of Calcutta and Howrah to be drawn on the blackboard in broad outlines and secondly of another map of Calcutta, and its environs; and ending in excursions to important places like the port, dockyards, railway stations, warehouses, markets etc.

The pupils should be familiar with the general lay-out of Calcutta and its environs.

- (b) The Municipal Ward where the school is situated, and the District should be indicated on the map of Calcutta. Brief details should also be given of the composition of the Municipal Council and its formation. Mention should also be made of the relation of the school to the Department.
- (c) Familiarity with the idea of villages, Unions, Thanas, Districts, and administrative divisions map. Children should know the names of districts and their important towns with some idea as to why they are important.
- (d) A visit to a museum should lead to a discussion of important crops of Bengal, and how they are grown, manufactured and how they are produced.
- (e) Pictorial study of life in other lands, typical natural regions being selected for such study. Sand-tray exercises should be correlated with this.

2. *Practical work* :—

- (a) Drawing of plans of the neighbourhood
- (b) Copying of the plan of Calcutta, and the Ward. A visit should be paid to its boundaries.
- (c) Study of different kinds of maps of Bengal, *e.g.*, administrative divisions, agricultural products, mineral resources, railways and roads and river communications.
- (d) Study of map symbols in connection with 1(e), 2(a) and (c).
- (e) Elementary study of the globe, shape of the land and water spheres.
- (f) Sand-tray exercises in connection with the above practical work should be correlated with handwork at every stage.

E—ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND HYGIENE.

1. (a) Observation of insect life—(i) mosquito, (ii) common fly, (iii) spider and (iv) butterfly

Observation of the external characteristics of (i) fish and (ii) frog. Study of mosquitoes and common flies should be correlated with the items of common diseases included in the course for civic training. Along with observation, pupils should draw sketches of what they see.

- (b) Simple facts about the spread of disease germs, carriers of disease. Simple facts about malaria, cholera, small-pox, tuberculosis, foot-worm, itches and ringworm, immunity from diseases, vaccination, inoculation; and prevention.

- (c) Continuation of the study of plant-life with reference to seed and germination, flower, its parts and functions, fruit and dispersal of seeds. Experimental study of the influence of air light and moisture on the growth of plants.

2. Preventive measures :—Pure air. Impurities of air. Ventilation and sunlight. Clean water; impurities of water. How water is contaminated. Protection and care of source of drinking water. Purification of water, simple methods.

- 3.(a) Observation of the sun and the moon, the planets and some important constellations. Such observation should lead to an elementary understanding of the phenomenon of day and night, lunar month and the phases of the moon. Also observation of the movements of the sun. Study of the differing length of the shadow of the midday sun.

- (b) Observation and keeping records of the varying length of day and night. A record should be maintained to show on which days, there are showers and thunderstorms and which days are cold and which days are warm.
4. (a) Observation of specimens of different kinds of soil and rock.
Pupils should know the difference between loamy, sandy and clayey soil and also of common rocks.
- (b) Study of the different kinds of soil in relation to growth of plant-life.
5. Pupils should be told the story of the formation of coal, and how coal is raised. In this connection, they may be made familiar with the general structure of the earth's crust and the phenomena of earthquakes.

F—HANDWORK.

(1) Continuation of the work prescribed in Class II. Mass drawing illustrating scenes and objects. Memory drawing, designs; blending of colours for coloured designs, Alpona.

- (2) Lettering.
- (3) Cardboard work.
- (4) Paper-mache work or advanced clay-modelling.
- (5) Jute weaving, or tape weaving or izarbund making.
- (6) Fret work and light carpentry with soft wood.
- (7) Advanced knitting and needle work.

A.B.—For girls items (5) and (6) and for boys, item (7) will be omitted.

G—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

(for classes III & IV.)

1. Continuation of the activities suggested for Class II. More vigorous and precise movements should be aimed at.

2. Marching in a file or move.
3. Running and jumping. Skipping, galloping, forward and sideways; Maze running, rhythm jumps, etc.
4. Head exercises, bending, turning, nodding, bobbing, upward stretching in different positions.
5. Trunk exercises. These should be more various and complex.
6. Arm exercises. Arm bending and stretching movements, lowering and raising movements with one arm or both.
7. Balance—Heels raise, knees full bent, hold the position and clap overhead three times, knees stretch, heads lower; arms and legs forward raise, sideways swing, leg swinging forward and backward.
8. Abdominal exercises—lying on the back and bi-cycling; bunny jumps on the spot; alternate leg lifting, knee upward bending and grasping it with both hands and pulling it to the chest; back-lying coming to sitting position.

3. Lateral—more various and complex than the exercises suggested for Class II.

10. Group games—continuation of the previous exercises; continuation of the rhythmic dances as prescribed in Classes I & II.

At this stage, there should be an introduction of single relay races and team games. The group spirit should be developed and individualistic element minimised.

Apparatus required:—

- (a) Large and small balls,
- (b) Skipping ropes,
- (c) Coloured bands,
- (d) Wooden dumbbells,
- (e) Clubs,
- (f) Cymbals and drums,
- (g) Leghims.

Games should be directed and organised with an eye to the following points:—

- (i) Fair play,
- (ii) Abhorrence of mean tactics to defeat the weak.
- (iii) Importance of truthfulness above all gain or victory.

H—MUSIC.

- (1) Voice and ear training.
- (2) Eight songs including some national songs.
- (3) An idea of rhythm through beating of the hands.

I—ENGLISH.

1. *Oral expression*:—

Familiarity with the English names of different parts of the body, common objects in the immediate environment of children (through the "look and say" method for which pictures may also be used); knowledge of common action words (through "do and say" method).

2. *Language work*:—

- (a) Naming one thing and more than one thing.
- (b) Use of "I", "He", and "You" in simple sentences, with action words learnt.
- (c) Use of "This" and "That", "These" and "Those" and "Here" and "There".

Language work will be oral throughout.

3. *Reading*—Recognition and pronunciation of English letters and easy words, sentences; building and spelling words; reading of simple sentences.

4. *Writing*—Writing letters, words and sentences. A primer to be prescribed.

CLASS IV.

A—MOTHER TONGUE.

1. *Oral self-expression*—In addition to the work outlined in Classes II and III.

- (a) Making of short speeches on a given subject in connection with school activities.
- (b) Intelligent participation in discussions on subjects of living interest, discussions sometimes being led by teachers and sometimes by the pupils themselves.

2. *Recitation and dramatization*—Besides the poems occurring in the prescribed text, pupils should be made to recite a few selected poems.

Pupils should be encouraged to dramatize historical tale in the reader. They should be required to write out dialogues for this purpose.

3. *Reading*—Loud and silent reading from the prescribed text-book. The reader should contain stories, pen pictures of historical events, one or two dramatic places, travel tales, essays, historical tales and poems.

4. *Language work*—

- (a) Continuation of the work outlined in Class III.
- (b) Practical acquaintance with the rules of simple sandhis and samasas in connection with the text.
- (c) Rudimentary knowledge of cases and case-endings; construction of sentence and function of words in a sentence.
- (d) The use of the Dictionary.

All language work should be done in the form of oral and written exercises. There will be no separate book on Grammar.

5. *Writing*:—

- (a) Creative writing of stories. In this connection, pupils should be encouraged to run a manuscript magazine of their own.

- (b) Writing from dictation.
- (c) Writing of simple business letters, *bonds and deeds*.
- (d) Keeping a daily and monthly record of interesting experiences.
- (e) Decorative writing and illumination.

Pupils may be encouraged to maintain a class log book on a co-operative basis.

N.B.—Please see note at the end of the syllabus on Mother Tongue for Class III on the separate teaching of history in this class.

B—MATHEMATICS

1. *Notation and numeration*—Complete notation and numeration.
 2. *Four simple rules*—Fuller practice in these processes and their application to more advanced problems of every day occurrence.
 3. *Denominational numbers*:—
 - (a) English measures of money, weight and time; comparison of British and Indian measures of weight.
 - (b) Fuller practice in the four compound rules and their application to problems of everyday occurrence.
 - (c) Reduction of bigha to acre and *vice-versa*.
 4. *Simple fractions of denominators*—2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20; their addition and subtraction.
 5. *Decimal notation*:—
 - (a) Drawing lines of given lengths and dividing them into 10 equal parts; expressing the tenth part; adding and subtracting lines of given lengths thus divided.
 - (b) Measurement in tenths expressed in decimals.
 - (c) The four simple rules applied to decimals.
 - (d) Conversion of simple fractions to decimals.
 6. *Simple Interest, sums in accounts and problems.*
 7. *Subhankari*:—
 - (a) Calculation of wages—*mashmahina* and *batsarmahina*.
 - (b) Calculation of areas by Subhankar's method.
 8. *Practical Geometry*—Calculation of areas—
 - (a) Four-sided figures and triangles.
 - (b) Drawing areas to scale. Bigha and acre compared
- In this connection, the student will learn how to—
- (a) make an angle equal to a given angle.
 - (b) make a triangle equal to a given triangle.
 - (c) find the centre of a circle or an arc.

C—TRAINING FOR CIVIC LIFE.

As in Class III, the work will be practical and will consist of the following:—

1. Continuation of the work prescribed for Class III. In addition the class should be made responsible for—
 - (a) maintaining the school log book,
 - (b) maintaining daily bulletin board in co-operation with teachers.

2. Formation of a Health Squad for reporting about the health conditions of the school and the home.

3. Formation of social service units for undertaking definite items of social service, *e.g.*, keeping the neighbourhood clean, sick-nursing.

The children should be kept-informed of the Health and Conservancy work of the Calcutta Corporation. They should be asked to ensure that the rules for depositing refuse, etc., in the streets are observed at their homes.

4. Formation of scouts.

5. First Aid and Home Nursing.

Practical instruction in the above activities should provide ample scope for inter-school association specially children in non-Bengali schools should be brought in contact with children in Bengali Schools in various ways in order that all may be trained to feel that they are co-makers and co-sharers of the civic life of the city.

6. *Housecraft*—(specially for girls)—Continuation of the syllabus for Class III; more advanced and detailed scheme to be followed.

D—GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Study of the principal features, administrative divisions and important towns, markets, holy places, and the communications of India.

In connection with the study of communications, children should be taught to handle railway timetables and plan journeys to important places.

- (b) Continuation of the work in 1 (e) for Class III. In this connection, large scale physical maps of typical regions may be studied.
- (c) Study of the globe as in Class III 2(e) to lead to a familiarity of the continents and important political divisions of the earth. The study of the globe should finally lead to the study of a map of the world.
2. *Practical work*:—
 - (a) Drawing maps of Bengal, with its environs and of India by tracing from given outlines. The pupils should learn ultimately to draw maps of Bengal and India from memory.
 - (b) Filling in of outline maps with given data (*e.g.*, river system, location of important towns, mountain system etc.).

E—ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND HYGIENE.

1. (a) Revision of the study of soil in Class III.
 - (b) Improvement of soil; irrigation and manuring; different kinds of manure, solid, liquid and green manures; different methods of irrigation.
 - (c) Aeration of soil; the common agricultural implements.
2. (a) Study of principal crops, common vegetables and fruits. How they are grown.
 - (b) The importance of improved methods by seed selection, manuring and proper irrigation.
3. (a) Observation and study of common domestic animals; cow, buffalo, goat and dog.
 - (b) Feeding and management of cattle.
 - (c) Common ailments of domestic animals.
4. (a) Study of water and its properties; purification of water; importance of pure water. Simple facts about the spread of disease and germs—Cholera and Small-pox.
 - (b) Study of air and its properties. Hot air and ventilation. Simple facts about air-borne disease germs—Tuberculosis.
 - (c) Personal hygiene—Importance of the health of the skin—ring-worm, itches etc. Immunity against diseases: Vaccination and inoculation.
 - (d) Pure food; its elements. Importance of fruits and vegetables, Vitamins.
 - (e) Community hygiene; disposal of excreta and refuse; Importance of keeping dwellings, roads and sources of water supply clean.
 - (f) Domestic hygiene; keeping the house clean; use of disinfectant. Disposal of refuse; airing and washing of clothes, care of pantry and kitchen; selection of pure food materials.

Practical:—There should be provision for school gardening on no-operative basis where suitable plots of land are available.

F—HANDWORK.

(For all pupils).

1. *Drawing* :—

- (i) Mass drawing with the use of colours and crayons
- (ii) Line drawing.
- (iii) Sketching with ideas of perspective. Alpona.

(For those who will not proceed to secondary schools).

2 & 3. Any two of the following groups :—

- (i) Decorative writing, signboard painting, letter-designing.
- (ii) Fret work and light carpentry; toy making.
- (iii) Papier-mache, clay modelling.
- (iv) Durria weaving, jute weaving, tape making, towel weaving.
- (v) Light soldering, tin smithy and tin-toy making; moulding and light casting.
- (vi) Tape setting and composing, rubber stamp making
- (vii) Leather work, bags and suit case making.
- (viii) Book binding.
- (ix) Achar and Jelly making, cookery, light laundry, sewing.
- (x) Sewing and cutting, knitting, crochet work, drawn-thread work, Kashmere-work, light laundry.
- (xi) Lamp-shade making, baton-making, advanced card-board work

G—PHYSICAL TRAINING

Same as in Class III

H—MUSIC

- (1) Voice and ear training including voice exercises
- (2) Ten songs including national songs
- (3) Ability to beat time with hands.

The Corporation may publish a graded book of songs for use in schools.

I—ENGLISH.

1 *Oral expression*—Continuation of the work prescribed in Class III for enrichment of vocabulary dealing with everyday experiences.

Care should be taken not to teach in course of conversation lesson words which may not be used by children usually. For conversation lessons pictures may also be used.

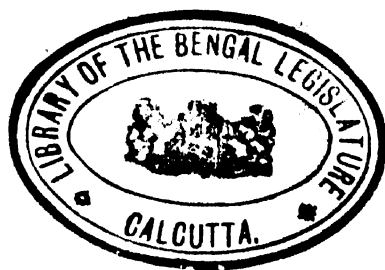
2. *Language work* :—

- (a) Familiarity with the general structure of a sentence, subject and predicate.
 - (b) Distinction between name-words and action-words.
 - (c) Extension of name words and substitutes for name-words
- Language work should be mainly oral

3. *Reading* Reading of simple sentences and paragraphs. Explaining the meaning in mother tongue. Translating simple sentences from the mother tongue.

4. *Writing*—Ability to write simple words and sentences to dictation. A reader to be prescribed





Auditors' Report upon the Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1937-38 together with the Replies of the Corporation, the Audit Rejoinders, further replies of the Corporation and Final orders of Government.

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

SECTION I—INTRODUCTORY.

The accounts of the Corporation of Calcutta for the year 1937-38 have been examined and test audited.

PARA 1.—No remarks.

2. The more important points arising out of audit are incorporated in this report which is due to be published under section 123A of the Calcutta Municipal Act. A Test Audit Note embodying the less important irregularities is being sent to the Chief Executive Officer for disposal.

PARA 2.—No remarks.

Previous Reports.

3. Replies of the Corporation were received on all previous Audit Reports. Replies have not yet been furnished to any of the Test Audit Notes for the years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

PARA 3.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
The Test Audit Notes for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are being dealt with by the Chief Executive Officer. The Test Audit Note for 1936-37 is being dealt with by the Accounts Department.

Corporation.

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.

Resolutions of the Corporation.

Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.

Final orders of Government.

The Audit Report for the year 1937-38 was considered by the Finance Standing Committee on 26th and 29th August, 1939 and by the Corporation on 13th September, 1939 when they passed the following resolutions :—

That the departmental explanations furnished in connection with the points raised in the different paragraphs of the Audit Report for 1937-38 be accepted, subject to the following directions and remarks :—

These directions and remarks have been shown against the paragraphs concerned.

The further comments of the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal, as per their Letter No. LA. 2000 dated the 29th November, 1939 to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self Government, were considered by the Finance Standing Committee on 16th July, 1940, 30th July, 1940 and 8th August, 1940, when they recommended as follows :—

(1) That the departmental replies noted against the Auditor's remarks regarding the relevant paragraphs of the Audit Report for the year 1937-38 be accepted with the following observations :—

The departmental replies and the observations of the Finance Committee have been shown against the respective paragraphs. The concluding portion of the Chief Accountant's report regarding these further remarks has been shown at page 56.

(2) That the attention of the Government be drawn to the fact that Rule 6 of the rules regarding audit of accounts to the Calcutta Corporation has not been complied with by the Auditors in as much as before making a reference to the Local Government under this Rule they have not given the Corporation an opportunity to offer further explanation, if any, on the points on which there was a difference of opinion.

The above observations were confirmed by Corporation on 21st August, 1940.

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's Letter No. LA 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.

PARA—3.

Replies to the Test Audit Notes for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 were received on the 3rd and 4th November, 1939, respectively. Those for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38, have not yet been received. Such abnormal delays in the disposal of the objections are not desirable. It seems necessary to fix a suitable date by which the replies to the Test Audit Note may be furnished annually by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Chief Accountant reports—

This relates to the previous reports of the Auditors. The Test Audit Notes for 1936-37 and 1937-38 with departmental replies and my remarks are being separately submitted to the Chief Executive Officer through 1st Deputy Executive Officer. The remarks of the Chief Executive Officer will be communicated to the auditors as early as possible.

The objections in the Test Audit Notes have all along been characterised by the Auditors themselves in their successive reports as "less important irregularities" and are dealt with finally by the Chief Executive Officer in addition to the Audit Reports and other objections of the auditors that are placed before the Committees and the Corporation. Every endeavour is always made to dispose of these Test Audit Notes as early as possible. But as we have frequently to attend to innumerable and diverse kinds of queries, reports or requisitions of the Government Auditors, marked by them as "urgent" "very urgent" or the like or to matters that have to be finished within fixed dates

Letter No. 671-M dated Calcutta the 23rd April, 1941, from T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri Esq., I.C.S., Secretary, to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government to the Secretary, Calcutta Corporation.

1. I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. S. 2887 dated the 25th, 26th September, 1940, regarding the report on the audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1937-38.

2. I am to say that Government have carefully considered the Audit Report together with the explanation submitted by the Corporation and I am to communicate the following observations and orders of Government in the matter :—

[The observations and orders of Government have been shown against the relevant paragraphs.]

3. I am to request that the Audit Report together with the replies of the Corporation, the audit rejoinder and the final orders of Government may now be published as required by Rule 7 of the rules regarding the audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation, issued under Government Notification No. 2986-M dated the 10th May, 1935 as subsequently amended.

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

SECTION II—ACCOUNTS.

Volume of transactions.

4. The opening balances, total receipts, total payments, and the closing balances appearing in the accounts for the year under report were as follows :—

Name of Accounts.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Revenue ...	90,81,860 3 7	2,39,03,660 11 7	2,42,16,109 13 8	93,69,610 15 6
Loan ...	76,52,960 13 3	14,40,159 14 4	19,06,920 1 8	71,86,191 9 11
Subsidiary Funds.	8,89,081 12 5	5,85,937 0 7	5,12,853 3 5	9,62,965 9 7
Deposits ...	47,99,180 7 5½	5,68,77,898 11 3	5,67,04,818 3 9	49,65,205 14 11½
Total ...	2,30,16,033 4 8½	8,28,07,851 5 9	8,33,40,510 8 6	2,24,83,974 1 11½

Balances analysed.

5. The balances were comprised of cash and investments, advances, and stores as shown below :—

Accounts.	Cash and Investments.	Advance.	Stores.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Revenue ...	74,89,251 12 11	9,52,958 4 0	9,27,405 14 7	93,69,610 15 6
Loan ...	53,55,337 5 0	17,34,468 12 5	96,385 8 6	71,86,191 9 11
Subsidiary Funds.	9,62,965 9 7	—	—	9,62,965 9 7
Deposits ...	49,65,205 14 11½	.....	.....	49,65,205 14 11½
Total ...	1,87,72,760 10 5½	28,87,422 0 5	10,28,791 7 1	2,24,83,974 1 11½

Cash Book.

6. The Cash Book of the Corporation closed on the 31st March, 1938 with the following balance :—

	Rs. As. P.
In cash ...	14,96,676 11 5½
In Bank ...	4,39,953 1 11
	19,36,629 13 4½

Cash in hand (with the Treasurer).

7. Against the balance of Rs. 14,96,676-11-5½ "In Cash", the balance shown in the cash book of the Treasurer was Rs. 12,46,399-3-1½. The excess of Rs. 2,50,277-8-4 was due to the following items.

(a) Amount of collection credited in the Treasurer's cash book in the morning of the 1st April, 1938 but accounted for in the cash book of the Corporation on the 31st March, 1938 ...

Rs. As. P.

2,42,420 10 4

PARA 4.—No remarks.

PARA 5.—No remarks.

PARA 6.—No remarks.

PARA 7.—No remarks except for the last paragraph—the morning collection of 1st April. The question has many times been dealt with in our replies to the previous Audit Reports. My reply to the further remarks of the Joint Auditors in para 8(b) of the Audit Report for 1936-37 is quoted below for ready reference.
"This relates to the method of accounting for the sums realised by various officers of the Corporation on or before 31st March of a financial year and deposited in the Treasury on the first working day of the following year. These sums are remitted to the Bank in one lot with other collections lodged in the previous year, on the first

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Report together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
<p>Para. 7.—It seems that the Auditors will not see reason. Our practice is quite sound and should be adhered to</p>	<p>Para. 7.—That the Corporation reiterates their previous resolution in connection with para. 8 (b) of the Audit Report for 1936-37, which runs as follows:—That Government be informed that the system followed by the Corporation is the only proper way and the suggestion of the Auditors is wrong and that Government be therefore requested to reconsider their decision.</p>	<p>under the Act, we are forced to leave the unimportant ones for spare time work. This accounts for the delay in the disposal of the Test Audit Notes. I am afraid, it cannot be possible to keep to time-programmes in every matter concerning the Government Auditors.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation on 21st August, 1940</i></p> <p>That the Committee are of opinion that unless the schedule of time-programme for disposal of Audit Reports, drawn up in 1933, is altered to conform to the needs of the existing situation, a definite date as asked for cannot be laid down: they however, direct the department to dispose of the Test Audit Notes with the least possible delay</p> <p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. L.A.2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARAS—4 to 6 No remarks The Chief Accountant reports No remarks.</p> <p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. L.A., 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 7.—The order passed by Government in this matter is final under Section 123 of the Act and the Corporation should give effect to the said order so long as it is not rescinded.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—This relates to the method of accounting for the sums realised by various officers of</i></p>	<p>(1) PARA 7.—Cash in hand (with the Treasurer). The attention of the Corporation is invited to paragraph 2(3) of the Government Order No. 19 T.M., dated the 27th April, 1940, in which it has already been directed that the Collections up to the evening of the 31st March of any year should be remitted to the Corporation Treasury on the same</p>

Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	10	0	1	10	0
2	20	0	2	20	0
3	30	0	3	30	0
4	40	0	4	40	0
5	50	0	5	50	0
6	60	0	6	60	0
7	70	0	7	70	0
8	80	0	8	80	0
9	90	0	9	90	0
10	0	0	10	0	0
11	10	0	11	10	0
12	20	0	12	20	0
13	30	0	13	30	0
14	40	0	14	40	0
15	50	0	15	50	0
16	60	0	16	60	0
17	70	0	17	70	0
18	80	0	18	80	0
19	90	0	19	90	0
20	0	0	20	0	0
21	10	0	21	10	0
22	20	0	22	20	0
23	30	0	23	30	0
24	40	0	24	40	0
25	50	0	25	50	0
26	60	0	26	60	0
27	70	0	27	70	0
28	80	0	28	80	0
29	90	0	29	90	0
30	0	0	30	0	0
31	10	0	31	10	0
32	20	0	32	20	0
33	30	0	33	30	0
34	40	0	34	40	0
35	50	0	35	50	0
36	60	0	36	60	0
37	70	0	37	70	0
38	80	0	38	80	0
39	90	0	39	90	0
40	0	0	40	0	0
41	10	0	41	10	0
42	20	0	42	20	0
43	30	0	43	30	0
44	40	0	44	40	0
45	50	0	45	50	0
46	60	0	46	60	0
47	70	0	47	70	0
48	80	0	48	80	0
49	90	0	49	90	0
50	0	0	50	0	0
51	10	0	51	10	0
52	20	0	52	20	0
53	30	0	53	30	0
54	40	0	54	40	0
55	50	0	55	50	0
56	60	0	56	60	0
57	70	0	57	70	0
58	80	0	58	80	0
59	90	0	59	90	0
60	0	0	60	0	0
61	10	0	61	10	0
62	20	0	62	20	0
63	30	0	63	30	0
64	40	0	64	40	0
65	50	0	65	50	0
66	60	0	66	60	0
67	70	0	67	70	0
68	80	0	68	80	0
69	90	0	69	90	0
70	0	0	70	0	0
71	10	0	71	10	0
72	20	0	72	20	0
73	30	0	73	30	0
74	40	0	74	40	0
75	50	0	75	50	0
76	60	0	76	60	0
77	70	0	77	7	

Pass Book	...	7,810 12 3	}	7,856 14 0
(H) Bank Commission on parties'	...	...
cheques	...	46 1 9		
			<hr/>	
				<hr/>
				2,50,277 8 4

working day of the following year, i.e., exactly when the collections of 31st March become due for remittance to the Bank. As a long standing practice, these amounts are shown in our accounts as collections of the previous year. The Auditors want us to take these to the accounts of the following year. We have repeatedly pointed out that the procedure suggested by the present auditors is wrong and cannot be accented. One should have thought that this attempt to send all the collections in the hands of the officers of the Corporation on the 31st March to the Bank on the next working day would have been praised but the attitude taken up by the auditors is quite the contrary. What the auditors want is wrong and the practice which has been in vogue for decades is right.

The question was fully dealt with in our replies to the further remarks of the Auditors on the replies of the Corporation to the Audit Report for 1934-35 and previous years. Further decision of Government in the matter is awaited."

8. Against the sum of Rs. 4,39,953-1-11 shown in the cash book as being "In Bank" the balance actually in the Imperial Bank of India at the credit of the Municipal Fund on the 31st March, 1938 amounted to Rs. 9,29,190-3-9. The difference of Rs. 4,89,237-1-10 is explained below :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Balance as per cash book	...	...	...	4,39,953	1	11
Add, amount of uncashed cheques issued by the Corporation	...	...	...	5,23,014	15	10
				<u>9,62,968</u>	1	9

				Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct—Amount of cheques dishonoured						
after credit in the Pass Book	...	33,750	10	0		
Bank Charges	...	18	4	0		
					33,777	14 0
Balance in the Imperial Bank	...				9,20,190	3 9

9. Out of the dishonoured cheques outstanding on 31st March, 1936. 42

Item.	Date.	Amount.	
		Rs. As P.	
1	2-7-38	58 5 0	
2	12-10-38	103 13 9	
3	2-1-39	100 7 6	
4	6-11-38	105 11 0	

dated 20th July, 1935 for Rs. 90 were stated by the Chief Law Officer to have been cancelled by the Law Department Special Committee in 1935. A suit filed on Item 3 was dismissed. It is not clear why further action was not taken for their writing off by the Corporation and elimination from the list of outstanding charges.

PARA 8.—No remarks.

PARA 9.—The Chief Law Officer reports (3rd April, 1939) :—
I have directed my assistant to take further action and to place the matter before the Corporation for cancellation without delay.
They have since been placed before the Finance Committee.

Executive Officers' remarks.	Orders of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
		<p>the Corporation on or before 31st March, of a financial year and deposited in the Treasury on the first working day of the following year.</p> <p>In our replies to the previous reports of the Government Auditors, we have repeatedly pointed out that the procedure suggested by the Auditors is wrong and cannot be accepted.</p> <p>The Corporation on 15th September, 1939 resolved that Government be informed that the system followed by the Corporation is the only proper way and the suggestion of the Auditors is wrong and that Government be requested to reconsider their decision. It appears from the remarks of the Auditors now under consideration that they have no objection to such a modification being made by Government. The Auditors however want that we should act up according to their suggestion so long as the order previously passed by Government is not rescinded. This I think, can never be a desirable course in view of the fact that the matter is already engaging the attention of Government and because the procedure suggested by the Auditors is wrong.</p> <p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts Bengal's letter No. 11, 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>Para 8—No remarks.</p> <p>The Chief Accountant reports— No remarks.</p>	<p>day and that the monthly collections on the 1st April should be accounted as collections of arrears rates of the previous year.</p>

ADVANCES.

10. (a) The amount of advances outstanding on 31st March, 1938 was Rs. 25,87,428 against Rs. 15,43,227 on 31st March, 1937. Out of the increase of about Rs. 11 lakhs, about 6.52 lakhs were due to advances paid to the Land Acquisition Collector and about Rs. 4 lakhs to advances given for Drainage works.

(b) Advances amounting to Rs. 18,528-9-11 were outstanding against the Executive Engineer, Water Works for temporary connections. Out of this, Rs. 9,536-7-8 was advanced during the period from the year 1920-21 to 1930-31 and Rs. 6,578-12-2 during the years 1931-32 to 1934-35. It is understood that the officer had submitted accounts for advances paid up to 1930-31 which, however, had to be returned for further information.

(c) Want of action for the recovery of some items of expenditure incurred on works the cost of which was recoverable from others having been reported in paragraph 10 (d) of the Audit Report for 1936-37, the Corporation have recently called for a detailed statement showing the list of unadjusted items up to 31st March, 1937 relating to such works with short particulars. The final action for adjustment or recovery is awaited. The total outstanding on the 31st March, 1938, amounted to Rs. 1,18,803.

(d) Adjustment of Rs. 1,59,448-9-8 advanced on different dates for cost of steel sheet piling, trench cutting, etc., previous to 1929-30 and Rs. 15,000 advanced during 1932-33 was stated to be pending disposal of a suit filed by Messrs. Bando & Co., Ltd. An advance of Rs. 50,000 to Nadia Engineering & Co., was also stated to be pending disposal of a suit filed by them.

(e) Advances amounting to Rs. 2,71,500 made since 1931-32 to Messrs. Indo Swiss Trading Co., Ltd., on account of Water Works Extension Contract No. 27 would be adjusted, it is understood, at the time of passing of the final bills.

(f) Details of some other noticeable advances (some outstanding for over 5 years) are given in Annexure A attached.

PARA 10 (a).—The Chief Accountant reports:—The outstanding balance has since come down to Rs. 20,82,400 and steps have been taken for further reduction of the amount.

These advances are mostly payment for work done or goods purchased or land acquired or the like. There is very little recoverable advance included in the total.

PARA 10 (b).—The Executive Engineer, Water Works reports:—

Regarding unadjusted advances for temporary connections, I should like to state that the amounts shown in the Audit Report comprises a number of small amounts, being the values of stores issued in making a large number of temporary connections from time to time and strictly speaking, they are not advances in real sense of the term as no cash money was ever advanced to the Executive Engineer, Water Works, on this score. The values of stores issued for each connection, were adjusted by debit to this account with the orders of the Chief Executive Officer pending final disposal of the cases whether they were to be removed or permanently retained. It will not be out of place to mention here that these temporary connections are generally effected on the requisition of the Health Officer.

A statement of such account was previously submitted by me for adjustment of some of the old outstandings but that was returned to me for some further informations.

I am however submitting shortly my proposal with a comprehensive statement of the advances referred to in the audit report for getting them adjusted after obtaining necessary orders.

PARA 10 (c).—The Chief Accountant reports:—

A detailed statement of outstanding items was prepared by me and submitted to the Chief Executive Officer. The Heads of departments were asked by the Chief Executive Officer to send their reports to me early. The reports received are being dealt with by the Accounts Department. Adjustments have been made in some cases under orders of the Chief Executive Officer, certain other cases will be placed before the appropriate Committee. A revised outstanding list as per the directions of the Corporation will be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer as soon as the above mentioned departmental reports and proposals for adjustment of the outstandings are disposed of.

PARA 10 (d-e).—The Chief Accountant reports:—

Advance of Rs. 50,000 to Nadia Engineering Co. has since been adjusted as per J. V. 143/6 of 1938-39. The final bill of Indo Swiss Trading Co. Ltd. has not yet been received. The other advances are still lying unadjusted as the suit is pending.

PARA 10 (f).—The Chief Accountant reports:—The cases cited in Annexure A are dealt with below:—

Serial No. 1.—

Controller of Stores—2-6-31—Rs. 24,10-0.

The Controller of Stores reports:—

The sum of Rs. 24,10-0 is the half-yearly rent of the coal depot at Bhadravarghat Railway Siding taken by us on lease from M. S. Railway and has been retained as security deposit by the Railway authorities according to the rules for their depot holders. As the lease of the said depot is continuing since June 1931 this sum has been retained by them.

Serial No. 2.—

U. N. Mills—10-10-31—Rs. 7,000.

Do. do.—11-4-32—Rs. 4,000.

These sums have since been adjusted. The Chief Law Officer gave his opinion that the claim was not barred. The Finance Committee at their meeting dated 25th March, 1939 ordered that the opinion of the Chief Law Officer be recorded.

Serial No. 3.—

District Magistrate, 24-Parganas—9-11-31—Rs. 521.

The Chief Law Officer reports:—

I have written to the Magistrate about the matter.

Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Report together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
	<p>PARAS 10 & 11.—That the Departments concerned be directed to submit their accounts to the Chief Accountant early and expedite adjustment</p>	<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L. A 2000, dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 10.—The result of the directions issued by the Corporation to expedite the adjustments of the advances will be reviewed in the next audit.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> No remarks</p>	<p>(2) PARA 10(b).—Advances (of <i>meaning unadjusted</i>). Government are surprised to find that the advances made in 1930-31 were not adjusted even at the end of 1937-38. This unsatisfactory state of things should be remedied without further delay.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

STORES.

Result of Verification.

11. Out of stores valued at Rs. 10,23,791-7-1 shown in the accounts as in stock on the 31st March, 1938, Rs. 70,779-9-3 represented the value of surplus pipes purchased in 1931 from Messrs. Berruck and Comens & Co., which had not been made over to the Controller of Stores or verified. Issues of stores valued at Rs. 2,40,617-0-2 remained unadjusted at the end of the year. These included articles valued at Rs. 1,475-3-1 and Rs. 1,343-15-1 issued in 1933-34 and 1934-35 respectively.

Amount of stamp duty wrongly debited to Loan Account.

12. The cost of stamp duty amounting to Rs. 13,591 for raising loans was charged to the Loan Account of 1937-38 without the specific sanction of Government. Objection having been taken to a similar charge in paragraph 36 of the Audit Report for 1933-34, Government ordered that the amount should be refunded to the Loan Account. The Corporation have since moved Government for a revision of the order. If the orders already passed are not modified by Government, steps should be taken for the write back of the sum of Rs. 13,591 referred to above from the loan account.

The Chief Accountant reports :—
The Collector, 24-Parganas stated in his letter No. F886-4-36 dated 25th April, 1939, that the amount is lying in Criminal deposit in the Treasury and will be refunded as early as possible after obtaining Accountant-General, Bengal's sanction.

Serial No. 4—

Ardhendu Bhushan Mukherjee—25-11-33—Rs. 200.
This has since been adjusted as per J. V. 203/10 and CV 25585 of 1938-39.

Ardhendu Bhushan Mukherjee—13-12-34—Rs. 500.
Since adjusted as per Journal Voucher Nos. 1501/12, 1502/12 and 1503/12 of 1938-39.

Serial No. 5—

P. K. Ghose & Co.—27-4-33—Rs. 6,500.
Vide remarks against serial No. 2 above.

Serial No. 6—

N. Gupta & Sons—22-12-34—Rs. 5,000.
Do. do. —9-12-36—Rs. 5,000.

The Executive Engineer, Water Works reports :—
The settlement of the final claim of the contractors being under consideration of the Chief Executive Officer the final bill in which the advances are to be adjusted, cannot be made out.

Serial No. 7—

Chief Law Officer—10-1-35—Rs. 1,000.
Do. do. 13-3-36—Rs. 250.
Do. do. 12-8-36—Rs. 1,830-7-0
Do. do. 7-12-36—Rs. 1,500
Do. do. 6-1-37—Rs. 68-1-6.
Do. do. 30-1-37—Rs. 1,000.
Do. do. 20-3-37—Rs. 5,350.
Do. do. 22-3-37—Rs. 6,200.

These above have since been adjusted

Serial No. 8—

Health Officer (Manicktola)—31-1-35—Rs. 117.

The Health Officer reports on 30th March, 1939 :—
A statement of expenditure incurred in this connection by late Dr. P. Modak (Health Officer, Manicktola) and a proposal for adjustment of the amount has been submitted to the Chief Executive Officer separately. Necessary adjustment will be made on receipt of the orders.

Serial No. 9—

Executive Engineer, Canal division—30-9-35—
Rs. 6,385-4-0.

The Chief Accountant reports :—

This has since been adjusted as per J. V. 2480-12 of 1938-39.

PARA 11.—The Chief Accountant reports :—
It appears from a note dated 20th January, 1939 of the Controller of Stores that some of the surplus pipes are now being laid in Narkeldanga Main Road and the surplus will be delivered to Baghbaraz Stores on completion of the work now in hand. Necessary adjustment by the Controller of Stores will be made as usual after their delivery to Controller of Stores and thereafter Stock verification will be done in the usual way. The balance of Rs. 2,40,617-0-2, was reduced to Rs. 37,633-2-5 on 16th February, 1939. The unadjusted bills for 1933-34 and 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 580-0-2 and Rs. 510-12-2 respectively on that day.

PARA 12.—The Chief Accountant reports :—
This matter has been dealt with threadbare in connection with the previous reports of the Auditors. Our contention is that the procedure of accounting which has been made applicable in the case of the Calcutta Port Trust should also apply to the Calcutta Corporation. It is hoped that Government will see the reasonableness of this contention and modify their orders. It appears from the concluding sentence of the Auditors' remarks in this paragraph, that they have no objection to such a modification being made by Government.

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
<p>Para. 10 (f)—Serial No. 8—The matter is now pending before the Finance Committee.</p>	<p><i>Vide remarks against Para 10.</i></p>	<p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 11—Will be examined in next audit.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> No remarks.</p>	
<p>Para. 12—Government has been asked to pass a similar order as in the case of the Port Commissioners. Their reply has not yet been received.</p>	<p>PARA 12.—That Government be requested to pass orders as requested in the resolution of the Corporation dated the 8th June 1938 in connection with paragraph 36 of the Audit Report for 1933-34.</p>	<p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 12—Final orders of Government are awaited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> The relates to debit of stamp duty to loan account instead of to Revenue account.</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Adjustment of old deposits.

13. Outstanding deposits do not appear to have been regularly scrutinised to ascertain the reasons for their non-adjustment and some of them had to be adjusted after several years without any details by mere credit to the Budget Item 22 (n) Miscellaneous Receipts—Vide Instances below :—

(i) Rs. 1,757-5-9 (out of Rs. 1,785-13-9) and Rs. 2,097-10-9 deposited by the Telephone Corporation and Calcutta Tramway Co. Ltd., on 26th August, 1927 and 26th April, 1929 respectively for the restoration of asphaltum pavement in certain roads were adjusted by credit to Budget Item 22 (n)—Miscellaneous Receipts—for want of papers. Action should have been taken in time to adjust these outstanding deposits against the cost actually incurred for these restoration works so that it might have been possible to ascertain whether any further sum was due to be realised from or any balance refundable to the parties.

(ii) Two sums of Rs. 5,110-4-6 and Rs. 4,261-13-6 deposited by the Executive Engineer, Water Works Department on sundry dates from 3rd July, 1926 to 22nd December, 1933 for restoration of Indian Patent Stone and Brick-on-edge pavements, lying at credit of Deposit Miscellaneous Account so long, were transferred to Lapsed Deposit Account by credit to Budget Item 22 (n) "Miscellaneous Receipts" (vide Journal Voucher Nos. 281/12 and 282/12 of March, 1938).

A few items were scrutinised and it was found that out of the deposits of Rs. 4 and Rs. 10 on the 2nd July, 1929 works to the value of Rs. 3-1-3 and Rs. 7-2-0 respectively were done on behalf of the parties and the balances of Rs. 0-14-9 and Rs. 2-14-0 refunded to them vide Cash Voucher Nos. 12713 and 12712 dated September, 1935. Similarly Rs. 4 deposited on 12th April, 1933 was refunded to the party in full vide Cash Voucher No. 13267 dated September, 1935. Clearly the expenditure on works and the refunds made which should have been met out of the respective deposits were wrongly accounted for at the time these were incurred. Although no rectification of the mistake need now be made, the entry of these items in the Lapsed Deposit Register is clearly wrong and may lead to refunds which are not due. It may be considered by the Corporation whether the items now transferred to the lapsed deposit register should not be scrutinised in each case to see whether any refunds are actually due.

"Register of cash received" not available.

14. A sum of Rs. 438-9-6 stated to have been deposited on 20th May, 1927 by Mr. Trailakya Nath Mookerjee was refunded to him as per Cash Voucher No. 15050 dated 24th September, 1937 on the certificate of the Accounts Department of its non-payment. As the "Register of Cash received" for the year 1927 was stated to have been destroyed in May 1938 and as further the receipt granted to the party in 1927 could not be furnished, this refund could not be subjected to any audit check. If the admissibility of the refund was certified to on the strength of entries in any records, these should have been preserved at least till the completion of the audit of the year's accounts.

PARA 13.—The Chief Accountant reports :—

(i) & (ii)—In the usual course, i.e., by lapse of time these deposits came to be adjusted by transfer to B. I. No. 22 (n) Miscellaneous Receipts.

(iii) The items have been scrutinised as far as possible and no refund appears to be due. If so decided these may be omitted from the Lapsed Deposit Register.

PARA 14.—The Chief Accountant reports :—

The records were destroyed as they became due for destruction as prescribed in the Office System Manual.

Auditors' Report.

 Replies of the
 Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's
 remarks.

OUTSTANDING CONSOLIDATED RATES.

Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance.

15. (a) The figures for Demand, Collection, Remission and Cancellation and Balance on account of the consolidated rates for the last four years as shown in the accounts of the Corporation are detailed in Annexure B. The balance on the 31st March, 1938 amounted to Rs. 46,84,418 against Rs. 41,71,411 at the end of 1936-37. The outstandings have thus increased to the extent of more than 5 lacs.

(b) The arrears on account of the previous years and the current year were as follows :—

Department.	Previous years.			1937-38.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Collection	4,59,061	2	9	10,12,228	2	6	14,71,289	5	3
Law	Details not available.						19,44,743	6	4
Assessment	6,80,168	18	3	6,46,007	12	0	12,66,176	9	3
Po.	Transferred from Law Department.						2,306	12	6
							46,84,418	1	4

(c) The percentages of collection in the year under review in the Collection and Law Departments are given below along with those of the previous year.

Year.	Percentage of collection.					
	Collection.			Law.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Aggregate	Arrear.	Current.	Aggregate
1936-37	55.8	90.8	86.8	...	...	8.1
1937-38	52.2	89.7	85.1	—	—	8.6

PARA 15.—The Assessor reports :—
Of the total amount of rate bills outstanding in this Department, nearly one-half is covered by the few premises noted below :—

Premises.	Quarter.	Amount.
		Rs.
1) 6, Esplanade Row West (Bengal Council Chamber.)	1/31-32 to 4/37-38.	4,24,820
(2) 1-1, Jogen Mukherji Lane (Circular Canal.)	1/32-33 to 4/37-38.	1,71,014
3-1, Canal South Road (Belliaghata Canal.)	1/35-36 to 4/37-38.	
1, New Canal Road (New Canal.)	1/35-36 to 4/37-38.	
(3) 92-1, South Sinthee Road, (Dum Dum Railway Station.)	1/32-33 to 4/37-38.	12,656
Total	...	6,09,890

The valuations of all the above premises are still under dispute, and the outstanding amount relating to the Department will be considerably reduced as soon as these cases are finally decided.

The Collector reports :—

So far as this department is concerned, the increase of outstandings is due, amongst other things, to—
(i) Considerable increase of demand by issue of supplementary bills, major portion of which was received during the later part of the year.
(ii) Increase of demand in respect of fresh bills.
(iii) Additional levy of Howrah Bridge Tax.

The Chief Law Officer reports :—

This has been dealt with under para 26.

Chief Executive Officer's remarks	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
	<p>PARAS 15 AND 26(1).—That the Corporation find that about half of the outstandings shown against the Assessment Department is covered by cases concerning Government and the Railways. A portion of this has already been realised and the balance is pending with Government for final settlement.</p> <p>(2).—That the Auditors be informed that the Corporation have taken definite steps in this direction and that a Special Officer has been appointed to cope with the heavy outstandings in the Collection and the Law Departments and an improvement in the position is expected.</p>	<p>The question of preserving the register for the purpose of entertaining a claim for refund of money ordinarily creditable to the revenue fund of the Corporation is to be considered with the other question whether the claim filed after it is barred would at all be entertained. At present no question of limitation is generally raised and refunds are allowed provided the deposits are traceable from the records available. This course is adopted in the light of the opinion held by the executive authorities that the Corporation as a public body should not raise the question of limitation unless it is so enjoined in the Act. The registers, if permanently preserved would mean that we are ready to entertain any refund at any time. That is not certainly a desirable position.</p> <p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 15.—The result achieved in reducing the heavy outstanding taxes by the appointment of the Special Officer will be reviewed in the audit of 1939-40 accounts.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to outstanding consolidated rates—No remarks.</p>	<p>(4) PARA 15.—<i>Outstanding Consolidated rates.</i> It appears that the amount of the Outstanding Consolidated rate has increased by more than Rs. 5 lakhs. The Corporation are requested to report, at an early date, for the information of Government, the improvements effected in the realisation of the heavy outstanding dues as a result of the appointment of a Special Officer.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

SECTION III—RECEIPTS.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Continued illegal grant of proportionate remission.

16. In the case of partly occupied premises, proportionate remission was being granted for the portion vacant under section 537 (c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, though this was not legal under the Act. This was pointed out in paragraph 17 of the audit report for the year 1928-29. In their letter No. 131 T.M., dated 6th October, 1936 to the Chief Executive Officer, Government also observed that the grant of such remission was not admissible under section 537 (c) of the Act. The Advocate General, too, in reply to a reference made by the Corporation opined in January, 1938 that the proportionate remission was not contemplated by any provision in the Act and that the practice of granting such proportionate remission should be discontinued. He further observed that such remission already granted should be revoked and fresh bills issued.

The grant of such illegal remissions was noticed to have been continued up to the 1st quarter of 1938-39. It appears that a sum of Rs. 2,41,737-1-3 as detailed in Annexure C has been illegally remitted on account of partially vacant holdings during the period from 1928-29 (i.e., the year in which the point was first raised in audit) to 1937-38. The Chief Executive Officer has informed Government on 4th January 1939 that in view of the facts that the rate-paying public had come to regard such remissions as all but guaranteed by law and that if the practice was stopped altogether there would be serious difficulties in realising the rates in full, the Estates and General Purposes Committee decided to suggest an amendment of the Act which was under consideration. He has further informed Government that in view of the above he did not propose to consider the question of revoking the remissions at this stage.

PARA 16.—The Assessor reports:—
The practice of allowing proportionate remission has been discontinued. Action is being taken to amend the Act so as to make a provision for allowing proportionate remission.

Observation	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
	<p>PARA 16—That Government be informed that when the objection was raised by the Auditors they themselves were not sure whether it was illegal and the practice of allowing proportionate remission was discontinued as soon as a definite legal opinion was received. A proposal for amendment of the relevant section of the Municipal Act has already been accepted by the Corporation and will be submitted to the Government shortly.</p>	<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 20th November, 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 16—There was little justification for the continuance of the illegal practice of granting remission after the receipt of Government Order No 131 T. M. dated 6th October, 1936. The proposed amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, even if passed will not validate the remissions already granted. It is therefore desirable to consider the question of revoking the illegal remissions already granted and if it be decided not to revoke the same it is to be considered how the said illegal remission would be legalised.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to grant of proportionate remission for partly occupied premises.</p> <p><i>The Assessor reports—</i> The Corporation at their meeting held on the 14th August, 1939 have decided to amend the Act by inserting two clauses after Section 151 with a view to giving legal authority to the provisions of Articles 295 and 296 of the Assessment and Collection Manual relating to the granting proportionate remission or rates in suitable cases. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government has also been written to for taking necessary action for amendment of the Act. The Government in their letter dated 6th October 1936, stated that they were advised that Section 537 (2) does not cover such cases. As the matter was not altogether free from doubt, opinion of the Advocate General was obtained. On receipt of the opinion of the Advocate General the practice of allowing proportionate remission has been discontinued after obtaining orders of the Chief Executive Officer.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation on 21st August 1940</i></p> <p>That with regard to the amendments proposed to enable the Corporation to grant proportionate remission in case of partial vacancy of premises, Government be requested to give retrospective effect to such amendments and to include a clause in the form suggested below—</p> <p>"The amendments set forth in the proposed Section 151-A and 151-B shall have retrospective effect and shall be deemed to have been made with effect from the date on which the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923, came into force and all remissions which have hitherto been granted according to the principles laid down in those sections shall be deemed to be as valid as if they have been granted thereunder."</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Reduction of valuation under Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

17. In several cases annual value of lands and buildings worked out under Section 127 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and finally fixed after hearing the objection under Section 139 of the Calcutta Municipal Act was again reduced under Section 146 on the very date of the disposal of the objection. The following are a couple of instances :—

No. and name of premises	Annual value fixed after hearing appeal.	Reduced annual value under Section 146	Annual reduction in taxes due to reduction shown in the previous column.
101-1, Olive Street ...	Rs. 1,18,800	Rs. 87,500	Rs. 6,280
3, Chowringhee Square	Rs. 97,281	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 8,446-3-0

The Chief Executive Officer was requested on 19th November, 1938 to state the reasons for such reduction in the above cases, but no reply was received. As the reasons are not available the auditors have not been able to scrutinise the propriety of reductions..

PARA 17.—The Assessor reports :—

The reply of the Chief Executive Officer has since been sent to the Accountant-General, Bengal, a copy of the letter being put up below.

"I have the honour to refer to your letter No. L. A. 1831 dated the 19th of November, 1938 (and subsequent reminders) asking for the reasons for which the valuation fixed after hearing the objection under Section 139 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of certain premises have again been reduced under Section 146. Before the matter can be proceeded with further, I would like to be informed under what section of the Act the enquiry has been addressed and shall be glad to have an early reply".

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
<p>Para 17.—The position is quite clear. Section 146 confers the right on the Executive Officer to exercise his discretion. It is not understood how the Auditors can interfere.</p>		<p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L & A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 17.—The Chief Executive Officer in his letter No. 5/658 dated 15th May, 1939 stated as follows. "The power conferred under this Section (Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act) is entirely discretionary and the Chief Executive Officer is not required to place on record the reasons or grounds for any amendment made by him in exercise of such powers."</p> <p>The auditors however do not agree with this view. The Legal Remembrancer opined as follows on 13th June, 1936 "Section 146 (b) is wide. . . . Legally the Officer is not limited as to the deductions he makes."</p> <p>The power of decision in these matters is given to the Officer and he has a right to err so long as he is left with the power. If he errs too much another Officer can be given the job. The Auditors cannot assume his functions but they are of course perfectly entitled to point out to the Corporation the inefficiency of the officer to whom this work has been entrusted."</p> <p>So unless the grounds for reductions and the details showing how the reduced valuation has been arrived at under Section 146 are recorded or furnished to the Auditors for Scrutiny, it would not be possible for them to see whether the officers vested with the powers under Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act have been erring too much and are inefficient. It may therefore kindly be decided by Government whether the officers vested with the powers under Section 146 (b) should not furnish reasons for reductions and the details as to how the reduced valuations have been arrived at.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i></p> <p>This relates to stating reasons by Chief Executive Officer for reduction of valuation under Section 146 of the Act.</p> <p>This question does not arise in view of the opinion given by the Legal Remembrancer that legally the officer is not limited as to the reductions he makes.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation on 21st August, 1940.</i></p> <p>The Committee note with regret that the Legal Remembrancer has thought fit to use certain unhappy expression such as. "He has a right to err." They do not agree with them in the opinion that the Auditors can question the efficiency of any officer of the Corporation. They can only draw the attention of the Corporation to an irregularity where such irregularity has actually occurred. They also note that the Auditor does not state whether the Legal Remembrancer has expressed any opinion on the point at issue, viz., whether the Chief Executive Officer is required to assign the reason for reduction.</p>	<p>PARA 17.—<i>Reduction of valuation under Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.</i></p> <p>No explanation has been furnished for the reduction of the valuation of the holdings in question under Section 146 on the very day of disposal of the objection under Section 139.</p> <p>Government suggest that the Corporation should reconsider their attitude to direct the Executive Officer to place on record as far as possible, the reasons for any reduction of valuation made under Section 146 of the Act.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Reply to the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Irregular reduction of Assessment.

18. The annual valuation of premises 2-1A, Narayan Sur Street was fixed at Rs. 685 with effect from the 2nd quarter 1933-34. The owner of the premises who had not paid any portion of the taxes for more than 4 years applied on 14th September, 1937 for a reduction in the annual valuation by calculating the same at a percentage lower than the usual 5 per cent. on the cost of erecting the building less depreciation. The annual value being in excess of Rs. 500, reduction of assessment by taking a lower percentage was not admissible under proviso (iii) below Section 127 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. The 1st Deputy Executive Officer, however, on the 26th September, 1938, in view of the party's straitened circumstances reduced the valuation to Rs. 250 with retrospective effect from the 1st quarter of 1933-34 under Section 146 of the Act.

It is doubtful whether Section 146 of the Act was intended to empower the Chief Executive Officer to reduce taxes on the ground of straitened circumstances.

Howrah Bridge Tax not levied on Municipal properties deriving income.

19. Municipal buildings viz., markets, dhobikhannas etc. from which any income is derived are assessable to tax under Section 8 of the Howrah Bridge Act with effect from January, 1937. They have, however, not yet been so assessed and no payment on account of taxes on the municipal buildings has so far been made to the Bridge Commissioners.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

OUTSTANDING RATES

Want of proper action leading to accumulation of arrears.

20. In their letter No. 186M dated 19th January, 1938 Government desired that a list of persons who were in arrears for Rs. 500 or more should be prepared and the reasons for non-realisation and the steps taken to deal with them should be recorded therein. No such list was available. A few cases of such outstandings that came to notice in the course of audit are shown in Annexure D. It did not appear that any warrants were issued or any suits filed in these cases although the arrears were considerable and in some cases were outstanding for a long time.

PARA 18.—The Assessor reports:—

In the case of a premises of which the annual valuation exceeds Rs. 500 but the financial condition of the party is bad enough to justify reduction of valuation by taking a lower percentage under proviso (iii) of section 127 of the Act, relief is granted to party under Section 146 of the Act, as lower percentage cannot be allowed on account of legal difficulty.

I think, Section 146 is wide enough to cover all cases of reductions allowed on the ground of straitened circumstances. Opinion of the Chief Law Officer may be obtained, if necessary.

The Chief Law Officer reports:—

I agree with the view expressed by the Assessor. Section 146 gives a discretion to the Executive Officer to reduce the amount of any valuation. Chief Executive Officer may exercise such discretion as he thinks best. The language of the Section is very wide and I do not see why it would not cover a case like the one under notice.

PARA 19.—The Assessor reports:—

Necessary action is being taken in the matter.

PARA 20.—The Collector reports:—

Our reply to the further remarks made by the Accountant-General, Bengal on Para 24 of the Audit Report for the year 1936-37 relating to the same question as raised herein, namely, preparing a "list of persons who are in arrears of Rs. 500 or more", was as follows:—

The words "List of persons" in the Government order are misleading and the matter has since been made clear to the Government auditor in connection with his query statement No. 535 of 1937-38.

The accounts in this department are not kept by persons but by premises. What a bailiff does in a "Group List" is to prepare first a list of outstandings against a particular holding and afterwards these holdings are grouped together as far as they are known to be belonging to one party. This does not guarantee that each party of each bailiff has been regrouped with the same party of a different bailiff in mathematical certainty. It is inevitable for the reason that the bailiffs are about 200 scattered over the whole department and the parties of each bailiff are good many. Our Group List, therefore, is a list of holdings with their outstandings, against persons

Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
	<p>PARA 20.—That Government be requested to modify their decision in the matter in view of the fact that the accounts in the Collection Department are kept by premises and not by persons and although efforts were made it was found impossible to prepare complete group lists as required by the Auditors.</p>	<p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 28th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 18.—As the question is one of interpretation of the Act, it would be better to get the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to reduction of Assessment under Section 146 of the Act on the ground of straitened circumstances of the owner of the premises. No remarks.</p> <p><i>Accountant General, Bengal and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 19.—Though the Howrah Bridge tax has been imposed with effect from the 4th quarter 1936-37 this tax has not yet been paid on these Municipal properties.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to assessing municipal properties from which income is derived to Howrah Bridge-Tax. The properties were assessed to the Howrah Bridge Tax but the tax could not be paid as funds for arrear taxes were not provided in the current years' Budget. Transfer of funds having since been sanctioned by the Corporation, arrangement is being made for payment of the amount.</p> <p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 20.—The orders of the Government are awaited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to preparation of list of persons for arrears of outstanding rates for Rs. 500 and more—No remarks.</p>	<p>(6) PARA. 20.—<i>What of proper action leading to accumulation of arrears.</i></p> <p>In modification of the orders contained in paragraph 3 (3) of their letter No. 128-M, dated the 19th January, 1938, Government are pleased to direct that a separate list should be maintained of all properties with the names of owners (including Councillors, Aldermen and Municipal Employees) who are in arrears of comparatively large amounts (<i>vis.</i>, Rs. 500 or more) and showing the details of all outstanding dues, the reasons for non-realisation and the steps taken to deal with them.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Reply of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Formal receipts not issued in certain cases of realisation.

21. In reply to the suggestion made in paragraph 33 of the Audit Report for 1935-36 for the introduction of a printed form of receipt for amounts received without sufficient details and for partial recoveries of bills, the Corporation in their meeting dated the 25th May, 1936 observed that the present arrangement to which no objection was taken by the parties should continue as the records maintained afford sufficient facilities for purposes of audit. The only record which the department could produce was the "Collector's Suspense Deposit Register" in which entries are made showing the amounts sent to the Treasurer who puts his seal in token of receipt against each item. It is, however, not possible for audit to satisfy itself that all sums, the receipt of which have been acknowledged by the Collector or by his subordinates by letters or otherwise have been entered in this register. A proper check is possible if receipts in printed form with counterfoils are issued. The Collector, however, thinks that there are legal difficulties to the adoption of this procedure. If so, audit will have to be conducted on the basis of entries in the Register. To ensure, however, that entries are duly made in this register in respect of all sums acknowledged, the Collector or any other officer authorised to sign the acknowledgment should see that the necessary entry has been made in the Register and attest such entry in token of check at the time of signing the acknowledgment.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Sanction of the rate of rents for spaces in the Museum wanting.

22. During the year under audit more than Rs. 4,000 were realised from various parties as rent on account of spaces occupied by their exhibits in the Commercial Museum, but the sanction of the Corporation to the rate of rent to be charged has not been obtained as yet. In the absence of such sanction audit is not in a position to satisfy itself about the correctness of the demands shown against the different parties.

It is understood that the Estates and General Purposes Committee appointed a special committee for the purpose of recommending rates of rent and that at present the matter stands there. As rent is being demanded from September 1936, without proper sanction, a decision in the matter should be expedited.

liable for them. This is not exactly a list of persons showing their liability. The difference must be understood.

The existing lists serve our purpose well and are prepared without undue loss of time.....
As regards the particular instances cited in Annexure "D" remarks have been put against each in the said annexure.

The Chief Accountant reports:—

The matter as to whether a list of properties or a list of persons must be made out is under consideration of the Chief Executive Officer.

PARA 21.—The Collector reports:—

We have no objection to the suggestion.

PARA 22.—The matter is pending before the Committee.

Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
<p>PARA 21.—This should be adopted by the Collector in future.</p>		<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 21.—The decision may be incorporated in the Assessment and Collection Manual for the guidance of all concerned.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to entries in the "Collectors' Suspense Deposit Register" regarding the realizations for which formal receipts are not issued.</p> <p><i>The Collector reports—</i> The Special Officer has already been asked to incorporate the decision in the revised Manual.</p>	
<p>PARA 22.—That the attention of the Estates and General Purposes Committee be drawn to the remarks of the Auditors and they be requested to expedite the matter.</p>		<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 22.—Final orders of the Committee and of the Corporation are awaited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to sanction to the rate of rents for spaces in the Museum.</p> <p><i>The Secretary reports—</i> The Estates and General Purposes Committee on 6th October, 1939 considered the matter and their recommendation was confirmed by the Corporation on 11th October, 1939.</p>	<p>(T) PARA 22.—Sanction to the rate of rents for spaces in the Museum wanting.</p> <p>The decision of the Corporation on this point may be reported at an early date for the information of Government.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Reply of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Want of a Demand Register in respect of License Fees for unauthorised Scaffolding etc.

23. In the case of unauthorised scaffoldings etc., or of similar deposits of building materials, earth, etc. on public streets notices are issued for taking out licenses on payment of double the fees ordinarily payable. No register is, however, maintained to watch the consequent realisations. Maintenance of a demand register in suitable form is necessary to ensure a proper check on these realisations.

PARA 23.—The Chief Accountant reports:—
The Chief Engineer has proposed the introduction of a set of registers and this has been accepted for future use.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Ambulance Fees reduced.

24. Rule 2A (iv) of the rules for the use of Motor Ambulances empowers the Health Officer to reduce or remit in special cases the charges proscribed for the use of the ambulances.

A few cases in which a reduction was granted are given below:—

1. A reduction of Rs. 4 allowed to Babu Ardhendu Bhusan Mukherjee, Assistant Surveyor, Chief Valuer and Surveyor's Department of the Calcutta Corporation for the use of the ambulance on 28th October, 1937 by his daughter-in-law.

2. A reduction of Rs. 5 allowed to a lecturer of the Presidency College for the use of the ambulance on 29th October, 1937 by one of his relatives.

3. A reduction of Rs. 4 allowed on 14th July, 1937 in respect of the trip for removing Mrs. Marks from Shalimar Rope Works to Presidency General Hospital.

The propriety of the reductions could not be scrutinised in audit as the reasons for granting the same were not furnished by the Health Officer even though he was requested to do so by the auditors.

PARA 24.—The Health Officer reports:—
Answers to these queries were submitted long before and these answers may be referred to.
The Corporation rules have empowered the Health Officer to reduce or remit the ambulance charges in certain cases. The Health Officer made enquiries and after proper investigation satisfied himself that in these cases he was justified in reducing the usual charges. I do not see how the Government Auditor can question the action of the Health Officer.

Want of a Demand Register in the Corporation Slaughter Houses.

25. The receipts from slaughter house include license fees in respect of the items noted in the margin.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Permit fees for Slaughter-
ing animals. | As licenses in connection with these fees |
| 2. Fees from Hookka Boys. | are issued for specified periods and have to |
| 3. Fees from offal dealers. | be renewed on the expiry of the period for |
| 4. Fees from offal vendors. | which they had been previously issued, on pay- |
| 5. Fees from head vendors. | ment of fresh fees, the maintenance of a |
| 6. Fees from hoofs and horns
dealers. | |

Demand Register is necessary to watch that the licenses are regularly renewed.

PARA 25.—The Health Officer reports:—
Instructions are being issued for maintaining Demand Registers henceforth.

Presentation			
Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
<p>Para. 24 -The Health Officer satisfied himself that the reduction was justifiable and he exercised his discretion in the cases. I do not see how this can be questioned by the Auditors.</p> <p>Para. 25—A Demand Register should be maintained by the Department as suggested by the Auditors.</p>		<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 23 - No remarks.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports</i> No remarks.</p> <p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 24 - No reasons were furnished by the Health Officer for reducing the ambulance fees in the cases cited. The fact that the Health Officer has the discretion to reduce the charges for motor ambulance does not mean that whatever he does is proper and should not be questioned. It is the duty of the Auditors to scrutinise the propriety of his financial orders and to see whether the discretion vested in him in such matters is exercised properly with due respect to the interest of the tax payers (<i>vide</i> Section 122 (a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act). As however the then Health Officer Dr. Bhowan has since retired and as the amounts involved are petty, the objection in question need not be pursued.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports</i> This relates to reduction of ambulance fees by the Health Officer in a few cases. This case is analogous to the one referred to in para 17 above and I think it was proper for the auditors not to raise the objection at all.</p> <p>The Health Officer has nothing to add what is stated by his department before. The Auditors are not willing to pursue the objection.</p> <p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA. 25. -Action taken in opening a demand register as approved by the Corporation will be reviewed during the course of audit of the accounts of 1939-40.</p>	<p>(8) PARAS 22 & 25.—Want of Demand Registers in respect of license fees for unauthorised scaffolding, etc., and the Corporation Slaughter house.</p> <p>Government fail to understand how the Departments of the Corporation have so long managed to check the realisation of the license fees without maintaining a Demand Register for the same.</p> <p>(9) PARA 24 Ambulance fees reduced.</p> <p>The Health Officer may be directed to record reasons for reducing the ambulance fees in future.</p> <p><i>Vide Paragraph 23 above.</i></p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Outstanding.

26. The total demand, collection and the balance outstanding in respect of the rate bills and miscellaneous bills in the hands of the Law Officer on the 31st March, 1938 were as shown below :—

Particulars.	Consolidated rate.			Miscellaneous Bills.			Grand Total.
	Decrees.	Suits and Bills	Total.	Decrees.	Suits and Bills	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding balance on 1st April, 1937.	1,50,401	15,58,012	17,08,413	6,425	38,014	39,439	17,47,852
Demand for the year 1937-38.	—	4,50,437	4,50,437	—	38,200	38,200	4,88,637
	1,50,401	20,08,449	21,58,850	6,425	71,214	77,639	22,36,489
Demand decreed during 1937-38.	31,833	—31,833	—	789	—789	—	—
Total ..	1,82,234	19,76,616	21,58,850	7,214	70,425	77,639	22,36,489
Demand realised during 1937-38.	26,227	1,63,027	1,89,254	518	6,542	7,060	1,96,314
Do. cancelled by Chief Executive Officer.	—	440	440	—	212	212	652
Do. do. under Section 213 by the Corporation.	9,901	7,555	17,456	1,148	—	1,148	18,604
Do. remitted by Assessor.	—	4,748	4,748	—	—	—	4,748
Do. pending with Assessor on 31st March.	—	2,206	2,206	—	—	—	2,206
Total ..	36,128	1,77,976	2,14,104	1,666	6,754	8,420	2,22,524
Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1938.	1,46,106	17,98,639	19,44,745	5,548	63,671	69,219	20,13,965

It will be seen from the above that the total outstanding on 31st March, 1938 have increased from Rs. 17,47,852 to Rs. 20,13,965, i.e., by more than Rs. 2 lakhs and 60 thousands during the year under audit. The increase, however, was mainly due to heavy incoming of bills to the Law Department during the year.

DELAY IN TAKING ACTION.

(i)—Arrear Taxes.

27. A sum of Rs. 14,852-11-0 was outstanding at the time when the present audit closed as owner's and occupier's shares of consolidated rate in respect of 5, Dhurumtola Street from the 2nd quarter to the 4th quarter 1933-34 and the 2nd quarter to the 4th quarter 1934-35.

PARA 26.—The Chief Law Officer reports :— It has been pointed out that the total outstandings in the Law Department on 31st March, 1938 have increased by more than two lacs and sixty thousand. As has been pointed out by the Auditors this increase is mainly due to heavy incoming of bills to the Law Department, during the year; as against Rs. 1,96,314 realised during the year there has been a transfer to the tune of Rs. 4,88,637 which I should add was, nearly 2 lacs in excess of the amount transferred in the previous year (viz., Rs. 2,92,314). I have pointed out times without number that due to such heavy annual transfer the staff has proved to be inadequate and unable to cope with the heavy outstandings. The question of strengthening the staff has been pending before the Law Department Special Committee for sometime past and although the Committee have been convinced that the staff is inadequate and needs supplementing no final decision has yet been arrived at. I may also mention here that in my reply to the previous Audit Report I pointed out that there is hardly any possibility of reducing the outstanding balance unless and until the transfer of bills is controlled and I cannot but repeat that this increase in the outstandings cannot be reduced unless the transfer is controlled and the staff is strengthened in the near future.

PARA 27.—The Chief Law Officer reports :— By an order of the Hon'ble High Court dated 29th July, 1936, the Sheriff of Calcutta was directed to sell by public auction the right, title and interest of J. F. Madan in premises No. 5, Dhurumtola Street in execution of a decree in Suit Kameswar Lal Gunerigalla—vs.—J. F. Madan.

Corporation

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
<p><i>Remarks of the Deputy Executive Officer I:—</i></p> <p>Para. 26.—Transfer of rate bills from the Collection Department to the Law Department will have to be more strictly controlled. An annual transfer of nearly 4 lacs from the Collection Department is much in excess of the capacity of the Law Department to cope with, with the staff at its disposal. The first thing to be seen is, whether the Collector is transferring rate-bills for realisation by suit which may have been collected with the exercise of coercive powers he enjoys. If, however, it is found that with the best efforts by the Collector the transfer figures cannot be reduced, there will be no option left but to re-organise and strengthen the Law Department to cope with the abnormal transfer made by the Collector.</p> <p><i>The Chief Executive Officer's remarks.</i></p> <p>There is no doubt that the Law Department requires further re-organisation and the matter has been taken in hand.</p>	<p>PARAS. 15 AND 26.—(1) That the Corporation find that about half of the Outstandings shown against the Assessment Department is covered by cases concerning Government and the Railways. A portion of this has already been realised and the balance is pending with Government for final settlement.</p> <p>(2) That the Auditors be informed that the Corporation have taken definite steps in this direction and that a Special Officer has been appointed to cope with the heavy Outstandings in the Collection and the Law Departments and an improvement in the position is expected.</p>	<p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to maintenance of a Demand Register in the Corporation Slaughter Houses.</p> <p><i>The Health Officer reports—</i> The Register will come into use from 1st April, 1940.</p> <p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 26.—The result of the appointment of the Special Officer to cope with these heavy outstandings is awaited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> Bills outstanding in the Law Department—No remarks</p>	<p>(10) PARA 26.—<i>Law Department Heavy Outstandings.</i></p> <p>The work of the department seems to be far from satisfactory. The Corporation are requested to submit, within 6 weeks of the receipt of this letter, a statement showing in detail the steps so far taken to reduce the heavy outstandings in the Law Department, the total amount outstanding at present, the amount covered by decrees not yet executed, the amounts covered by suits pending before several courts, the amount for the recovery of which no suits have yet been instituted and any other matters likely to give a true picture of the work of the Department so that Government may decide whether a Special Audit or a thorough inspection of the Department by an officer is called for.</p>
		<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 27.—The matter will be further dealt with in the next</p>	

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The Chief Law Officer stated on the 10th December, 1937 that searches would be made preliminary to the institution of a suit. He again replied on the 22nd December, 1938, i.e., after more than a year that searches and enquiries were being made preparatory to the filing of charge suit. The file does not show that any action was taken after April, 1930. It is desirable to expedite action as this heavy amount has been outstanding for a long time.

The Solicitors in charge of the sale have included in the sale proclamation the amount due on account of taxes in respect of these premises. As there is a chance of getting the amount out of the sale proceeds we are awaiting the result of the sale which is still pending. This explains the delay complained of in taking action.

(ii)—Exemption Fees.

28. Exemption fees in respect of premises No. 17/1, Asutosh Mukherjee Road under Section 357 (2) of Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, have not been realised from the year 1931, the outstanding on 31st March, 1938 being Rs. 784.

Similarly exemption fees in respect of premises No. 6 & 7, Bethune Row have not been realised from the year 1928, the arrear dues on 31st March, 1938 amounting to Rs. 1,460.

In both cases, the Collection Department passed on the claims to the Law Department in 1932. No suits, however, have yet been filed.

PARA 28.—The Chief Law Officer reports:—

Different Advocate Generals have given adverse opinion to the effect that it is doubtful whether the exemption fee forms a charge under the Old Act without any Registered agreement and even it is so it is not binding on a bonafide purchaser for value without notice. In view of the above opinion all suits for realisation of exemption fee have been kept in abeyance unless any general line of action is decided upon for recovery of such dues. Regarding the present two premises, apart from the legal difficulties pointed out above, all the owners and interested persons to be impleaded in the proposed suits could not be ascertained to enable us to file charge suits if decided upon as a test case.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Outstanding License Tax.

29. (a) From the following statement of total demand, collection and balance, it would appear that license fees amounting to more than seven lakhs of rupees under various sections of the Act were outstanding on the 31st March, 1938. A classified statement of the outstanding amounts is given in Annexure E. Some of the arrears date back to the year 1924-25.

Particulars.	Tax on animals and carriages.	Tax on Trades and profession	Scavenging Tax.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Outstanding arrear demand on 1st April 1937	1,46,699 0 0	465,944 0 0	26,817 12 0	6,39,460 12 0
Demands for current year.	77,592 0 0	14,15,665 4 10½	40,802 4 0	15,43,059 8 10½
Demands created in 1937-38 on account of previous years.	815 0 0	14,134 0 0	9 0 0	14,958 0 0
Total ...	2,25,106 0 0	18,95,743 4 10½	76,629 0 0	21,97,478 4 10½
Collection during 1937-38	68,906 0 0	18,28,271 12 10½	48,808 12 0	14,40,541 8 10½
Remission and cancellation during 1937-38.	2,361 0 0	30,536 12 0	1,758 0 0	24,653 12 0
Balance ...	1,53,779 0 0	5,46,984 12 0	31,569 4 0	7,32,233 0 0
Demand created after 31st March 1938 upto June 1938.	196 0 0	678 0 0	.....	874 0 0
	1,53,975 0 0	5,47,612 12 0	31,569 4 0	7,33,157 0 0

PARA 29.—The License Officer reports:—

These outstanding demands being mostly irrecoverable are to be cancelled under Section 213 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The outstanding irrecoverable demands for 1931-32 and 1932-33 have already been recommended for cancellation by the Finance Standing Committee and are pending for confirmation by the Corporation. A further list is almost ready and will be placed before the Committee as soon as possible. Lists of all outstanding arrears including 1925-26 to 1930-31 and 1931-32 onwards also are being made ready and will be placed before the Committee by batches. We are trying our best to act upon the resolution of the Corporation that the list of irrecoverable demands should be placed before the Committee within the next financial year and once the outstanding lists so far due are cancelled we hope to be upto date in future. As regards the lists for 1924-25 I have already reported that they were placed before the Committee by the late License Officer Mr. C. C. Mitra but I could not lay my hands on them after that nor do I find any resolution of the Committee recommending their cancellation. As these lists are not traceable and as it is not worthwhile dragging them on year to year I would submit that the entire outstanding demand of Rs. 22,915 for 1924-25 be cancelled in lump by a resolution of the Finance Committee and the Corporation.

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(b) Nothing whatever was realised during the last two years ending 31st March, 1938 in respect of the following arrear license fees.

Kind of License.	Years to which the arrears relate.	Outstanding amount on.	
		31st March 1936.	31st March 1938.
		Rs. As. P.	
Profession and Trades ...	1924-25 to 1928-29	14,998 8 0	No change.
	1930-31	3,420 0 0	Do
Private Carriage ...	1924-25 to 1930-31	17,764 0 0	Do
Hackney Carriages ...	1924-25 to 1930-31	25,481 0 0	Do.
Scavenging (Hackney) ...	1924-25 to 1930-31	12,072 0 0	Do.
Private Markets ...	1924-25-	12 0 0	Do.
Drug Shops ...	1930-31 to 1934-35	240 0 0	Do.
Dogs ...	1925-26 to 1932-33	8,795 0 0	Do.
Eating Houses ...	1928-29 to 1934-35	18,006 0 0	Do.
	Total ..	95,800 8 0	

Under-Assessment of Tax on Trades and Profession.

30. Permanent stalls at a daily market are assessable to a minimum license fee of Rs. 12 per annum vide item 64 of Schedule VI of the Calcutta Municipal Act and paragraph 27 of the License Manual. But many permanent stalls at the Bowbazar Market were assessed at Rs. 4 only in 1937-38. It was stated that the parties were allowed reduction of License Tax under Section 175 (c) of the Act in previous years and that the relief continued in 1937-38 also under Paragraph 47 of the License Manual. The orders for allowing them to take out license under a lower class could not, however, be shown as they were stated to have been destroyed long ago. As the relief is being continued from year to year either the original order should have been preserved in support thereof or sanction under Section 175 (c) obtained every year. It was stated that the circumstances of the parties in which they were assessed previously at a lower class remained unchanged during the year under audit. As the orders reducing the fees were destroyed presumably with all papers relating thereto, it is not clear how the circumstances in which the orders were issued were ascertained.

MARKETS.

Laziness in collection of rents.

31. A sum of Rs. 1,555-6-9 representing the rent and additional rent of rooms E. 41--and E. 88 up to 5th February, 1937, was allowed to be accumulated against the occupier Mr. H. Ghosh of College Street Market. The accumulation in respect of E 41 was for more than 255 days. The goods in the rooms when seized and sold by public auction fetched Rs. 1,139 only leaving a balance of Rs. 416-6-9. Proposal to write off this balance is under consideration.

Under Rule 13 of the Bye-laws for the inspection of markets, etc., and Management of Municipal Markets, rent of stalls is payable daily. The question of writing off revenue in the above case would not have arisen if the above rule was properly enforced.

A list of losses which appeared in the accounts of the year owing to the infringement of the above rule is given in Annexure F to this report.

PARA 30.—The License Officer reports:—

Those relate to petty shopkeepers and dealers in a market on whom an imposition of a tax of Rs. 12 as permanent stall-keeper would be hardly justifiable and would practically kill their small business. The relief granted to them under Section 175 (c) in previous years was allowed to be continued for the year. These sanctions are not forthcoming now. However in future sanction will be obtained before granting them relief for the satisfaction of the Auditors, which, however, I may mention is not necessary under the License Manual (vide. License Manual Para 47).

PARA 31.—The Superintendent, College Street Market reports:—

The occupier of the room Nos. E-88 and 41 fell into arrears to the amount of Rs. 1,555-6-9 on account of rent and additional rent. The goods of the rooms as well as the right of occupation were auctioned and sold at Rs. 1,550. Out of this amount Rs. 1,139 the price of goods was adjusted against the outstanding rent of the rooms and the balance of Rs. 411 was paid as initial rent by the new tenant. The balance of outstanding dues was Rs. 416-6-9 on account of additional rent. So the actual loss to the Corporation was Rs. 5-6-9 though the paper loss figures at Rs. 416-6-9. A portion of the goods seized by the Corporation was taken possession of by the Deputy Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta on the ground of his seizure otherwise there might not have been any necessity for writing off even Rs. 416-6-9.

The rent of the room No. E-88 was fixed at Rs. 100 per month for the previous occupier. After his vacating the room, the rent was revised and fixed at Rs. 139 per month with effect from 1st September, 1937. Thus there has been a recurring gain of Rs. 444 per year in respect of the room No. E-88.

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Regarding Rule No. 13 of the Bye-Laws for the Inspection of Markets, etc., and Management of Municipal Markets, viz., rent of stalls payable daily, it is submitted that the rule is generally enforced.

Allowance is sometimes made under extraneous circumstances. Since 1930 the world has been in the midst of the greatest depression it has ever experienced. The present slump is more severe than any of its predecessors, in its depth, extension and duration. It has already exploded the pet theory of trade cycle. So under the present condition of trade the strict enforcement of the rule may indeed avoid the paper loss, with which the Auditors are concerned, but the actual loss to the Corporation may be much greater. There is already a large number of rooms in the Markets unoccupied and if the existing tenants find it too difficult to obtain any breathing time in their hard struggle to carry on, in the distant hope of a revival of trade, the vacancy may go up, resulting in a greater loss to the Corporation.

On examination of records it will be found that as far as College Street Market is concerned there was practically no outstanding in rent or additional rent prior to 1930.

Attempts are no doubt made to enforce the rule in case of daily and monthly tenants as best as possible. The occupier of the room No. E-88 was a monthly tenant. There was in fact no laxity on the part of the Executive in their attempts for realisation of the dues. The market is something like a trading concern. The amount of Rs. 416-6-9, if it is a bad debt is not a bad figure in consideration of the annual receipt of the market, viz., Rs. 2,45,000.

The Superintendent, S. S. Hogg Market reports :- With reference to the Audit Report for 1937-38, so far as this market is concerned, regarding the losses which appeared in the accounts of the year owing to the infringement of Rule 13 of the Bye-laws for the inspection of Markets, etc., and Management of Municipal Markets, I may point out at the outset that the total losses as appeared in the accounts of the year amount to Rs. 77-6-0, which is an infinitely small figure in comparison with a collection of about 8½ lacs and hence the loss referred to is a negligible one.

There is a great practical difficulty in enforcing the rule referred to by the Government Auditor. The only remedy that lies with us for realisation of Corporation dues is to take action under a Notice of Demand and the usual procedure that we have got to follow takes some time before the final execution of the decree under a Distress Warrant. It is not practicable to issue a Notice of Demand for default of rent for a single day. The Department is always on the alert to see that there is no loss of revenue but we have, on occasions, to concede time to the parties. In the cases referred to in the annexure 'F' it will be seen that the Department seized the goods of the parties concerned under Distress Warrants and could have realised Corporation dues in full if there had been no dearth of buyers due to acute economic distress. There was thus no laxity on part of the Department.

The Superintendent, Entally Market, reports :-

With reference to the cases relating to the Entally Market, viz., Miscellaneous Stalls Nos. 29, 49, 64 and No. 37, I may submit that in view of trade depression causing a large number of vacancies in the market, we could not afford to be too strict in each one of the cases referred to by the auditors. Since that would have the only effect of scaring away our tenants, adding to the number of our vacancies and thus affecting our revenue ultimately. It would thus appear that it was in the interest of the market, that we did not strictly enforce rule 13 of the Bye-Laws. The fact that all told only Rs. 59 and odd were written off under Section 213 during 1937-38 proves that we were as strict as the circumstances permitted.

The Superintendent, Park Circus Market reports :- With reference to two cases 73 A and 74 in the Park Circus Market, I may submit that so far as 74 is concerned, we could not afford to be too strict in the case. Since that would have the only effect of scaring away not only this tenant but others as well, the market consisting of only a cluster of temporary stalls. As the party had handled any goods to be distrained towards satis-

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THEATRES.

Inspection Fees not realised.

32. Under Clause 82 (now 85) of the Theatre Bye-laws framed under Section 559 (52) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1909 (sanctioned by the Local Government on 13th January, 1908) the Corporation at their meeting dated 21st April, 1909 prescribed the levy of inclusive fee of Rs. 16 for each inspection of all fire appliances, etc., at the theatres under Clauses 30 to 81 of the said Bye-Laws. Those inspections were then done by outside agency and the fees were paid to them by the Corporation and recovered from the theatre managers. This system did not, however, continue long and after a short period the work of inspection was entrusted to the Corporation employees and the realisation of such fees was discontinued but the order of the Corporation for the non-realisation of such fees could not be shewn.

Although no fees are now being paid to any outside agency, the cost is still being incurred in the shape of pay of the departmental inspecting staff. In view of this, the matter is brought to the notice of the Corporation for consideration and orders as to whether the discontinuance of the realisation of the fees in question has their approval.

SECTION IV—EXPENDITURE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Net expenditure exceeds the sanctioned limit.

33. The Corporation resolved on 7th October, 1936 that the excess of expenditure over the income of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette should be limited to Rs. 5,000 in any one year. It will, however, be seen from the figures given below that with regard to the year 1937-38 the expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 6,186.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Remarks.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
1937-38	80,124	38,678 —2,808 36,810	6,186	Excludes Ra. 2,808 being outstanding advertisement commission of 1936-37 paid in 1937-38

faction of our dues, we could not enforce daily payment as per Rule 13 of the Bye-laws referred to in the Audit Report. We did not, however, relax our efforts to realise as much of the arrears as we could afford to even after the party had left the market, and had no other alternative but to get the balance of Rs. 17-3-0 written off under Section 213 of the Act as there was no further hope of any recovery.

As for Stall No. 78 A—(Musammat F. K. Choudhury) I may submit that the party raised a small bamboo structure and went on paying rents, though she actually carried on no business there in; as a matter of fact the lady had paid all told Rs. 103 before her death and that all in the expectation of a full-fledged market on the site in near future. Though she fell in arrears before her sudden death, we had every hope that we would realise our dues if she were only alive. Besides her husband had a big stake in the market and did actually pay Rs. 35 out of the outstanding demand of Rs. 135-8-0 on his wife's behalf after the latter's death. We had nothing to doubt the lady's *bonafides*. Her sudden death, however, deprived us of our dues, more so because, she had hardly any goods in the said stall. Hence the necessity for getting the amount of Rs. 100-8-0 written off as irrecoverable under Section 213 of the Municipal Act.

PARA 32.—The D. E. O. II observes:—

It is no doubt true that we cannot trace and as such we could not supply to Audit query any order of Corporation directing discontinuance of realisation of fees. Possibly there is no such order in existence. The section has become obsolete by disuse. Whether Corporation after appointing their own agencies did not encourage certificates from outsiders or the system of recognising outsiders to give certificates of guarantee went to disuse is not traceable from any records. Only the presumption is drawn from long disuse that the section was not acted upon because Corporation has made its own arrangement for twenty four hours' vigilance and inspection.

PARA 33.—The Editor, Municipal Gazette reports:—During the year 1937-38, the limits of expenditure exceeded by Rs. 1,186 only, and this was due to abnormal circumstances beyond the control of the Department. The most important factor was, however, a falling off in advertisement revenue due to the Sole Advertising Agent's inability to maintain the maximum level of guaranteed advertisements. The fact was discussed at the last Budget Special Committee meeting in connection with the provision of Receipts under Budget item 15-A—"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"—"Advertisement fees", when the Chief Accountant observed as follows:—"The contract with Mr. Khemka expired last year and there was considerable delay in renewing the contract. Mr. Khemka did not, therefore, work as before, not being quite sure of his contract. The result was that the Corporation suffered loss and Mr. Khemka also sustained loss to the extent, say, 25 per cent. Even after the renewal of the contract, Mr. Khemka could not do the same amount of work as before as he said he was under a handicap."

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In this connection, I should like to observe that the resolution of the Corporation referred to by the Government Auditor was based upon a misconception as the publication of the Gazette of any year cannot be regulated according to its receipts. The expenditure incurred during the year in question was covered by the budget grant, but when the receipt fell short of our expectation it was not possible to curtail the expenditure accordingly.

I would further add that the Gazette cannot be treated as a trading concern. It has more than once been recognised that the Gazette has enhanced the prestige of the Corporation immensely in the eyes of the world, and its educational value and help in popularising the municipal government of the city is greater than the small sum that the Corporation have to spend over its publication. The proceedings of the Committees and the Corporation relating to the publication of the Gazette show that, when the paper was started in 1924 the principal motive was to educate the citizens of Calcutta in civic affairs and to carry on health propaganda. At that time the Corporation clearly laid down that the main objects of the venture were (1) to supply information about the decision and activities of the Corporation; (2) to develop the civic sense of the people of Calcutta, (3) to counteract unjustifiable criticisms of the Corporation; (4) to publish Corporation notices regarding contracts and other matters; (5) to furnish vital and hygienic statistics and (6) to incorporate its forerunner the weekly bulletin of Market Prices Current. The last of these is a statutory obligation of the Corporation, and the rest are designed to promote public health and convenience of the citizens of Calcutta. To regularise the expenditure of a year on the basis of the income of that particular year by a fixed margin, I am afraid, cannot always be practicable nor does this question arise in the case of the "Gazette" as it does not arise in regard to other public activities of the Corporation. The expenditure incurred over the "Gazette" is covered by section 477 (XVIII) of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923. This view has already been reiterated by the Corporation and has been confirmed by a notification (*vide*, Calcutta Gazette dated the 5th December, 1935) by the Local Self Government Department of the Government of Bengal, which clearly says that the "Publication of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette by the Corporation and the expenditure incurred in connection therewith are matters likely to promote the public health and convenience etc."

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Personal allowance in addition to increment in substantive pay.

34. On the 17th February, 1937 the Corporation sanctioned a personal allowance of Rs. 15 in favour of Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury, a clerk of the Building Department working at the Manicktola Office. The grounds for the grant were :—

- (1) Abnormal increase of work at the Manicktola Office, and
- (2) the clerk had been drawing the maximum of his grade (Rs. 40-5-125) for several years.

Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury was transferred to the Central Office on 7th September, 1937. The scale of pay was also raised by the Corporation to Rs. 40-5-150 with effect from 1st April, 1936 and Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury began to draw Rs. 130 from 1st April, 1937 and is drawing Rs. 135 from 1st April, 1938. The full amount of personal allowance of Rs. 15 is also being drawn all along in addition. As the circumstances justifying the personal allowance have materially changed, the matter is brought to the notice of the Corporation for considering whether the amount thereof should not be correspondingly reduced, as his substantive pay increases. This is what is ordinarily done in the case of a Government servant.

PARA 34.—The Chief Accountant reports :—

There is nothing in the resolution of the Corporation that his personal allowance will be decreased with each increase of pay in his grade. According to the Government rule, it is also open to the sanctioning authority to direct that no such decrease be made.

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	<p>PARA 34.—That the Corporation agree with the Chief Accountant that in raising the scale of pay of Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury, it was not the intention of the Corporation to reduce his personal allowance. In fact, there is nothing in the Corporation Service Rules to support the contention of the Auditors.</p>	<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 34.—The Corporation appear to have missed the point at issue. The point is that the personal allowance was granted on the grounds of (1) abnormal increase of his work at the Manicktola Office and (2) drawing the maximum pay of Rs. 125 for several years. As he has since been transferred from the Manicktola Office to the Central Office and as the maximum pay of his grade has since been raised from Rs. 125—150 both the grounds on which the personal allowance had been sanctioned, now ceased to exist. It is therefore for the Corporation to reconsider whether his personal allowance would still continue and if so on what grounds.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports.—</i> This relates to the grant of a personal allowance.</p>	<p>(11) PARA 34.—<i>Personal allowances in addition to increment in substantive pay.</i></p> <p>The attention of the Corporation is invited to the Audit rejoinder with the request that the matter may be reconsidered as suggested by the Auditors and the decision of the Corporation communicated to Government.</p>

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Deputation of Dr. B. N. Dey.

35. Dr. Dey while on leave in England was required by the Chief Executive Officer to instruct the Counsel engaged in connection with a Privy Council Appeal then pending (Port Commissioners, vs. Corporation of Calcutta). For the period from 12th October, 1936 to 20th November, 1936, Dr. Dey was accordingly treated as on deputation, *vide* Corporation resolution dated 22nd November, 1936, and allowed to draw his substantive pay plus a deputation allowance at Rs. 750 per month equivalent to his motor car, duty and house allowances. Sanction of Government is necessary for the deputation allowance according to the proviso to Section 51 (1) of the Act.

Enforced Payment of Overtime Allowance.

36. A suit for arrear overtime allowance amounting to Rs. 206-4-0 and other reliefs was allowed to be decreed against the Corporation for the said amount plus costs amounting to Rs. 33-10-0. The amount was paid on Voucher No. 8602 dated 19th July, 1937.

The plaintiff, Gopal Chandra Das worked as an Assistant Tube-well Driver from 1st September, 1933 to 30th November, 1934. He had submitted a petition on 11th July, 1934, praying for the allowance but no action was taken then. About a year after he had been discharged, a bill for overtime allowance amounting to Rs. 206-4-0 at a uniform rate of 4 hours per day for the entire period of his service was made out on 21st November, 1935, all on one day, on fresh muster roll for this man only and submitted by the Executive Engineer, Water Works for payment with the report that the man had actually worked overtime. The Chief Executive Officer however refused to sanction payment in the absence of satisfactory evidence of overtime work. After another petition on 6th July, 1936 the man preferred the suit. On the report of the Chief Law Officer that the evidence of the superior officers of the Water Works Department was likely to be in favour of the plaintiff, the Officiating Chief Executive Officer agreed on the 9th July, 1937 not to contest the suit. Although the payment was made in pursuance of a decree, the matter is brought to the notice of the Corporation as the claim related to overtime allowance which required their sanction but was never put up to them for consideration. The fact that the claim could not be passed by the Accounts Department owing to absence of record of overtime work in the muster roll is also brought to their notice.

PARA 35.—The Chief Accountant reports:—Government in their letter No. 384M dated 14th March, 1939 sanctioned the deputation allowance of Dr. B. N. Dey for the period from 12th October, 1936 to 20th November, 1936.

PARA 36.—The Executive Engineer, Water Works reports:—

The reason why the question was never placed before the Corporation is to be found in the auditor's own note wherein he states that "the Chief Executive Officer refused to sanction payment in the absence of satisfactory evidence for overtime work." As against the omission in the muster roll the fact that the Tube-Well did work for 12 hours a day as well as the fact that the Driver was duly paid overtime allowance for 4 hours extra work daily should be taken into consideration. The Assistant Tube-Well Driver was engaged to help the driver in keeping record of trips of lorries made in Garden Reach and the lorries used to draw water from the Tube-Well during the whole period that the tube-well worked. These are positive proofs that the Assistant Driver worked overtime. The fact is further corroborated by the notes (1) of Superintendent Water Works dated 27th November, 1935, (2) of Offg. Superintendent, Water Works dated 15th November, 1935 and (3) of Executive Engineer, Water Works dated 28th November, 1935, and all these officers spoke from personal knowledge. There can be no doubt left that the man did overtime work. The real trouble was that he did not know that he was entitled to overtime payment until after his services had been dispensed with. Had he known it and claimed it earlier the Overseer would have taken orders to enter such overtime attendance in the muster roll earlier and the whole thing would have been regularised in proper time.

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Delay in considering tender causes loss.

37. Tenders for the construction of additional menial's quarters at Tallah Pumping Station were opened on 15th September, 1936 and were current for 3 months from that date. The tenders, however, were submitted for the consideration of the Corporation as late as 9th December, 1936 and as the latter desired information on a certain point, the matter could not be disposed of till 22nd December, 1936, when a tender amounting to Rs. 34,750-13-0 was selected. The tender had, however, lapsed in the meantime, viz., on 15th December 1936 and as prices had risen in course of the interval, the selected contractor was not bound by his previous offer. Fresh tenders were invited and the Corporation finally accepted a tender amounting to Rs. 39,117-4-0.

For this loss of about Rs. 4,000 the Engineering Department appears to be primarily responsible. Under Paragraph 173 of the Office System Manual, a comparative statement of tenders was due to be laid before the Water Supply Committee within a week after they were opened. In this case, however, it was not till 26th November, 1936, i.e., after 2 months and 11 days that the comparative statement was placed before the Committee.

Laying electric cables between Maliskhat and Tallah.

38. Similarly, in the case of laying electric cables from Tallah to Mallik ghat Pumping Station although the tenders were opened on 6th May, 1937 it was not till the 28th June, 1937, i.e., after an interval of 1 month and 22 days that they were submitted to the Works Committee for consideration, so that when after provision of funds the Corporation accepted the tender of Mr. S. N. Paul (on 4th August, 1937) and the party was informed of this (on 7th August, 1937) the period for which it was open, viz., up to 5th August, 1937, had already elapsed. The contractor stated his inability to keep to his tendered rate unless cables of a different make were accepted. This was refused and fresh tenders had to be called for. The contractor's fresh tender, which was the lowest and which was accepted, was for the same make as had been rejected before but exceeded the last offer by Rs. 980. There could have been no occasion for this loss if the department concerned did not make delay in the submission of the original tenders to the Works Committee.

PARA 37.—The Executive Engineer, Water Works reports:—

Although the contractors at first withdrew their tender they subsequently in a letter dated 30th August, 1937, agreed to abide by the same. This letter was printed in the agenda, but it appears it was decided in the circumstances of the case to call for fresh tenders.

The Department can hardly be blamed for the fact that the fresh tenders were higher than the previous one which the Committee had the option to accept. I do not think the Government Auditor is justified in questioning the wisdom of the Committee in discharging the tenders.

PARA 38.—The Chief Engineer has forwarded the following note of the Electrical Engineer:—

Tenders in this connection were opened on 6th May, 1937 and were received by me on the 8th or 9th May, 1937. Report was submitted on 19th May, 1937 for approval of the Chief Engineer: an item was submitted on 29th May, 1937 and item was sent up by the Chief Engineer on 1st June, 1937. So the matter was not held up in this department for more than 20 days. The Audit Report therefore is wrong in saying that there was delay in the department in submitting the original tender to the Works Committee. A reference to file shows that the item was first on the agenda on 24th June, 1937, with all reports and sanctions. All the rest of the delay, due to which order could not be placed until a day too late has been in the various Committees. It should be pointed out that this department is not responsible for intimation of acceptance nor for issuing of letters in time, when there is likelihood of delay in the final disposal of a tender, to tenderers to keep their tenders open if they can.

The Secretary reports that the item was disposed of by the Works Committee on the 28th June but as a motion was tabled for reconsideration of the matter, it could not be proceeded with further. The motion was disposed of on the 15th July after which the item had to be placed before the Finance Committee and almost simultaneously (3rd August) the tenderers were asked to extend time. It is not possible usually to send intimation of acceptance on the very next day after the Corporation Meeting.

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
	<p>PARA 37.—That the Corporation are of opinion that the Auditors are not entitled to question the <i>bona fide</i> decision of the Committee which expected to get a lower tender.</p>	<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 37.—The Corporation have missed the point at issue. Exception was taken not to the calling of fresh tenders but to the delay in placing before the Corporation, the tenders of September 1936 which led to the calling of fresh tenders and loss of about Rs. 4,000. On 7th July, 1937 the Corporation also called for an enquiry into the responsibility for the delay, but no findings appeared to have been come to. To avoid such loss tenders should promptly be disposed of within the stipulated period.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports.—</i></p> <p>This relates to delay in considering the tender regarding construction of additional menials quarters at Tallah Pumping Station.</p> <p>From what was stated by the Department in their previous reply and from the resolution of the Finance Committee confirmed by the Corporation on 13th September, 1939 it would be seen that in this case the Water Supply Committee decided to discharge the old tender and call for fresh tenders in expectation of getting a lower tender. The department therefore cannot be held responsible. Then again the point referred to in the resolution of the Corporation dated 7th July, 1937 relates to delay in forwarding the agreement to the Contractors after acceptance of their tender by the Corporation and is altogether a different matter from the delay in placing the tenders of September, 1936 before the Corporation. This point has been thoroughly dealt with in the agenda of the Water Supply Committee dated 17th September, 1937.</p> <p><i>Accountant-General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 38.—No remarks.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports.—</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	<p>(12) PARA 37.—<i>Delay in considering tender causes loss.</i></p> <p>The Corporation are requested to issue necessary instructions so that tenders in future may be invariably disposed of within the stipulated period.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Loss over supplying filtered water in Manicktola area.

39 (a) The expenditure involved in the supply of filtered water by lorries in the Manicktola area during 1936-37 amounted to about Rs. 1,12,466 of which about Rs. 22,500 was paid in 1937-38 and the balance in the previous year. The tender for the supply during 1936-37 was called for as late as October, 1936 and the decision on the tenders was reached in July, 1937, i.e., after the year was over. For supplies made from January, 1937 to March, 1937, the contractors were paid at the rates offered by them and accepted by the Corporation in July, 1937. But for supplies from April to December, 1936, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 90,000 they were paid at Rs. 1-7-0 per trip which was the rate in force for the year 1935-36. The rates offered by the contractors when tenders were called for in October, 1936 were appreciably less than Rs. 1-7-0 per trip and on the assumption that the quotations would have been more or less the same at the beginning of 1936-37, there would have been a saving of about Rs. 20,000 if tenders were called for in due time. Under Section 62 of the Act, the Corporation is required to call for tenders at least 7 days before entering into any contract involving any expenditure exceeding Rs. 1,000. The provisions of this Section were not followed. The payment made at the old rate for the work done during the period from April to December, 1936 did not therefore comply with the provisions of the law.

PARA 39.—The Executive Engineer reports:—

There is no justification for Auditors' assuming that "the quotations would have been more or less the same at the beginning of 1936-37" i.e., that the prices were steady for 7-8 months. On the line of argument it might as well be said that the amounts paid in 1935-36 were also too high although the payments were made on the basis of accepted tendered rate. In fact, there would be no end to such argument.

Corporation dated 9th September, 1936, sanctioned extension of their contract at Rs. 1-7-0 per trip from 1st April, 1936 till the question of estimate and tender for 1936-37 for supply of filtered water by lorries at Manicktola area was settled.

As regards the delay in calling for tenders, the following history of the case will explain the position:—

On 9th December, 1935, the Executive Engineer, Water Works asked the Estimator to put up an estimate at once for supply of lorries in Manicktola from 1st April, 1936 to 31st March, 1937 together with draft specification. This was followed up by another note dated 8th January, 1936 requesting the Superintendent, Water Works to put up an estimate by 9th January, 1936.

An item together with an estimate for Rs. 96,000 was sent up on 14th February, 1936. On 12th March, 1936, the Deputy Chief Accountant returned the item on the ground that there was a provision of only Rs. 42,000 in the Budget for 1936-37 and the estimate could not be certified. The question of provision of funds was placed before the Chief Executive Officer through the Chief Accountant vide Executive Engineer, Water Works' note dated 17th March, 1936 and on 9th April, 1936. The Chief Executive Officer ordered that the estimate was to be revised. In the meantime the question of funds was referred to the Budget Special Committee, who at their meeting dated 10th March, 1936 reduced the provision to Rs. 30,000. The Executive Engineer, Water Works (Mr. Chakravarti) was on privilege leave from 20th April, 1936 to 31st May, 1936 and Mr. P. C. Gupta was officiating for him during the time. On 21st May, 1936 the Offg. Executive Engineer, Water Works reported to the Chief Executive Officer that the expenditure during the months of April and May, 1936, being Rs. 25,492 already, it was not possible to curtail it to any figure below Rs. 96,000 as desired. The matter was discussed between the Offg. Executive Engineer, Water Works and the Chief Executive Officer on the 28th May and again on the 8th June, 1936, when he ordered that an item was to be placed before the Water Supply Committee at once. Accordingly an item explaining the situation in full was put up again on the 13th June, 1936. The matter came up before Water Supply Committee on the 16th July, 1936 when the Committee postponed consideration of the matter for definite suggestions from the Chief Executive Officer as to how to reduce the cost under the head. The matter was placed before the Water Supply Committee on the 27th August, 1936, when they recommended, amongst others, an estimate amounting to Rs. 96,000 for sanction. The Corporation sanctioned the estimate on the 9th September, 1936, and tenders were called for thereafter which were received on the 6th November, 1936. The tenders were sent up with my note before the Water Supply Committee dated the 10th December, 1936 who recommended tenders of 8 contractors who were to supply at a uniform rate to be fixed by the Chief Engineer. The Corporation, however, on 26th January, 1937 did not accept the recommendation of the Water Supply Committee and referred back the matter. The Committee on 4th March, 1937 re-affirmed their previous resolution and the Corporation on 30th March, 1937 again referred the matter to them. At last the Corporation on 7th July, 1937 accepted the tenders of 8 contractors at different rates.

Corporation Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
		<p><i>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 39.—Even if the question of saving of about Rs. 20,000 from April to December, 1936 be ignored, it is evident that there would have been a saving of over Rs. 3,000 at least had the tendered rates been enforced from 7th November, 1936 (the date following the date of opening the tenders) instead of from 1st January, 1937. It is not clear why the Contractors were not informed after the opening of tenders that they would be paid at their tendered rates instead of at Rs. 1-7-0 per trip up to 31st December, 1936.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i> This relates to alleged loss over supplying filtered water in Manikotla area.</p> <p><i>The Executive Engineer reports:—</i> In reply to Item 39 (a) of the Audit Report for 1937-38, I said that the Corporation on 9th September, 1936, sanctioned extension of the contract of Rs. 1-7-0 per trip from 1st April, 1936, till the question of estimate and tender for 1936-37 was settled. The Water Supply Committee finally settled the matter on 21st December, 1936, and the Corporation on 7th July, 1937. The Department gave effect to the Committee's resolution with effect from 1st January, 1937, in anticipation of the Corporation sanction. Such being the case, I fail to see how the Department may be to blame.</p>	<p>(13) PARA 39.—Loss over supplying filtered water in Manikotla area.</p> <p>Government are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Corporation. Evidently the Corporation suffered loss to the extent of at least Rs. 3,000 if not more in this case due to inordinate delay in accepting the orders. Steps should be taken to fix responsibility for the loss and report of the action taken should be submitted for the information of Government within three months of the receipt of this letter.</p>

Auditors' Report.

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Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

(b) As already stated the total expenditure actually incurred for the above work during 1936-37 was about Rs. 1,12,466. The sanctioned estimate, however, provided for Rs. 96,000 only. No action appeared to have been taken by the Executive Engineer, Water Works for obtaining the sanction of the Corporation for the excess over the estimate, though about 21 months have elapsed after the close of the year 1936-37. It was irregular to incur expenditure in excess of the estimate without obtaining the previous sanction of the Corporation. Sanction should be obtained early.

(c) Liability incurred for this work in 1937-38 also exceeded the estimate of Rs. 90,000. It was stated by the Executive Engineer, Water Works, that a revised estimate was being submitted.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Loss due to want of timely action.

40. Suite No. 3 of the Samabaya Mansions was taken on lease by the Corporation for 3 years from 1st March, 1933 to 29th February, 1936 at Rs. 150 per month for the location of the Mosquito Control Office. The lease expired on 29th February, 1936 but the office continued in the same premises without the previous approval of the Corporation. The Budget Special Committee, however while considering the budget for 1936-37 decided on 9th March, 1936 that the office should be shifted to the Town Hall. This was confirmed by the Corporation on 19th March, 1936. The lessor was informed accordingly on 20th March, 1936, but he claimed rent for the month of April, 1936 as due notice had not been given and it was sanctioned by the Corporation on 20th July, 1937 on the opinion of the Law Officer. Thus the Corporation had to suffer a loss of Rs. 150 for want of proper action by the Health Department. They should have placed the matter before the Corporation in sufficient time before the expiry of the lease, and if they did so, it is probable that the shifting would have been ordered from 1st March, 1936 and the Corporation saved the expense of paying rent for the period for which the premises were occupied without their previous sanction.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Defence of Dr. J. P. Choudhury.

41. In accordance with the orders issued by Dr. J. P. Choudhury, District Health Officer, fees for the grant of vaccination certificates were illegally realised in certain cases. In one such case, viz., a fee of Re. 1 realised from Mr. H. Graham, I.C.S., District Magistrate of 24-Parganas in March, 1936, one of the vaccinators who had realised the fee alleged that he had made over the amount to Dr. Choudhury. As the amount had neither been credited to the Corporation fund nor refunded to Mr. Graham, Mr. Choudhury was prosecuted for criminal misappropriation and was acquitted on appeal as there was no proof that the money had actually been made over to him.

The cost of the defence of Dr. Choudhury was met out of the Corporation funds under the orders of the Chief Executive Officer who had been given powers to sanction expenditure under Section 537 (d) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 to obtain legal assistance for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vesting in or imposed upon the Corporation or any municipal officer or servant. The amount involved was Rs. 10,027.

It would appear from the foregoing history of the case that so far as the Department is concerned there was nothing that was left undone. The whole trouble appears to have started on the wrong principle that estimates were to be prepared on the basis of Budget provision instead of Budget provision being made on the basis of estimates particularly in a job like this where the work cannot be done in parts, nor can there be any arrear left to be done in future. There can be no arrear in the work of supply of water by lorries like this.

PARA 39 (b).—It would appear from Corporation resolution dated 3rd February, 1937, that they sanctioned the appropriation of Rs. 38,000 from the closing balance to meet the total expenditure of Rs. 1,12,466. I do not know why over and above such a sanction, another sanction is necessary to the estimate. A revised estimate of 1936-37, has since been sanctioned by the Corporation on 31st March, 1939.

PARA 39 (c).—The revised estimate of 1937-38, was sanctioned by the Corporation on 18th January, 1939.

PARA 40.—The Health Officer reports:—The question of shifting the Mosquito Controlling Office to the Town Hall was once previously raised and the matter was very carefully gone into by the Chief Executive Officer, the Estates and General Purposes Committee and then by the Corporation and it was decided by the last named body on the 5th September, 1934 that the Mosquito Controlling Officer's office should be located in Samabaya Mansions for administrative convenience. Hence the department could not reasonably anticipate that the Budget Special Committee would all of a sudden decide on 9th March, 1936, upon shifting the Mosquito Controlling Officer's office to the Town Hall from 1st April, 1936.

PARA 41.—The Chief Law Officer reports:—I do not agree that the Section 537 has been misapplied in this case. The reply of Chief Executive Officer to the Accountant General Bengal with reference to the notice served under Section 123-B (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act deals with the matter in details. I quote the said reply below:—

"With reference to the notice No. L. A. 2715 dated the 20th February, 1939, served on me under Section 123-B (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923, I have the honour to state as follows:—

It appears that the Auditors have taken exception to the costs of defending Dr. J. P. Choudhury as being an item of account contrary to law on the ground that he acted illegally in authorising the levy of fees and that the case against him did not arise as a result of any lawful exercise of discharge of any power vesting in or duty imposed upon him.

Corporation	Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government
			<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 40.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports.— No remarks.</p>	
		<p>PARA 41.—That Councillors Mr. S. K. Chatterjee and Mr. R. N. Banerjee be requested to go through the file together with the proceedings of the Finance Committee and the Corporation sanctioning the appropriation of the amount from the closing balance and to favour the Committee with their report.</p>	<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 41.—A surcharge certificate demanding payment of Rs. 10,027 from Mr. J. C. Mukherjee, Chief Executive Officer was issued on the 7th August, 1939. The recovery is awaited.</p> <p>The Chief Accountant reports.— This relates to the defence of Dr. J. P. Chowdhury. After a very careful consideration of the whole matter, Government has since been pleased to set aside the surcharge for the sum of Rs. 10,027 made on Mr. J. C. Mukherjee and the certificate dated 5th August, 1939 in</p>	

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 remarks.

The auditors are of the opinion that the Section of the Act has been misapplied in this particular case. The case did not arise as a result of any lawful exercise or discharge of any power vesting in the officer or duty imposed upon him. Dr. Choudhury acted illegally in authorising the levying of fees and there is no authority in the Act for incurring any expenditure arising out of an illegal action of a Corporation servant. Apart from this Dr. Choudhury did not exercise the ordinary prudence of prescribing a detailed procedure for the custody of money realised and the maintenance of an account of the collections. Had he done this, there could have been no occasion for this criminal case. As Dr. Choudhury acted illegally and without ordinary care the tax-payer should not have been made to bear the cost of his defence. *Prima facie* the Chief Executive Officer who sanctioned the expenditure is liable to be surcharged. The auditors will pursue the matter further, if necessary, on receipt of his explanation as laid down in Section 123 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

In the first place I have to point out that there is no finding of the Appellate Court that in directing the levy of such fees Dr. Chowdhury acted illegally or unjustifiably. On the other hand it appears that the learned District Judge who presided over the said Court accepted his explanation that "he directed the realisation of the fees because he construed the order of the Chief Executive Officer as one which empowered him to do so". This sufficiently indicates that the learned Judge accepted the position that Dr. Chowdhury acted in the matter lawfully and in the exercise of the power vested in him as aforesaid.

The circumstances in which Dr. J. P. Chowdhury authorised the levy of such fees were as follows:— On 13th March, 1936 Dr. Chowdhury (then D. H. O. IV) submitted proposal to the Chief Executive Officer suggesting that four annas should be charged for the vaccine lymph in the interest of the Corporation and one rupee should be charged for vaccination certificate fees in the interests of the District Health Officers concerned. This proposal was accepted on 14th March, 1936, by the Chief Executive Officer with the remark that fees realised should go to the Corporation funds. Thereupon Dr. Chowdhury sent a note to the Health Officer asking him to place the matter before the Public Health Committee for their sanction. He (Dr. Chowdhury) bonafide construed this order of the Chief Executive Officer, as being a permission to collect the fees suggested in anticipation of such sanction; he accordingly intimated the said order to his Assistant Sanitary Officers and asked them either to realise the fees or to take an undertaking from the parties that they would pay the fees when demanded after the sanction of the Corporation. It may be mentioned here that such action on the part of Dr. Chowdhury was justified and necessary, as by the time we obtained the approval of the Committee, the epidemic season which was then current might be over, resulting in the loss of these fees.

Dr. Chowdhury apparently proceeded on the basis that Chief Executive Officer having passed orders approving of the scheme of realisation of fees for vaccination certificates, a duty was imposed upon him (Dr. Chowdhury) to see that effect was given to the same, and further that a power was vested in him to realise the fees in question. It was in the exercise of this power and/or in the discharge of this duty that he authorised realisation of the fees in question. The learned District Judge also held that there was no dishonest intention on the part of Dr. Chowdhury when he ordered realisation of the fees.

The above facts and circumstances, on a fair and impartial consideration, go to show beyond any doubt that in authorising the levy of the fees, he acted bonafide in the interest of the Corporation and in lawful exercise or discharge of the power vested in or duty imposed upon him.

In this case Dr. Chowdhury was in his official capacity charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of fees realised or caused to be realised by him in the circumstances set out above. The prosecution against him was one concerning or connected with the lawful exercise or discharge of a power or duty. As the charge made against him was on the face of it unfounded and malafide it was up to the Corporation, nay a duty of the Corporation to defend him in the interest of the administration, the efficient working of which demanded protection of their employees from vexatious and unfounded charges made against them for action taken bonafide in the course of their official duties. The facts and circumstances of the case pre-eminently called for legal assistance at the cost of the Corporation not only in the interest of the officer concerned but in the interest of the employees of the Corporation in general. In affording legal assistance to Dr. Chowdhury in the circumstances set out above, it is submitted that Section 537 of the Act has not been misapplied as the Auditors allege or at all. The application of this Section to the present case was absolutely justified and in order. In conclusion it may be pointed out that the Chief Executive Officer did not act in the matter solely on his own authority or in the exercise of his own discretion only. Dr. Chowdhury

Continuation

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Report together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final order of the Government.
		respect of the said amount served on him by the Auditors (Government letter No. 1707M dated 21st December, 1939 to the Accountant-General, Bengal)	

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Papers not produced in Audit.

42. Rs. 146 and Rs. 60 were paid in cash vouchers No. 1013 dated April 1937 and 3326 dated May, 1937 as pleader's fees for defending Dr. Bimalananda Ukil, Medical Officer, Ultadanga Dispensary in a criminal case brought against him by one Abdul Raschid.

As the relevant papers could not be produced, no audit scrutiny could be exercised to see whether the case had any connection with the lawful discharge of his official duties and whether the amount could be legitimately expended under section 537 (d) of the Act.

SECTION V—MISCELLANEOUS

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Non-maintenance of an important Register in the Survey Department.

43. The Register in Form No. Sur. 12 to show acquisition and use of lands, as required under paragraph 515 of the Engineering Manual, is not maintained by the Chief Valuer and Surveyor's Department. In the absence of the Register, audit is not in a position to scrutinise the disposal of lands acquired by the Corporation or to bring to notice any surplus lands which may be lying undisposed of for a long time and from which the Corporation is not getting any return. The Register should be introduced immediately. The matter was brought to the notice of the Corporation through the auditors' ad-interim report dated 7th July, 1938. The action taken thereon by them has not yet been communicated to the auditors.

having applied for legal help, he (Chief Executive Officer) referred the matter to the Services Committee with a view to ascertain their views. On 9th March, 1937 the said Committee authorised the Chief Executive Officer to afford such legal assistance as he might consider suitable as per their resolution which runs as follows:—

"That the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to afford such legal assistance as he may consider suitable to Dr. J. P. Chowdhury, D. H. O. IV in connection with the case brought against him by one Sudhir Kumar Bose."

It was pursuant to such orders and in exercise of the authority given by the said Committee that the Chief Executive Officer passed orders to engage Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri and Mr. G. P. Ghatak having due regard to the gravity of the charge and the position of the officer concerned.

On a fair and impartial consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case it will appear that the objection taken by the Auditors is unwarranted and unreasonable and that the items of account to which exception has been taken cannot be characterised as being contrary to law. I have accordingly the honour to request you to consider the matter in the light of the observations made above and to withdraw the notice of surcharge."

PARA 42.—The Health Officer reports:—

The following report by the Medical Officer of the Ultadanga Dispensary Dr. B. Ukil was given on 29th November, 1938, in reply to the Government Auditor's query No. 42 of 1937-38.

"While discharging my official duties one Abdul Rashid, an inhabitant of the locality where the dispensary is situated created some disturbance and actually abused me as I could not satisfy his claim to examine a patient brought by him in preference to others who had come before him and prevented me from performing my duties. He subsequently filed a false case against me in the Criminal Court and the Chief Executive Officer was pleased to order that I should be defended at Corporation cost as I was served with summons by the Sealdah Police Magistrate. On the order of the Chief Executive Officer Babu Ambuj Kumar Chattarjee was engaged as my lawyer. Ultimately the case was dismissed as false and I was honourably acquitted. The above are the facts of the case.

As regards papers I do not understand what papers the Government Auditors want to see. Only a summons was served and the Chief Executive Officer passed his order on that paper which was possibly handed over to my pleader. There are no papers in this connection with me."

I have nothing further to add. The above report of the Medical Officer may be placed before the proper authorities. In the meantime I am asking the Chief Law Officer to obtain a certified copy of the judgment. As soon as this is received, it will be sent to you. There are no papers in this connection in my office.

PARA 43.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

The Corporation at their meeting dated 8th February, 1939 resolved as follows:—

"That the Auditors be informed that a Register in Form No. Sur. 12 has been started and is being maintained since October, 1938."

The above resolution was communicated to the Joint Auditors as per Secretary's endorsement No. S/6805 dated 27th February, 1939.

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Report together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
<p>Para. 42.—If people chose to start false cases against our officers for things done properly in the lawful discharge of their duties, it is only proper that they should be given protection by the Corporation.</p>		<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 42.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports— No remarks</p>	
		<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 43.—No remarks. The Chief Accountant reports— No remarks.</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Hosainshah Park—No authority from Corporation.

44. About 9 bighas of land were acquired in 1920 at Mominpur in connection with the construction of a road and the estimate provided for the sale of surplus lands not actually thrown into the roadway. The surplus lands were accordingly divided into plots for sale and the allotment plan was duly sanctioned by the Corporation in 1934-35. It appears, however, that plots No. 17 to 21 measuring about 1 bigha and 5 kottahs out of these surplus lands have been converted into a park without the sanction of the Corporation and expenditure incurred irregularly for its up-keep.

PARA 44.—The District Engineer, District No. IV reports:—

It appears that the District Committee on 14th February, 1931 accorded administrative sanction to Engineer's estimate amounting to Rs. 989 for erecting pale fencing round the Corporation land at the junction of Mominpore Lane and Mominpore Road in Ward 24. On 23rd June, 1931, the District Committee sanctioned executively the Engineer's estimate, amounting to Rs. 810-1-0 (including Rs. 38-9-0 for contingencies), based on the lowest tender, for erecting pale fencing round the Corporation land at the junction of Mominpore Lane and Mominpore Road Extension. On 9th July, 1932 the District Committee sanctioned the revised estimate of Rs. 993 based on the actual works done for erecting pale fencing round the Corporation land at the junction of Mominpore Road and Mominpore Lane. From the above it will be seen that the Corporation surplus land was fenced off in 1931 with the sanction of the District Committee and since then it has been used as a park. I tried to find out when this park had been constructed or when the name had been given, but no files are traceable in this office. Chief Valuer and Surveyor was also referred to but he could not give any information on the subject. It appears that this surplus land has all along been treated, since 1931, as a Corporation park although the sanction of the Corporation to this is not traceable. However, to meet the objection of the Government Auditors, I suggest that the matter be placed before the Corporation through Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee for formal sanction.

The Chief Accountant reports:—

The Chief Law Officer of the Corporation expressed his views in the matter as follows:—

"The power under Section 477 (iii) is in addition to the power under Section 306. In the present case, the expenditure being below Rs. 5,000 sanction under Section 477 (iii) is sufficient."

The Chief Accountant further reports on 28th July, 1939:—

The orders of the Chief Executive Officer have been communicated to District Engineer IV for placing the matter before the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee.

WORKSHOPS

Wide variation in the cost of manufacture of fans.

45. The cost of materials and labour per fan as worked out in respect of a few work orders for the manufacture of fans in the Entally Workshops is shown below:—

Particulars.	Raw Material.	Finished Material.	Labour.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. W. O. No. 326 of 37-38 T. S. No. 3218 of 37-38.	7 6 4½	7 11 7	26 1 7	41 8 6½
2. W. O. No. 327 of 37-38 T. S. No. 3220 of 37-38.	14 1 10	8 8 5½	22 1 6	44 8 9½
3. W. O. No. 121 of 37-38 T. S. No. 1900 of 37-38.	13 2 6	7 7 1	14 8 8	34 13 3
4. W. O. No. 87 of 37-38 T. S. No. 1901 of 37-38.	12 6 0	7 8 9½	12 13 10½	31 12 8
5. W. O. No. 69 of 37-38 T. S. No. 1001 of 37-38.	45 0 4½	8 12 10	2 5 11½	56 2 2

It will be seen that the variations in the cost under the heads "raw materials" and "labour" were very wide. An enquiry appears to be necessary.

PARA 45.—The Chief Engineer has forwarded the following note of the Manager, Entally Workshop:—

Comparative statement of manufacturing the Fans and fixing them at site given below with their explanation.

The estimate for manufacturing a Fan is given below:—

	Rs. A. P.
Raw	16 6 2
Finished	8 13 10
Labour	15 12 0
	41 0 0

This price is only to manufacture a Fan vide Schedule 1937-38 Item 170.

(1) Work Order 326/37-38. Price per Fan was Rs. 41 but the Work Order was issued for manufacturing fan and also fixing at site, so the cost of Work Order is liable to exceed Rs. 41. An estimate was framed and the cost is within the sanctioned amount.

	Rs. A. P.
Raw	7 6 4½
Finished	7 11 7½
Labour	26 1 7½
	41 8 6½

*Some cut pieces which were not acceptable by stores have been utilized.

†Almost in order.

‡To use above-mentioned cut pieces of raw materials and fixing the fan at site the extra labour was necessary.

Auditors' Report.

Replica of the
Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's
remarks.

(3) Work order 327/37-38. Price per Fan was Rs. 41 but the work order was issued for manufacturing fan and also fixing at site, so the cost of work order is liable to exceed Rs. 41. An estimate was framed and the cost is within the captioned amount.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Raw	...	14	1	10*
Finished	...	8	3	6½†
Labour	...	22	1	6½
		44	6	9½

*In order according to rate charged by the Stores.

†In order.

‡Includes fixing a bar clamp fixed for fixing the fan clamp. The position was irregular and therefore extra labour was unavoidable.

Estimate :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Raw	...	12	14	6
Finished	...	8	7	6
Labour	...	11	4	0
		32	10	0

This price is only to manufacture a fan vide Schedule 1936-37. Item 167.

Serial No. (3) Work Order 121/37-38. Price per fan was Rs. 32-10-0, but the Work order was issued for manufacturing fan and also fixing at site, so the cost is liable to exceed Rs. 32-10-0. An estimate was framed and the cost is within the sanctioned amount. The Work order was booked under item 167.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Raw	...	13	2	6*
Finished	...	7	7	1*
Labour	...	14	3	8†
		34	13	3

*In order.

†In order, extra labour was charged for fixing.

Serial No. (4) Work Order 87/37-38. Price per fan was Rs. 32-10-0 but the Work Order was issued for manufacturing fan and also fixing at site, so the cost is liable to exceed Rs. 32-10-0. An estimate was framed and the cost is within the sanctioned amount. The Work Order was booked under Item 167, of 1936-37.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Raw	...	12	6	0*
Finished	...	7	8	9½*
Labour	...	12	13	10½
		32	12	8

*Charges according to estimate, little variation owing to price of raw materials.

Serial No. (5)—Work Order 69/37-38. Price per fan Rs. 32-10-0 but the Work Order was issued for manufacturing fan and also fixing at site. As the ready-made fan was available at store it was drawn on requisition and the cost was debited against Workshop by the Store, which is shown against the raw material column. Although at the time of framing the estimate the cost of fan was Rs. 32-10-0, the store charged Rs. 44-11-11 each vide requisition No. 929 dated 8th May, 1937. The Work Order was booked under item 167 of 1936-37.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Raw	...	45	0	4½*
Finished	...	8	11	10†
Labour	...	2	5	11½‡
		56	2	2

*Ready made fan, insulated wire and bolts were drawn from store.

†Making clamp, etc., for fixing.

‡Fixing at site charges.

Loss in manufacture of screens.

45. Twelve cast iron screens manufactured at the Entally Workshop (vide Transfer Statement No. 1830 of 20th December, 1937) were found to be useless as they were not up to the specification prescribed by the indenting department. They had accordingly to be converted into scraps involving a net loss of Rs. 94-8-3 which was written off by the Chief Executive Officer. As the power to write off such losses has not been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer the formal sanction of the Corporation seems to be necessary.

PARA 45.—The Chief Accountant reports :—
The cost was adjusted by debit to Profit and Loss Account of the Workshop under orders of the Chief Executive Officer. The auditors hold that sanction of the Corporation is necessary to this write off.

In reply to query statement page 243 of 1937-38 we stated that "this is not a case of writing off a demand but of adjustment of cost incurred by the Manager, Entally Workshop."

Corporation

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.

Resolutions of the Corporation.

Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.

Final orders of Government.

Accountant General, Bengal and
Examiner of Local Accounts,
Bengal's letter No. L.A. 2000
dated the 20th November, 1938.
PARA 46.—No remarks.
The Chief Accountant reports:—
No remarks.

Auditors' Report.

 Replies of the
 Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's
 remarks.

Petty Losses.

47. Petty losses not referred to in the preceding paragraphs which were discovered in the course of audit of the accounts of the year and which on examination appeared to have been caused by negligence are summarised below, the details of each case being given in Appendix G.

Police Costs—Rs. 170-0-0 vide Item 1 of Appendix G.

Rent of a Municipal Cabin—Rs. 220-9-3 vide Item 2 of Appendix G.

License fees for collection of rags and bones—Rs. 300-0-0 vide Item 3 of Appendix G.

Rent of Market Stalls—Rs. 318-4-0 vide Item 4 of Appendix G.

Instances of losses during the manufacture of articles are not rare. Ordinarily, when such a loss occurs, the Workshop sends a Transfer Statement debiting the loss to their Profit and Loss Account. Journal voucher numbers 5401/12, 5402/12 and 5414/12 of 1937-38 are some examples of this nature. These were passed for adjustment without the sanction of the Chief Executive Officer even. The auditors have ticked off these Journal Vouchers which shows that they have got no objection, on these accounts. Such things happened in the previous years also and the auditors never raised any objection.

So far as the present case is concerned the question before the Chief Executive Officer was to decide whether the loss should be borne by the Asphaltum Department or by the Workshop. There are no reasons why the matter should go up to the Corporation.

PARA 47—Item (1) of Annexure G.—Police cost—Rs. 170.

The City Architect reports:—

The Finance Committee went into the merits of the case and recommended writing off of the demand as unrealisable at its meeting held on 7th March, 1938 and the Corporation on the 28th March, 1938 confirmed the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

Item (2) of Annexure G—Rent of cabin—Rs. 220-9-3.

The Collector reports:—

This was a case of disputed possession. The miscellaneous bills in question being all rent bills, the department had no other alternative than to wait till the dispute regarding date of possession was settled by the Survey Department who were dealing with the same.

Rent bills are not recoverable by distress warrants.

Still, every effort was made to induce the party to pay and it was on the pressure given by this department that the party had deposited some money towards payment of bills.

The whole circumstances were placed before the Corporation who were pleased to cancel the remaining bills.

Item (3) of Annexure G—Rs. 300.

License fees for collection of rags and bones.

The Chief Law Officer reports:—

It appears that the then Law Officer (Late Mr. B. Mukherjee) who all along dealt with the case discussed the matter with the Surveyor and Valuer and the party and made certain suggestions for settlement of the claim but the party ultimately did not agree to abide by them with the result that the late Mr. Mukherjee placed the matter before Chief Executive Officer and suggested a suit. It is not possible for me to say whether or not the late Law Officer discussed the matter with Chief Executive Officer as desired by him, on 28th July, 1930, or why a suit was not filed as suggested by him. The bills in question were not transferred to this Department until December 1934, by which time they became barred and the whereabouts of the party became unknown. In the circumstances it was hardly possible for this Department to take any action.

Item (4) of Annexure G—Rent of Market Stalls—Rs. 318-4-0.

The Chief Law Officer reports:—

No action could be taken against the receivers as they had no legal liability for payment of arrear rents. The amount was thus irrecoverable from the very beginning and no action taken during the 5 years could have saved it. There was thus no alternative but to get the claim cancelled. In the circumstances the Law Department cannot be said to be responsible for the loss as suggested.

Corporation	Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
			<p>Accountant General, Bengal, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal's letter No. L A 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 47—Annexure G—The Departmental replies accepted by the Corporation do not show that these losses could not have been avoided. As, however, the amounts involved are petty and as the Corporation have written them off, the auditors do not propose to pursue the matter further.</p> <p>The Chief Accountant reports— No remarks.</p>	

(Sd.) S. N. CHATTERJEE,
Examiner of Local Accounts.

(Sd.) E. R. SESHU IYER,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

The concluding portion of the Chief Accountant's note regarding the further remarks of the Accountant-General, Bengal and the Examiner of Local Accounts as per their letter No. LA 2000 dated the 29th November, 1939 :—

'As per the "Rules regarding Audit of Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation" these rejoinders have to be published in newspapers in parallel columns with each item of the original report, the replies of the Corporation and final orders of the Government.

These Audit Rules have no provisions for including in the publication any replies of the Corporation to the audit rejoinders. Rule 6 of the said Audit Rules however, provides that when there is a difference of opinion on any point between the Corporation and the Auditor, the matter together with the explanation of the Corporation if any, shall be referred by the Auditors to the Local Government for orders. This suggests that in all cases where the Auditors do not agree with the Corporation, the further comments of the Auditors should first be sent to the Corporation for their replies, if any, and they may be then referred to Government.

The time allowed for submission of the Audit rejoinders and the further replies of the Corporation is two months only from the date of our submitting the original replies which in this case was 23rd September, 1939.

The Accountant-General of Bengal and the Examiner of Local Accounts, however ignored the provision of Rule 6 and sent the Audit rejoinders to Government direct on 29th November, 1939, i.e., after the expiry of the said period of two months. A copy of their letter to Government has been sent to us.

Similar further remarks on the Audit Reports for 1933-34 to 1936-37 were also sent by the Joint Auditors direct to Government and only copies of their letters to Government were sent to us.

In connection with the further remarks on the Audit Report for 1933-34, the Corporation, at their meeting on 8th June, 1938, resolved as follows :—

"That the attention of Government be drawn to the fact that Rule 6 of the rules regarding audit of accounts to the Calcutta Corporation has not been complied with by the auditors inasmuch as before making a reference to Local Government under this rule they have not given the Corporation an opportunity to offer further explanation, if any, *on the points on which there was a difference of opinion.*"

We should communicate to Government our views on the further remarks of the Audit Report in question now before Government passes final orders for publication of the same as we did in the case of the rejoinders to the reports for 1933-34 to 1936-37.

ANNEXURE A.

Showing some Advances (Miscellaneous) from Revenue Account.
(Vide paragraph 10(f) of the report.)

Serial No.	Advance holder.	Date.	Amount.		Purpose.	Remarks.
			Rs.	As. P.		
1	Controller of Stores	2-6-31	24	10 0	Lease of land at Bhadreswar Ghat Railway Siding (Balance of Rs. 54-4-0.)	The Corporation have in their resolution on the Audit Report for 20-37 called for a report from the Chief Law Officer as to whether the Contractor's claim has not become barred by limitation.
2	U. N. Misra	10-10-31	7,000	0 0	On account payment <i>re.</i> Free Primary School Buildings at 9, Burtolla Street.	
3	Do.	11-4-32	4,000	0 0	Furniture required in the Cossipore, Chitpur and Maniktolla Court (Balance of Rs. 260-8-0.)	
4	District Magistrate, 24 Parganas	9-11-31	251	0 0	To meet the incidental expenses of the ejectment suit No. 70 of 1933 against Manmath Nath Sen and Others <i>re.</i> Dhappa Sq. Miles.	
	Do.	13-12-34	500	0 0	To meet the cost of certified copies and incidental expenses <i>re.</i> the Dhappa ejectment suit and expenses in connection with Government Survey and Settlement of the Corporation properties on the base of the Hoogly river.	As against Sl. 2 (U. N. Misra).
5	P. K. Ghose & Co.	27-4-33	6,500	0 0	Supply of Converter sets at Entally Workshop. ...	
6	N. Gupta & Sons	22-12-34	5,000	0 0	On account payment <i>re.</i> working the filtered beds at Pulta.	
	Do.	9-12-36	5,000	0 0	On account payment <i>re.</i> filtered working at Pulta in the year 1933-34.	
7	Chief Law Officer	10-1-35	1 000	0 0	Filing Sundry Suits.	
	Do.	13-3-36	250	0 0	<i>Re.</i> the case Port Commissioners <i>Vs.</i> Calcutta Corporation.	
	Do.	12-8-36	1,830	7 0	Cost of defending the appeal in the Privy Council <i>re.</i> case of Port Commissioners <i>Vs.</i> Calcutta Corporation (Balance of Rs. 2,000).	
	Do.	7-12-36	1,500	0 0	Filing several suits on execution proceedings.	
	Do.	6-1-37	68	1 6	Amount to be paid to plaintiff Charu Chandra Nandi <i>Vs.</i> Corporation.	
	Do.	30-1-37	1,000	0 0	Filing several suits etc.	
	Do.	20-3-37	5,350	0 0	Privy Council appeal <i>re.</i> Corporation <i>Vs.</i> Matichand Chowdhury and others.	
	Do.	22-3-37	6,200	0 0	To cover the balance of the estimated cost of Privy Council appeal in the case of Port Commissioners <i>Vs.</i> Corporation.	
8	Health Officer, Maniktola	31-1-35	117	0 0	Aurdhodaya Yoga (Balance of Rs. 200.)	
9	Executive Engineer, Canal Division.	30-9-35	6,385	4 0	Corporation share of contribution regarding construction of a barrier at Dakshindary on the new cut canal (Balance of Rs. 6,400.)	

ANNEXURE B.

Showing the annual demands, collections, remissions and cancellations and balances on account of the consolidated rates for the year 1934-35 to 1937-38.

(Vide paragraph 15 (a) of the Report).

Year.	Demand.				Collection.	Remission and cancellation.	Balance.			
	Arrear.		Current.							
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.						
1934-35	36,73,782	8 7	2,01,74,523	12 9	1,80,85,952	1 9	13,13,233	14 3	44,49,100	5 4
1935-36	44,49,100	5 4	2,02,23,057	7 9	1,86,42,462	7 1	18,02,110	4 6	42,27,585	1 6
1936-37	42,27,585	1 6	1,94,83,701	7 6	1,81,65,732	11 7	13,76,142	10 0	41,71,411	3 5
1937-38	41,71,411	3 5	2,04,51,250	5 3	1,84,07,693	5 0	15,30,650	2 4	46,84,418	1 4

ANNEXURE C.

*Showing the amount remitted under Section 537(c) during the period
from 1928-29 to 1937-38.*

(Vide paragraph 16 of the Audit Report).

Years.	Amount remitted.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	
1928-29	28,859 12 3	These figures have been compiled from the Administration report.
1929-30	13,140 2 3	
1930-31	21,094 8 6	
1931-32	24,606 2 9	
1932-33	27,584 4 9	
1933-34	26,291 12 3	
1934-35	31,883 11 9	
1935-36	30,422 10 6	
1936-37	28,956 6 6	
1937-38	19,897 9 9	Figure supplied by the department.
Total ...	2,41,737 1 3	

ANNEXURE D.

Showing instances of heavy outstandings of consolidated rates and miscellaneous bills on 30th November, 1938 in respect of the period ending 31st March, 1938.

(Vide paragraph 20 of the Report).

Name.	Amount.	Period.
	Rs. As. P.	
1. Mr. Kumar Krishna Kumar.	7,014 10 6	From 1/36-37 to 4/37-38.
2. Mr. B. B. Sadkhan ...	4,935 5 6	From 3/33-34 to 4/37-38.
3. Mr. T. C. Goswami ...	3,923 10 0	From 1/36-37 to 4/37-38.
4. Mr. Biswanath Roy ...	2,502 14 9	From 2/36-37 to 4/37-38.
5. Mr. E. J. Solomon ...	2,054 10 0	From 1/37-38 to 4/37-38.
6. Mr. Deb Narain Dey ...	1,965 10 0	From 2/34-35 to 4/37-38.
7. Mr. Shamsul Huq ...	1,572 4 0	From 1/35-36 to 4/37-38.
8. Mr. Yusuf Bari ...	1,538 12 3	Feb. '35 to 4/37-38.
9. Estate Sir S. N. Banerjee.	984 12 9	From 1/35-36 to 4/37-38.
10. Mr. Madan Mohun Burman.	975 8 9	From 1/33-34 to 4/37-38.
11. Estate T. Lal (Nathi No. 112).	701 13 0	From 4/35-36 to 4/37-38.
12. Rajani Kanto and Lalit Mohun Daw.	675 15 6	From 2/34-35 to 4/37-38.
13. Mr. Naresh Nath Mukherjee.	545 3 0	From 2/37-38 to 4/37-38.
14. Estate Sm. Binodini Dasi	511 7 0	From 4/33-34 to 4/37-38.

Replies to Annexure "D".

1. Mr. Kumar Krishna Kumar—Rs. 7,014-10-6—Estates under the Collector of Benares who is the President of Encumbered Estates. No payment made yet. File to Law Officer for instruction.
2. Mr. B. B. Sadkhan—Rs. 4,935-5-6—Several letters written demanding payment and personal *takids* made. No payment forthcoming.
3. Mr. T. C. Goswami—Rs. 3,923-10-0—Since paid.
4. Mr. Biswanath Roy—Rs. 2,502-14-9—Several letters demanding payment issued. Matter placed before D. E. O. II.
5. Mr. E. J. Solomon—Rs. 2,054-10-0—Promised payment by instalments. Last instalment paid at the end of December.
6. Mr. Deb Narain Dey—Rs. 1,965-10-0—Demand letters issued and reminders given. No payment forthcoming.
7. Mr. Shamsul Huq—Rs. 1,572-4-0—Personal *takids* made several times. Promised to pay but no payment actually made.
8. Mr. Yusuf Bari—Rs. 1,538-12-3—Repeated personal *takids* made but to no effect. Reported to Chief Executive Officer for final orders.
9. Estate Sir S. N. Banerjee—Rs. 984-12-9—Premises occupied by low class tenants. No goods worth seizure. Order since obtained to transfer bills to Law Department.
10. Mr. Madan Mohon Burman—Rs. 975-8-9—Demands made several times by letters and personally. No payment forthcoming.
11. Estate T. Lal—Rs. 701-13-0—Party resides outside Bengal. Demand letter issued and reminder being given.
12. Rajani Kanto & Lalit Mohon Daw—Rs. 675-15-6—A payment of Rs. 198 made since. Further payment promised.
13. Mr. Naresh N. Mukherjee—Rs. 545-3-0—Demand made several times but to no effect.
14. Estate Sm. Benodini Dasi—Rs. 511-7-0 (Re. 40, Nilmoni Mitter Street). Property under Receiver with whom correspondence is going on but no effective action could be taken due to the file having been detained by Government Auditors for about eight months since July, 1938.

ANNEXURE F.

Showing outstanding license taxes on 31st March, 1938.

(Vide paragraph 29 (a) of the Report).

Year.	Trades and Professions Section 175.	Carriages and Horses		Carriages and Horses		Scavenging Taxes.		Offensive trades Section 386	Private Markets Section 396.	Meat shops Section 405.	Drug shops Section 413	Dogs Section 173.	Eating Houses Section 390.	Scavenging carts Section 179.
		Private.	Hackney.	Hackney.	Milk & Market.									
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.							
1924-25	8,238 0 0	8,384 0 0	4,093 0 0	2,210 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1925-26	1,542 8 0	8 0 0	238 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305 0 0	...	...
1926-27	33 8 0	2,221 0 0	419 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595 0 0	...	...
1927-28	3,187 0 0	3,627 0 0	719 0 0	58 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 0 0	...	...
1928-29	2,007 8 0	...	673 0 0	149 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0 0	...	...
1929-30	579 8 0	3,113 0 0	2,118 0 0	1,007 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1930-31	3,435 4 0	411 0 0	1,216 0 0	618 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
1931-32	50,108 8 0	35,057 0 0	4,746 0 0	2,379 0 0	174 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	1,885 0 0	10,722 0 0	...
1932-33	1,07,979 8 0	3,949 0 0	5,395 0 0	2,659 0 0	383 4 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	5,575 0 0	...	...
1933-34	63,149 0 0	3,820 0 0	5,873 0 0	2,955 0 0	518 4 0	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	106 0 0	7,130 0 0	...	...
1934-35	41,904 0 0	2,822 0 0	4,536 0 0	2,208 0 0	471 12 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0	5,315 0 0	2,245 0 0	...
1935-36	39,855 8 0	2,858 0 0	5,710 0 0	2,904 0 0	574 8 0	628 12 0	...	...	...	192 0 0	241 0 0	4,130 0 0	2,763 0 0	...
1936-37	63,543 8 0	1,657 0 0	3,318 9 0	1,706 0 0	507 12 0	2,130 12 0	225 0 0	538 0 0	514 0 0	538 0 0	514 0 0	4,740 0 0	3,362 0 0	...
1937-38	1,09,636 0 0	4,301 0 0	4,356 0 0	2,319 0 0	7,797 12 0	13,610 4 0	2,050 0 0	1,512 0 0	1,298 0 0	1,298 0 0	1,298 0 0	8,390 0 0	2,649 0 0	3 0 0
Total	5,00,574 0 0	72,638 0 0	43,351 0 0	21,139 0 0	10,427 4 0	16,446 12 0	2,237 0 0	2,292 0 0	2,293 0 0	2,293 0 0	2,293 0 0	38,400 0 0	23,242 0 0	3 0 0

¹ From 1926-29 to 1933-34.

ANNEXURE F.

Showing instances of loss of market rents.

(Vide paragraph 31 of the Report).

Name of Market.	Name of Block.	No. of Stall.	Name of stall-holder.	Arrears at the time stall-holder left the stall prior to 31st March, 1938.	Amount since recovered by sale of goods etc.	Amount written off as irrecoverable.
S. S. Hogg Market	D	43,44	Tomkins & Jupp	112-4-0 (including addl. rent).	Rs. 68 0 0	Rs. 44 4 0
"	E (new)	1,2	Sad Emani Nur Box & Ors.	52-6-0 (including addl. rent).	40 0 0	13 6 0
"	Misc. II.	123	Fateh Mohammed Osman Gani	108-8-0 (including addl. rent).	88 12 0	19 12 0
Rataliy	Misc.	29	Abdul Majid	33-0 0 (including addl. rent).	18 14 0	14 2 0
"	Misc.	49	Mofazar Hydar	24-14-0 (including addl. rent).	19 7 0	5 7 0
"	Misc.	61	Heralal Chakravarty	68-0-0 (including addl. rent).	60 0 0	8 0 0
"	W. B.	37	Ramdhani Barewarilal	51-8-0	20 0 0	31 8 0
Park Circus	...	78A	Musammam F. K Chowdhury	135-8 0 ...	35 0 0	100 8 0
"	.....	74	Wazir Hossain	33-3-0 (including addl. rent)	16 0 0	17 3 0

ANNEXURE G.

Showing particulars of petty loss.

(Vide paragraph 47 of the report.)

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

1. A miscellaneous bill (No. 856) for Rs. 170 in respect of the cost of maintaining police watch from 27th December, 1929 to 7th February, 1930 to prevent unauthorised construction at Nos. 17, 19 and 21, Bhowani Dutt Lane was issued by the City Architect on 14th September, 1937. As the demand had already become time barred, the amount had to be written off. The Building Department appears to have been responsible for the loss.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

2. The Municipal cabin in front of the Imperial Bank was leased out on a rent of Rs. 26 a month to one Bonai Rout who was given nominal possession thereof on 22nd November, 1935. The cabin, however, was in need of repairs and it was after these had been done by the Engineering Department that the lessee got actual possession and this was from 1st February, 1936. He accordingly applied on 3rd March, 1936 for the rent to run from 1st February, 1936. The petition was granted but not till eleven months had elapsed in the process. In the meantime, the Collector suspended action for realising the rents with the result that these continued to accumulate. Allowing for 3 months' rent deposited on 23rd May, 1936, the arrears amounted to 9 months' rent in January, 1937 when the petition was finally disposed of. Another 5½ months' rent accumulated before it was discovered that the party had no assets to make realisation possible and he was asked to vacate. Out of an accumulation of Rs. 376-9-3 a sum of Rs. 156 was adjusted against the security deposit and the balance viz., Rs. 220-9-3 cancelled by the Corporation on 13th July, 1938. The loss could have been avoided if the Collection Department did not suspend action for realisation pending orders on the party's petition.

3. A sum of Rs. 300 due from Sk. Nizam Uddin & Ors. for the license of collecting rags and bones in Cossipore area for the period from December, 1928 to February, 1930 was cancelled by the Corporation on the 6th July, 1938, as having been time-barred long ago.

On 25th July, 1930 the Law Officer informed the Chief Executive Officer that the arrears could not be realised except by a suit and that if a suit was to be filed, it should be done at once. On 28th July, 1930 the Chief Executive Officer desired the Law Officer to discuss the matter with him. This did not appear to have been done. Neither was any suit filed nor any other action taken. In October, 1932 the Collection Department in which the bills were outstanding obtained the file from the Law Department and the fresh enquiries which they started showed that the debtors had meanwhile disappeared. The bills, too, in the meantime became time-barred.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

4. A sum of Rs. 313 being rents and additional rents as detailed in the

Stall No. A—45.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Rent for 41 days, 21-8-30 to 30-9-30 @ Rs. 2 per day	82	0	0
Add rent on account of electric charges (April 1929 to Aug. 1930) @ Rs. 7-4-0 per month less paid Rs. 56-12-0	96	8	0

Stall No. A—47.

Rent due on 30-9-30	12	0	0
Add rent on account of electric charges due on 30th Sept. 1930 @ Rs. 7-4-0 per month	132	8	0
Total	313	0	0

margin, was outstanding from the lessors of stalls Nos. A—45 and A—47 of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market on the 1st October, 1930, when Messrs. Abinash Chandra Dutt and Basanta Kumar Dutt having obtained a decree were appointed Receivers by the High Court, and took possession of the goods in the stalls. They vacated stall A—45 with effect from 6th October, 1930 and A—47 with effect from 21st December, 1930, when the outstanding rent and additional rent of these two stalls amounted to Rs. 318/4. As the Market Superintendent did not find it possible to make the collection, the case was transferred to the Law Department on the 5th May, 1931. The Law Department issued a notice of

demand on the Receivers on the 18th May, 1931, but thereafter took no action for more than 5 years. The amount had become time-barred in the meantime and had to be written off as irrecoverable (Corporation resolution dated 21st January, 1938). The Law Department seems to be responsible for the loss, on account of their failure to take action for more than 5 years.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Finance Standing Committee dated 11th July, 1941.

29. PARA 39 OF THE AUDIT REPORT FOR 1937-38.—The Committee were asked to consider the observations of Government on para 39 of the Audit Report for the year 1937-38—Loss over supplying filtered water in Manicktolla area.

The Original Audit Report for the year 1937-38 with the departmental replies was considered by the Finance Committee at their meeting held on 28th and 29th August, 1939. The recommendations of the Committee were duly confirmed by the Corporation on 13th September, 1939.

The Finance Committee at their meetings held on 16th, 30th July and 8th August, 1940 considered the further remarks of the Joint Auditors on the replies of the Corporation to the Audit Report for the year 1937-38 together with the departmental replies thereon and on their recommendation, the Corporation on 21st August, 1940 accepted the departmental replies regarding this para. A copy of the resolution together with the replies was accordingly forwarded to Government who now puts the following objection :—

“Government are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Corporation. Evidently, the Corporation suffered loss to the extent of at least Rs. 3,000 if not more in this case due to inordinate delay in accepting the orders. Steps should be taken to fix responsibility for the loss and report of the action taken should be submitted for the information of Government within 3 months from the receipt of this letter.”

The above is an extract from the final orders of Government on the Audit Report for the year 1937-38 as per their letter No. 671-M, dated 23rd April, 1941. The letter was received by Calcutta Corporation on 24th April, 1941. The replies in this case are, therefore, due for submission to Government not later than 24th July, 1941. The matter was placed before the Corporation through the Finance Committee for consideration and necessary orders under orders of the Chief Executive Officer.

The final orders and observations of Government on other paragraphs of this Audit Report for 1938-39 with the remarks will be submitted to the Committee separately.

(The original objections raised by the Auditors in para 39 of the Audit Report, 1937-38 together with the departmental replies attached.)

In reply to the Chairman, the Chief Accountant said that the position was this: There was delay in finally disposing of tenders for the supply of filtered water by lorries in Manicktolla area during 1936-37, and the contention of the Government Auditors was that because of that delay the Corporation had to pay a higher rate resulting in a loss to the Corporation, for which the Government now say that somebody must be held responsible. The Executive Engineer, Water Works, has explained the position very clearly in his report. He has pointed out that the Corporation on 9th September, 1936 sanctioned the extension of the contract from 1st April, 1936 till the question of estimate and tender for 1936-37 was settled. The Water Supply Committee considered the new tenders and made their recommendation on 21st December, 1936 and on the 23rd December, the department issued intimations to the contractors giving effect to the resolution from the 1st January, 1937 in anticipation of Corporation sanction. Such being the case, he failed to see how the department could be blamed.

Mr. Burns said that this matter came up before the last Finance Committee and although he did not exactly remember the details, his impression was that the Finance Committee were satisfied that the Corporation were not remiss.

The Chairman : The Auditors said that the provisions of Section 69 of the Act have not been complied with in this case. Therefore, if there is any dereliction of duty, it lies with the agency which is responsible for not complying with Section 69 of the Act.

The Assistant Secretary : In this case there was no fresh contract from 1st April; the old contracts were continued by the Corporation by their resolution dated 9th September pending disposal of new tenders.

Mr. T. C. Roy : Is there any question of infringement of Section 69?

The Assistant Secretary : It will be seen from the extracts that in their further remarks, the Auditors have abandoned that point; in their first report, they estimated the loss to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20,000, but in their further remarks on the Corporation's replies, the loss has been estimated to be about Rs. 3,000.

The Chief Accountant : The Executive Engineer, Water Works has explained that the Corporation accepted the new rates on 7th July, 1937 while the department enforced the new rates from 1st January, 1937 i.e., immediately after the Water Supply Committee considered the new tenders, where then is the blame? On the contrary, the department should be thanked.

The Chairman : The Auditors say, "It is not clear why, the contractors were not informed immediately after the opening of tenders that they would be paid at their tendered rates instead of at Rs. 1-7-0 per trip."

Mr. Dalal : That is no business of theirs.

The Chairman : What Government now say is that they are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Corporation. The Government say "Evidently, the Corporation suffered loss to the extent of at least Rs. 3,000, if not more, etc." It is not evident, to us. They are proceeding upon a hypothesis which is not correct.

The Chief Accountant : The Auditors want to encroach upon the rights of the Corporation and the Committee. What they say is that when the new tenders offering lower rates by the contractors were opened, the Corporation should have insisted upon paying the contractors on the basis of the new rates instead of the old rates, from the date of opening of the tenders.

Mr. Burns : Was it not stated in the resolution as to the period for which the new rates would be given effect to?

The Assistant Secretary : The period of contract specified on the tender form was "from 1st April, 1936 or any subsequent date," meaning thereby the date of acceptance by the proper authority. The Water Supply Committee's resolution was passed on 21st December, 1936, but the Corporation did not finally accept the recommendation till July, when the contract had ceased.

Mr. T. C. Roy : When did the old contract expire?

The Assistant Secretary : On 31st March, 1936.

Mr. N. N. Dalal : The practice is that an item is sent up to the Committee a few months before the expiry of the contract and I want to know why the matter came up in September.

The Chief Accountant : said that an item with estimates was sent up for the Committee on 14th February, 1936, but owing to reasons, stated in the Departmental reply to the Auditor's remarks, tenders were delayed.

The Assistant Secretary : The question of delay which you are now discussing has been dropped by the Auditors. In their further remarks the only contention they make is that the lower rate should have been enforced by the executive from 7th November, 1936, instead of from 1st January, 1937.

Mr. N. N. Dalal : When was the tender opened?

The Assistant Secretary : 6th November, 1936.

The Chairman: As a matter of fact, the Government Auditors have shifted their ground. First of all they said that there was inordinate delay to which we gave a reply. Now they say that the real default was that the new rate was not enforced from the date of opening of tenders.

The Special Officer: What the Executive Engineer, Water Works, says is that he went out of his way and induced the contractor to accept the lower rate from 1st January, 1937 without waiting for the final decision of the Corporation, which he need not have done. What the Auditors say in effect is this, "If you could induce them to accept the lower rate from 1st January, 1937 why could you not go back a few months more?"

The Chief Accountant: The executive did their best in the circumstances; they cannot be called upon to enforce tendered rates until the tenders had been scrutinised and accepted by the proper authority.

The Chairman: Should we not point out to the Government that they are not correct when they say that "evidently, the Corporation suffered loss to the extent of at least Rs. 3,000, if not more, in this case due to inordinate delay in accepting the orders." The Government have made the observations on the basis of the Auditors' remarks and have taken it for granted that the tendered rates can be made effective when the tenders are opened. But this is quite incorrect.

The Committee agreed.

After some further discussion, it was

Resolved—

That this Committee recommends that Government be informed that the Corporation having gone into the matter very fully, are unable to agree with the Government that the Corporation had suffered any avoidable loss and therefore they do not consider that any question of fixing responsibility arises in this case.

The delay in accepting fresh tenders which was raised by the Auditors in the first instance was explained by the Corporation in their first reply, to the satisfaction of the Auditors. In their further remarks the Auditors stated that there would have been a saving of Rs. 3,000 if the lower tendered rates had been enforced from 7th November, 1936, instead of from 1st January, 1937. In reply to this remark, on which obviously the observations of Government are based, the Corporation would point out that rates quoted in tenders do not become operative directly tenders are opened but the same must be accepted by the proper authority before they can be enforced by the executive. Therefore, there is no power to make the new rates effective as from the date the tenders are opened. In this case the tenders were for contracts involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 10,000 and therefore the final power of acceptance lay with the Corporation on the recommendation of the Water Supply Committee. It will appear however that in this case, the Executive went out of their way and gave effect to these rates as soon after the selection of contractors by the Water Supply Committee as was humanly possible and took upon themselves the risk of rejection by the Corporation of the recommendations of the Committee. The appropriate Committee made its recommendations on 21st December, 1936, late in the evening and letters were issued by the department concerned to the contractors on the 23rd December, 1936 in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation. Obviously action could not have been taken more promptly than was done in this case.

The above recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee was confirmed by the Corporation on 23rd July, 1941. The resolution of the Corporation was communicated to Government in Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S/1730 dated 25th July, 1941.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Standing Committee dated the 11th August, 1942.

3. FINAL ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT ON THE AUDIT REPORT FOR 1937-38. —The Committee were asked to consider the final orders of Government on the Audit Report for the year 1937-38.

Letter No. 671-M, dated 23rd April, 1941, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

[The contents of the letter have been shown under column "Final orders of Government of this Audit Report."]

Chief Accountant's report regarding Final Orders of Government on the Audit Report of the Accounts of the Corporation of Calcutta for the year 1937-38.

Kindly see the final orders of Government on the accounts of the Corporation of Calcutta for the year 1937-38 as per their letter No. 671M dated 23rd April, 1941 below.

In para 3 of his letter, the Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Municipal Branch, requests that the Audit Report with relevant matters may now be published as required by rule 7 of the rules regarding the audit of the accounts of Calcutta Corporation issued under Government Notification No. 2986-M dated 10th May, 1935 as subsequently amended. This work has already been taken up by my department and the Report will be sent to the Press as soon as they finish the reports for previous years pending with them.

The Audit Rules do not provide for inclusion in the publication of any further replies or remarks subsequent to the passing of final orders by Government. The orders and observations of Government are however of a nature deserving the attention of the Corporation. Government have also called for further replies of the Corporation on some paragraphs of this Audit Report. The letter may therefore be placed before the Corporation through the Finance Committee to which your orders are necessary.

The paragraphs of the Audit Report referred to in the Government letter are dealt with *seriatim* below.

Paragraph 7—Cash in hand with the Treasurer—

While considering the final orders of Government on para 8(b) of the Audit Report for 1936-37 as per their letter No. 48 T. M. dated 25th May, 1940 the Corporation on 28th March, 1941 resolved as follows:—

That the Corporation maintain that the procedure they have been following for decades is the correct one as will be found from the Chief Accountant's note explaining in detail how the collections on the 31st March are dealt with; it would appear that the whole issue has been clouded by the term "morning collections" and it has been assumed by the Auditors that this money is collected during the morning of the 1st April, which is not the real fact. The collections are actually made by the officers of the Corporation late in the evening of the 31st March, too late to be deposited and accounted for in the Treasury along with the collections of the 30th and the earlier part of the 31st. Similar late collections made on any other day are deposited and accounted for in the Treasury a day later as it is not considered necessary to make a special treatment of them except for the purpose of closing periodical accounts.

The annual accounts would not give a realistic picture of the actual state of affairs of the Corporation if an integral part of the *de facto* collections made in one year, is credited to the following year's account, particularly when there is not the slightest difficulty in crediting it to the proper year's account. The Corporation regret that they cannot accept the Auditor's view and request the Government to vacate their orders dated 27th April, 1940.

The matter has been further dealt with in our reply to para 10 of the Audit Report for the year 1939-40.

Paragraph 10 (b)—Advances remaining unadjusted—

The outstanding advances for 1920-21 have since been squared up. The oldest item now outstanding relates to the year 1924-25.

Some outstanding items have since been adjusted on receipt of the departmental reports. The modified list of outstandings and the departmental reports received are under scrutiny now for submitting to the Finance Committee.

In connection with the final orders of Government on the Audit Report for 1936-37, the Corporation resolved on 28th March, 1941 as follows:—

“That the Departments concerned should strictly adhere to the directions given by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938 for adjustment of advances within 5 years from the date of the advances in the ordinary course.”

Para 14—“Register of Cash received” not available.

“Register of Cash” maintained in the Accounts Department for checking the collection of revenues other than consolidated rate and license fees, have been classified in the Office System Manual, as “C” class records and as such those are preserved for 3 years and are destroyed after audit of the accounts relating to the year of the last entry made in the same. Any claim for refund of money deposited during the period and traceable in the said register is scrutinised in the ordinary way. But there are sometimes very rare occasions in which a claim for refund is entertained even after the destruction of the Cash-register and that is done only when there are found to exist other reasons to prove that the money was actually deposited and that the refund is otherwise due, such as production of cash receipts by the claimant, submission of proper accounts and the relative files by the departments concerned, an assurance by the departmental head to the effect that the refund has not been previously granted on the same account and so on. The Government order is meant to prohibit any refund of the nature. If the limitation rule is strictly followed in future a general notification to that effect will be of great help to the ratepayers. It is at the same time a necessity for the guidance of the different departments of the Corporation.

Refunds are generally allowed on the strength of the certificate given after reference to two books viz. (1) *Cash Book* showing the total collection of the day allocated under different budget heads and (2) *Register of Cash* showing individual item of receipts. The former is a permanent record, and the latter is a “C” class one. The order of the Government relates to the *Register of Cash*.

Paragraph 15—Outstanding Consolidated Rates.

The Special Officer reports on 11th July, 1941:—

The following figures show the position of the amount outstanding in the Law Department from year to year:—

		Rs.
Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1938	...	19,46,952
(Bills and Decrees.)		
Amount transferred in 1938-39	...	4,38,365
Total	...	23,85,317
Collection in 1938-39	...	2,11,280
Remission, Cancellation, etc. in 1938-39	...	17,720
Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1939	...	21,56,317
Amount transferred in 1939-40	...	5,98,311
Total	...	27,49,528
Collection in 1939-40	...	2,61,769
Remission, Cancellation, etc. in 1939-40	...	31,622
Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1940	...	24,56,137
Amount transferred in 1940-41 (approximately)	...	5,20,000
Total	...	29,76,137
Collection (approximately) in 1940-41	...	3,43,000
Remission, Cancellation, etc. (approximately) in 1940-41	...	12,704
Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1941 (approximately)	...	26,08,433

The outstandings have increased inspite of a steady increase in Collection. This is due to the heavy transfers from the Collection Department. To reduce the outstandings the collection must overtake the annual transfer. This can only be achieved by filing more and more suits every year.

Suits are now being filed in larger numbers than before as the following figures will show:—

Number of suits filed in 1937-38—137.

„ „ „ 1938-39—125.

„ „ „ 1939-40—197.

„ „ „ 1940-41—371.

It is to be borne in mind that up to the middle of 1939-40, when the Special Officer was appointed (August, 1939) there were 5 Law Assistants for this work. From the second half of that year 2 temporary Law Assistants have been added.

Each Law Assistant is now required to file 10 suits a month. As there are 7 Law Assistants (one of whom cannot give his full time to this work), the number of suits per month is expected to be 65 which would give say 800 suits to be filed departmentally per year.

Besides the departmental output, a number of outside Lawyers (Solicitors for the High Court and Pleaders for Alipore and Sealdah Courts) have been engaged for filing suits. They have just made a beginning and it is hoped that when their services begin to bear fruit the accumulations will be cleared. The number of new files transferred by the Collector in 1939-40 and 1940-41 was about 750 each year.

Paragraph 17.—Reduction of valuation under Section 146 of the C. M. Act.

The further remarks of Joint Auditors on the replies of the Corporation to this para 17 of the Audit Report for 1937-38 as per their letter No. LA 2000 dated 29th November 1939 were considered by the Corporation on 21st August 1940 when they resolved as follows:—

“The Committee note with regret that the Legal Remembrancer has thought fit to use certain unhappy expression such as “He has a right to err.” They do not agree with him in the opinion that the Auditors can question the efficiency of any officer of the Corporation. They can only draw the attention of the Corporation to an irregularity where such irregularity has actually occurred. They also note that *the Auditor does not state whether the Legal Remembrancer has expressed any opinion on the point at issue, viz., whether the Chief Executive Officer is required to assign the reason for reduction.*

The further remarks of the Joint Auditors referred to above are quoted below for ready reference.

Auditors' remarks.

Chief Accountant's report.

Para 17.—The Chief Executive Officer in his letter No. S/658 dated 15th May, 1939 stated as follows. “The power conferred under this section (Section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act) is entirely discretionary and the Chief Executive Officer is not required to place on record the reasons or grounds for any amendment made by him in exercise of such powers”. The auditors however do not agree with this view. The Legal Remembrancer opined as follows on 18th June, 1936 “Section 146 (b) is wide * * * * Legally the Officer is not limited as to the deductions he makes. The power of decision in these matters is given to the officer and he has a right to err so long as he is left with the power. If he errs too much another officer can be given the job. The auditors can not assume his functions but they are of course perfectly entitled to

PARA 17.—This relates to stating reasons by C. E. O. for reduction of valuation under Section 146 of the Act. This question does not arise in view of the opinion given by the Legal Remembrancer that legally the officer is not limited as to the reductions he makes.

*Auditors' remarks.**Chief Accountant's Report.*

point out to the Corporation the inefficiency of the officer to whom this work has been entrusted." So unless the grounds for reduction and the details showing how the reduced valuation has been arrived at under section 146 are recorded or furnished to the auditors for scrutiny, it would not be possible for them to see whether the officer vested with the powers under section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act have been erring too much and are inefficient. It may therefore kindly be decided by Government whether the officers vested with the powers under section 146(b) should not furnish reasons for reductions and the details as to how the reduced valuations have been arrived at.

In connection with paras 37 and 38 of the Audit Report for 1934-35 which relate to stating reasons for acceptance of other than the lowest tenders, Government observed in their final orders as follows :—

"In connection with these paras, a question has been raised as to the proper function of the auditors under Section 122 (a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The Auditors have held that in the cases mentioned in these paras, there was "a material impropriety" in the expenditure within the meaning of the aforesaid section, *while the Corporation has maintained that the auditors have no power to challenge the statutory rights of the Corporation in regard to the acceptance of tenders.*

As the matter is of considerable importance, Government have taken legal opinion and are advised that Section 69 (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act gives full power to the Corporation to reject the lowest or lower tenders and that the rejection of such tenders is not, therefore, illegal and that it is not also necessarily improper in all cases. Government are, however, advised that under Section 122 (a), it is the duty of the auditors, to point out, not only illegalities but also any material impropriety or irregularity in the expenditure and that, if the auditors consider that the rejection of the lowest or lower tenders is improper and unjustified, they are not only entitled to, but are bound to point it out.

It appears that the Corporation has also objected to the direction given by Government in para 2 (17) of their letter No. 186-M dated the 19th January 1938, for placing on record the reasons for rejecting the lowest or lower tenders on the ground that this is not enjoined by the Act and that it would not always be feasible to do so. Government are, however, of opinion that the rejection of the lowest or lower tenders may often raise a question as to the propriety of such rejection and that the reasons for the rejection should therefore be placed on record as far as possible."

Corporation on 7th January, 1941, confirmed the following recommendation of the Finance Committee.

"The Committee are of opinion that the attitude taken up by the Corporation in this matter is correct and should be adhered to."

Paragraph 20—Want of proper action leading to accumulation of arrears.

The Collector reports on 7th May, 1941 :—

The Government has appreciated the difference between the "List of persons" and the "list of properties." The present order seems to come in line with our existing practice.

Paragraph 22—Sanction to the rate of rents for spaces in the Museum.

With regard to the original remarks of the Auditors as per paragraph 22 of the Audit Report, the Corporation resolved on 18th September, 1939, as follows:—

"That the attention of the Estates and General Purposes Committee be drawn to the remarks of the Auditors and they be requested to expedite the matter."

On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Committee dated 6th October, 1939, the Corporation on 23rd November, 1939, resolved as follows:—

That the following schedule of rates for exhibits in the Commercial Museum, as recommended by the Advisory Board, be accepted:—

(i) That the rate for each 75 watt lamp for special illumination of exhibits in show-cases be fixed at Re. 1 per month, the lamps and fittings of which are to be supplied by the Corporation.

(ii) That the following schedule of rates as suggested by the Department, be approved:—

(a) Showcase shelf—Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per month according to position.

(b) Kiosks—Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month according to position.

(c) One Almirah—Rs. 7 per month.

(d) Special Glass Almirah—Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month according to position.

(e) Special show-case—Rs. 5 per month.

(f) Special square Show-cases—Rs. 10 per month.

(iii) That the rates for special position be fixed by the Chief Executive Officer for the first year and that the matter be placed before the Corporation through the Advisory Board for the rates for subsequent years.

(iv) That the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to grant (a) free spaces to institutions promoting Technical and Industrial education (b) concessions not exceeding 25 per cent. on the fixed rates to infant and struggling industries, it being understood that such free spaces and concessions should be restricted to ordinary spaces and that the area of such free and concession rate spaces should not, in any case, exceed 20 per cent. of the total available space in Museum.

(v) That the forms for bills etc., as drafted by the Officer-in-Charge, be accepted provided they are approved by the Chief Accountant and the Chief Law Officer.

Paragraphs 23 and 25—Want of Demand Registers in respect of License Fees for unauthorised scaffolding etc., and the Corporation Slaughter house.

No remarks. The observations of Government were communicated to the Chief Engineer and to the Health Officer.

Paragraph 24—Ambulance Fees reduced.

This case is analogous to the one dealt with in paragraph 17 above.

Paragraph 26—Law Department heavy outstandings.

On 5th May, 1941, the Chief Executive Officer was pleased to pass orders for writing to Government for extension of time till 29th September, 1941, and to direct the Chief Law Officer to start the work at once. Extension of time was applied in Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S/682 dated 23rd May, 1941. Government have granted an extension up to the 15th August.

The Chief Law Officer reports on 8th July, 1941:—

The accounts for the 4/40-41 are expected to be made ready by the end of this month. As soon as they are ready, the statement wanted by the Auditors will be ready. I accordingly ask for time till the end of this month.

Paragraph 34—Personal allowance in addition to increment in substantive pay.

The original objections of the auditors and their further remarks together with the departmental replies and the resolutions of the Corporation are quoted below for ready reference.

*Auditors' Report.***CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.***Personal allowance in addition to increment in substantive pay.*

84. On the 17th February, 1937 the Corporation sanctioned a personal allowance of Rs. 15 in favour of Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury, a clerk of the Building Department working at the Manicktola Office. The grounds for the grant were:—

(1) Abnormal increase of work at the Manicktola Office, and

(2) the clerk had been drawing the maximum of his grade (Rs. 40—5—125) for several years.

Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury was transferred to the Central Office on 7th September, 1937. The scale of pay was also raised by the Corporation to Rs. 40—5—150 with effect from 1st April, 1936 and Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury began to draw Rs. 180 from 1st April, 1937 and is drawing Rs. 135 from 1st April, 1938. The full amount of personal allowance of Rs. 15 is also being drawn all along in addition. As the circumstances justifying the personal allowance have materially changed, the matter is brought to the notice of the Corporation for considering whether the amount thereof should not be correspondingly reduced, as his substantive pay increases. This is what is ordinarily done in the case of a Government servant.

The Corporation on 13th September, 1939 confirmed the following recommendation of the Finance Committee.

"That the Committee agree with the Chief Accountant that in raising the scale of pay of Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury, it was not the intention of the Corporation to reduce his personal allowance. In fact, there is nothing in the Corporation Service Rules to support the contention of the Auditors."

Further remarks of Joint Auditors as per their letter No. E. A. 2000 dated 29th November, 1939.

Auditors' remarks.

The Corporation appear to have missed the point at issue. The point is that the personal allowance was granted on the grounds of (1) abnormal increase of his work at the Manicktola office and (2) drawing the maximum pay of Rs. 125 for several years. As he has since been transferred from the Manicktola office to the Central Office and as the maximum pay of his grade has since been raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150, both the grounds on which the personal allowance had been sanctioned, now ceased to exist. It is therefore for the Corporation to reconsider whether his personal allowance would still continue and if so on what grounds.

The departmental replies were accepted by the Corporation on 21st August, 1940.

Paragraph 37—Delay in considering tender causes loss.

No remarks.

Paragraph 39.—Loss over supply of Filtered Water in Manicktola Area.

Chief Accountant's Report.

PARA 84.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

There is nothing in the resolution of the Corporation that his personal allowance will be decreased with each increase of pay in his grade. According to the Government rule, it is also open to the sanctioning authority to direct that no such decrease be made.

Chief Accountant's Report.

This relates to the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 15 to Babu Nirmal Ch. Chowdhury of the Building Department.

The Corporation at their meeting dated 18th September, 1939 confirmed the following recommendation of the Finance Committee in this connection.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee has been quoted above.

Under Section 51 (2) of the Act it is for the Corporation to fix the salaries and allowances of their officers. In the circumstances the Auditors should not pursue the matter any further.

A separate item in this connection was considered by the Corporation through the Finance Committee and a reply has accordingly been forwarded to Government Auditors.

Resolved—

That it be recommended that the orders and suggestions of Government as per their letter No. 671M dated 23rd April, 1941, be given effect to subject to the following directions and remarks:—

Para 7.—

That the Committee re-iterate the recommendations made by them in connection with the further remarks of the Auditors regarding Para 8 (b) of the Audit Report for 1936-37 which run as follows:—

(i) *That the Collector be asked to record the late collections of the 31st March, as late collections of that day instead of as "morning collections" of the 1st of April, next.*

(ii) *That the Committee fully agree with the Chief Accountant that the method of accounting suggested by the Auditors is incorrect and that the Government be requested to vacate the orders previously passed by them for reasons clearly set forth in the Chief Accountant's note.*

(iii) *That the Committee understand that in their further remarks to para 10 of the Audit Report for 1939-40, the Auditors have expressed their views that they are not wrong judging from the strict tenets of Book-Keeping; these further remarks are coming up before the Finance Committee shortly when they will express their further views in the matter for consideration of Government.*

Para 10 (b) (i).—

(1) *That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to see that the Departments concerned strictly adhere to the directions given by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938, for adjustment of advances within 5 years from the date of advances in the ordinary course.*

(ii) *That the Chief Executive Officer be also requested to look into this matter and report why there was so much delay in adjusting advances made so far back as in 1920-21.*

Para 14.—

(i) *That the Chief Law Officer be asked to find out if any rule regarding the period of limitation of claims can be drawn up which is to be incorporated in the body of the receipt granted to party.*

That if the Chief Law Officer is of opinion that such a rule can be drawn up, the Cash Register should be maintained for the period during which claims for refund can be put in or a year or two longer.

Para 15.—

That the Committee find that the figures of outstanding consolidated rate for the year ending 31st March, 1939 was Rs. 17,78,000, while in 1940 the figure was Rs. 13,11,000. The outstanding amount on the 31st March, 1941 was Rs. 9,07,000. The figures show that the realisations have been better than during the last 3 years and the outstanding has been diminished. It is apprehended, however, that the outstanding on 31st March, 1942, will increase to Rs. 18 lakhs on account of the difficulty in realisation of rates during the latter part of 1941-42 on account of the abnormal situation created by the war in the Far East.

Para 17.—

(i) *That the Committee find that there is nothing in the Calcutta Municipal Act which enjoins on the Chief Executive Officer the duty of recording his reasons for making any reduction in valuation under section 146 of the Act.*

(ii) *That the attention of Government be drawn to the concluding portion of the resolution of the Corporation dated 21st August, 1940 in this connection which runs as follows:—*

"They also note that the Auditor does not state whether the Legal Remembrancer has expressed any opinion on the point at issue, viz., whether the Chief Executive Officer is required to assign the reason for reduction".

Para 22.—

That the resolution already passed by the Corporation in the matter be communicated to Government for information.

Paras 23 and 25.—

That so far as register of Demand for Slaughter Houses is concerned, the Committee is informed by the Health Officer that such a register is being maintained now.

That as regards demand register for scaffolding fees, etc., there cannot be any such register as scaffolding fees must be paid before a scaffolding is erected. A register is, however, maintained showing cases where necessary fees have not been paid beforehand and such cases are taken to court.

Para 24.—

That although the Committee find it useful to record whenever possible the reasons for reducing or amending the ambulance fees by the Health Officer, the Committee do not see any reason to deviate from present practice as the Health Officer has got absolute discretion in the matter and as there is no statutory obligation on his part to record such reasons.

Para 26.—

That the Committee understand that a statement showing in detail the steps taken to reduce the heavy outstanding in the Law Department, etc., as required by Government, in their letter dated the 11th October, 1941 has been furnished.

Para 34.—

That the attention of Government be drawn to the resolution of the Corporation dated the 13th September, 1939 in this connection purporting that in raising the scale of pay of Babu Nirmal Chandra Chowdhury, it was not the intention of the Corporation to reduce his personal allowance. Under Section 51(2) of the Act, the Corporation are the final authority to fix the salary, allowance, etc. of their officers.

Para 37.—

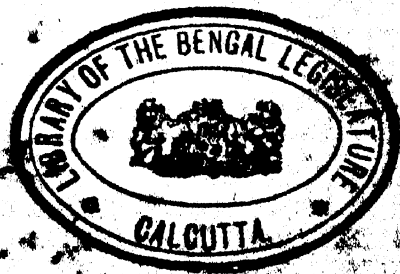
That the Corporation be requested to draw the attention of the different Standing Committees to this point.

Para 39.—

That it appears from the report of the Executive Engineer, Water Works, that all steps that could possibly be taken to expedite acceptance of offer had been taken. The Auditors have not stated the authority on the strength of which the Department could have compelled the contractors to accept lower rate with effect from 7th November, 1936. They were induced to accept the lower rates with effect from January, 1, 1937, evidently as a result of persuasion.

The above recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee were confirmed by the Corporation on 22nd January, 1943.

The resolutions of the Corporation were communicated to Government in Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S/3424 dated the 6th/10th March, 1943 and by the Secretary to the Chief Accountant, Collector, Chief Law Officer, Health Officer, Executive Engineer, Water Works, the Chief Executive Officer and to the meeting clerk of the Secretary's Department on 30th January, 1943.



N. SARKAR,
Chief Accountant,
Corporation of Calcutta.

Corporation Budget Estimates for 1944-45

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

The following Explanatory Statement with regard to the Budget Estimates of the Corporation of Calcutta for the following financial year 1944-45 was presented at the Special Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta held on Wednesday, the 9th February by Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Offg. Chief Executive Officer in the absence on leave of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji:—

The Budget which is being presented to-day in accordance with the provisions of Section 93 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, is the fifth Budget of this Corporation since the commencement of the War. In presenting these Budget estimates I have to make a few preliminary observations to explain not only our financial situation but also the reactions of the prevailing war conditions with which Calcutta is still concerned. It may be recalled that last year while presenting the Budget it was stated that the budgetary position was much more embarrassing at that time than it had been ever before and never in the past had we come face to face with such a critical financial situation. I am constrained to say to-day that although direct enemy action on this city of ours is not in evidence just at the moment and, excepting a single sporadic air raid on the 5th December last, there have been no other raids since January, 1943, the financial condition is as embarrassing to-day as it was last year and this in spite of the fact that the collection of Consolidated Rate had an unexpected improvement over the Budget expectation last year.

In the perspective shown herewith, I had to scrutinise and prepare the estimates, always keeping in mind the condition of uncertainty prevailing in this part of the country and effecting (a) abnormally high prices of articles required for our work, which have reflected themselves in heavy figures in our expenditure side and (b) shortage of food supply in the city accompanied by higher prices, which has lowered the efficiency for work of the staff. Analysing further we find that there has been increase in expenditure to meet the larger demands of the Army for filtered water supply, to provide civic amenities for the abnormal influx of population into the city on a very large scale and to pay the bills for Air Raid Precaution Measures and War Insurances. On the top of these difficulties, the Government of Bengal have shown absolute apathy towards extending any help to the Corporation materially or opening up some new and legitimate sources of revenue suggested by us. The Government of Bengal could have induced the Military to pay the Corporation a reasonable amount of road cess every month, since the damage which is being caused to our roads by the influx of innumerable Military Lorries and transport apparatus into the city is beyond our financial resources to repair and restore. No portion of the heavy Sales Tax harvested in the city of Calcutta and no quota from the city's Amusement Tax have been spared for the Corporation coffers. I do not see how this attitude of indifference or rather deliberate neglect on the part of the Government of Bengal towards the Corporation of Calcutta at this critical juncture will add to the amenities which both military and civil population require or will help the greater efforts which increase in population and high cost of prices and labour demands. We have struggled in the midst of handicaps and we shall have to endure criticisms from friends and foes alike, owing to our obvious financial limitations. It must be remembered and clearly understood that the city of Calcutta in 1944 is nothing like what it was in 1940. The problems of the city have become complex and difficult owing to the huge concourse of endless varieties of people. Nevertheless, it will be realised that the large amount which it has been still possible for us to provide in the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year is principally due to the fact that great circumspection towards expenditure has been exercised by all the Departments of the Corporation and also by

the Finance Committee. Great vigilance was required and I am glad to say that all the Departments co-operated in restricting expenditure without sacrificing efficiency.

With these preliminary remarks let me put before you the financial position of the Corporation. A mere glance at the position as heretofore indicated will show that although there has been some improvement so far as the receipts side of the Corporation finances is concerned yet our expenditure side is still bound to be heavier owing to causes explained above although the principle of economy has been scrupulously accepted and adopted in controlling the administration of the Corporation without jeopardising efficiency.

In the current year's Budget the Closing Balance was estimated at Rs. 9,81,000 only which was on the face of it quite inadequate to meet our liabilities during the first two months of the coming financial year, 1944-45. Although we did not include it in our Budget, we undoubtedly counted much on the Government subvention of Rs. 40,00,000, the negotiations for which were going on at the last Budget time and the enquiry into our financial condition had been taken up by Mr. C. W. Gurner, the Special Officer appointed by the Government. But the result of our long-cherished expectation is well known to-day. The Government have granted only Rs. 10,00,000 as subvention during the year and they have practically refused to grant any more amount unless the Corporation agreed to improve their own financial resources more or less on the lines suggested by Mr. Gurner. The suggestions contained in Mr. Gurner's Report to improve our financial position (some of which have already been adopted by the departments concerned), have been examined by the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation and their recommendations are now before the Corporation but I think there is no doubt that whatever measures may be adopted by the Corporation there is no possibility of any immediate improvement in our budgetary position. Over and above this, I should also mention here, that by the end of the current financial year we have to repay the Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 10 lakhs granted to us by Government as our proposal to extend the term of repayment of this Loan till September, 1944 has been rejected by Government.

The current year's revised Closing Balance against the original estimate of Rs. 9,81,000 has now been calculated, on the basis of the revised estimates of Receipts and Expenditure, at Rs. 22,87,000. Even this amount is not sufficient to meet the liabilities of the first two months of the next financial year as aforesaid. It may be pointed out that in consideration of the shortage of collection of Consolidated Rate and other receipts during this period and also our liabilities, the Corporation directed some time ago that our Closing Balance should not be less than Rs. 40 lakhs.

The next year's Budget as compiled by me opens with this Opening Balance of Rs. 22,87,000 and closes with an estimated Balance of Rs. 13,18,000, the estimated Receipts and the estimated Expenditure being Rs. 2,59,17,000 and Rs. 2,68,86,000 respectively. These figures show that there is an excess of Rs. 9,69,000 in Expenditure over the Receipts.

I have also to mention that in framing the current year's Budget, it was possible to throw on the Receipts side our accumulations in the Sinking Fund for Loans under Section 108 of the Act, amounting to Rs. 5,62,000 and the Reserve Fund set aside for works of an emergent nature and of a productive character, amounting to Rs. 8,00,000, in our attempt to balance the Budget, but for the next year's Budget there are no such reserved resources to be tapped, and the next year's Closing Balance cannot therefore be estimated to exceed the above figure in the present financial position of the Corporation.

I have mentioned already that the collection of Consolidated Rate has improved this year and the revised estimate under this head has been estimated at Rs. 1,88,50,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 1,80,56,000. At the Budget time last year, it was found that the Collection for the first 9 months of the previous year, 1942-43, made by the Collector was Rs. 1,17,70,000 including Howrah Bridge Tax as compared with Rs. 1,31,59,000 of the corresponding period of 1941-42. As this was due to the mass exodus of the previous year,

it was apprehended that a large portion of the Rate bills would remain unrealised in the hands of the Collector and the actual realisation would be much less than what might have been anticipated in normal times. Seeing, however, that inspite of the disturbed situation of the previous year, the Collector could realise about Rs. 47,00,000 during the 4th quarter of that year, the same figure was taken as the safe estimate of collection for the 4th quarter of 1942-43. An estimate of Rs. 2,50,000 as the collection of the Law Department for the whole year and Rs. 6,00,000 as the probable amount to be received from the Government on account of the assessment of Council House were also added and the Revised Estimate for 1942-43 was taken at Rs. 1,73,00,000. The actual collection against this figure, however, rose up to Rs. 1,84,00,000. This included Rs. 170½ lakhs realized by the Collector out of the current demand, Rs. 11½ lakhs out of the arrears and Rs. 2½ lakhs by the Law Department. It did not include any amount out of the estimate of Rs. 6 lakhs assessed against the Government, on account of the Council House. As the budgeted estimate of the current demand in 1942-43 was Rs. 2,00,71,000 the percentage of collection out of this amount was 85 per cent. against the estimated figure of 76 per cent.

So far as the current year's estimate for Consolidated Rate was concerned, the Assessor's figure of the net demand was estimated at Rs. 2,01,95,000 and 80 per cent. of this, viz., Rs. 1,61,56,000, was taken as the amount of probable collection. This together with Rs. 15,00,000 as the estimated collection out of the arrears in the hands of the Assessor and the Collector and Rs. 4,00,000 as the estimated collection out of the arrears in the Law Department, aggregating Rs. 1,80,56,000, was taken as the Budget Estimate for 1943-44.

During the first 3 quarters of the current year, 1943-44, Rs. 1,32,62,000 (excluding the Howrah Bridge Tax) has been collected by the Collector and the Chief Law Officer combined. From the bills that will be in the hands of the Collector and the Chief Law Officer it is expected that during the 4th quarter the Collector will be able to collect about Rs. 55,00,000 and the Chief Law Officer about Rs. 1,00,000, aggregating Rs. 1,88,50,000 in round numbers, and so this amount has been taken as the Revised Estimate for the current year. This improvement is due, to a certain extent, to the decrease in the estimate for vacancies. Nevertheless, if the actual realisation reaches this amount it will be a definite improvement.

So far as the arrears are concerned, this revised estimate of Rs. 1,88,50,000 includes Rs. 11,00,000 on account of arrear Rate Bills with the Collector and Rs. 3,00,000 with the Chief Law Officer. I cannot but mention, however, that Rs. 3,00,000 cannot be viewed as an encouraging collection by the Law Department, as the outstanding in that department on 31st March, 1943 amounted to Rs. 30½ lakhs. Obviously this balance will further increase with the transfer of fresh bills by the Collector during the current year. Special attempts are necessary to reduce this heavy accumulation by introducing more effective measures than there are at present.

While on this subject I may mention also that for the next year the collection of Consolidated Rate has been estimated at Rs. 1,98,00,000. The Assessor's estimate of the current demand for the next year is Rs. 2,04,98,000. On the basis of the collection of 86 per cent. of this demand, the collectable amount comes to Rs. 1,76,00,000. Taking Rs. 11,00,000 as the estimated collection out of the probable arrears in the hands of the Collector and the Assessor on the 31st March, 1944, Rs. 4,00,000 as the estimated collection out of the arrears in the Law Department and Rs. 7,00,000 expected from the Government on account of the assessment of the Council House, the total Budget figure for the Consolidated Rate is calculated at Rs. 1,98,00,000.

Up to the year 1942-43, 92 per cent. used to be taken as the percentage of collection for preparing the Budget Estimates of the Consolidated Rate, but in the current year's Budget this figure was reduced to 80 per cent. in view of the anticipated fall in the actual collection due to the effects of the War. As, however, collections have improved and as a little over 86 per cent. is likely to be reached this year, I think the next year's per centage of collection should remain at 86 per cent. No useful purpose will be served by taking an increased percentage at

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this stage as the economic condition of the city is far from normal and the emergency still prevails.

As regards the probable receipts from Government on account of the assessment of the Council House, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was included in the Revised Estimate for 1942-43, as stated already, but the payment has not yet been received. Since that year, the amount has increased to Rs. 7 lakhs which has been included in the Estimate for the next year.

As regards other receipts, some improvement is noticeable under receipts from Markets and Slaughter Houses and I have examined them in their respective places in the details.

As I have stated above, there has been estimated an increase of Rs. 7,94,000 in the Consolidated Rate over the original estimate of the current year but this increase has failed to render any appreciable relief to the over-burdened finances of the Corporation. This will be clearly seen from the figure given below, *viz.*, although there has been a total increase of Rs. 28,20,000 in the Revised estimate of Receipts over the original estimate, the increase in Expenditure of the Revised estimate over the original estimate is Rs. 36,99,000 or the year's expenditure has exceeded the year's receipts by Rs. 8,79,000. The all-round increase in the prices of stores and other things is telling heavily on the normal resources of the Corporation. It should always be borne in mind that the Corporation is a creature of the Statute and its income-earning capacity is consequently limited by the provisions of the Statute. As the Government have controlled all building materials, building activities in the city have almost come to a stand-still making the assessment valuation of the city practically a stationary figure. Also, the ordinance putting an embargo on increasing the rents of premises, has given a shock to increase by means of intermediate valuation. Thus, consolidated rate, which is our main source of income, has practically reached its limits of elasticity. The expenditure, on the other hand, is of course unlimitedly elastic and has, in these abnormal times, a definite tendency towards increase. Obviously, inelastic income cannot cope with elastic expenditure.

It cannot be gainsaid that in order to meet the growing expenditure in this emergency period, the revenues of the Corporation should be adequately increased and a sound Closing Balance maintained as a reserve against any unforeseen expenditure which may crop up during the year. In their attempt to augment the financial resources the Corporation, while considering the current year's Budget, passed the following resolutions :—

(1) That the Provincial Government be requested to take necessary measures to reduce the contribution payable by the Calcutta Corporation to the Calcutta Improvement Trust to 50 per cent. of the contribution payable under Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, during the emergency period.

[N.B. Corporation contribution to the C. I. T. is given on the implicit understanding that the Trust would improve the city of Calcutta so that, in addition to extra amenities of civic life being provided, such as wider roads and larger parks and open spaces, parts of the city would be so improved that larger number of decent buildings would spring up, which would bring additional revenue to the Corporation. There can be no other justification for the Corporation paying such a larger contribution to the Trust. Just at the moment, the Trust is doing no such improvement work and there is no earthly reason why the Corporation contribution to the Trust should not be entirely suspended or at least substantially reduced till the Trust may be in a position to renew their statutory activities. Nothing but bare justice demands this. I would like to draw the attention of the Corporation pointedly to this so that the matter may be taken up with the Government for the promulgation of an appropriate Ordinance to suspend or amend the relevant portion of the C. I. T. Act.]

(2) That the Provincial Government be requested to take steps to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act so as to fix the contribution payable by the Calcutta Corporation on the basis of 9/10ths of the annual rateable valuation and not on the basis of the whole of the

annual rateable valuation determined under Chapter X of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as provided in Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

(3) That the Provincial Government be approached for a contribution amounting to 70 per cent. towards the Capital cost of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme and also, an annual contribution towards the recurring cost amounting to 50 per cent. of the total maintenance charges.

(4) That the Provincial Government be approached for introducing a bill as an emergent measure in the Legislature for amending Section 10(1) of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1932 with a view to substituting Rs. 10 lakhs for Rs. 4,50,000.

(5) That the sanction of the Provincial Government be obtained for prohibiting the introduction into Calcutta for the purpose of storage therein of Petroleum intended for consumption elsewhere and notify in the Calcutta Gazette under Section 181 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and after publication of such notification a tax of As. 4 for every 10 gallons of petrol be, with the sanction of the Provincial Government, imposed in the manner provided by Chapter VII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, on all petroleum introduced into Calcutta for consumption therein.

(6) (i) That the Provincial Government be approached for introducing a Bill in the Legislature for amending the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893 to the effect that in case the receipts in the Licensed Warehouse Fund fall short of half of the total contribution to be made by the Calcutta Corporation to the Fire Brigade, the deficit will be made up by the Government.

(ii) That in the opinion of the Corporation a tax should be levied on the Fire Insurance Companies and necessary actions should be taken in the matter.

(7) That a representation be made to the Provincial Government for contributing to the Corporation a reasonable share of the receipts from the Amusement Tax levied on places of amusements in the city and also a share of the receipts from the Electricity Tax.

(8) That the Provincial Government be approached for introducing a Bill as an emergent measure in the Legislature for amending the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, with a view to exempting the Corporation from payment of the Sales Tax.

(9) That the Central Government be approached through the Provincial Government for a yearly contribution of at least Rs. 4,50,000 towards the cost of maintenance of roads under the Calcutta Corporation affected by military traffic with effect from 1942-43 until the end of the War, it being clearly understood that any sum received from Government in this behalf shall be earmarked for the upkeep of the roads and shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

[N.B.—I must note here that Government have taken no steps in the matter and in the meantime Military Authorities and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta are requesting the Corporation off and on to repair portions of one road after another.

This adds strength to the proposal of the Corporation regarding the contribution.]

Besides these resolutions, the Corporation on 25th August, 1943 passed the following resolution *inter alia* in connection with improvement of the Pulta and the Tallah Pumping Stations.

"That in view of the fact that liabilities to the extent of Rs. 11,33,000 debitable to Revenue Fund will have to be incurred this year in order to finance the following urgent works required for the improvement of the Pulta and the Tallah Pumping Stations against the Budget provision of Rs. 2,89,400 and it is not possible under the present financial condition of the Corporation to meet the cost of these projects out of Revenue, the Government be approached for an extra contribution of Rs. 8,44,000 (over and above Rs. 40 lakhs originally

asked for) to meet the cost of these works, this amount being in excess of the provisions in the Budget for 1943-44.

			Rs.
(1)	Filter beds	...	3,06,000
(2)	Chlorination	...	2,11,000
(3)	Alum dosing plant	...	20,800
(4)	Silt clearing	...	1,66,000
(5)	Blades (Turbine)	...	80,000
(6)	Alum	...	2,94,000
(7)	Spare blades for boilers, etc.	...	36,000
(8)	Steel sleepers for trolley lines	...	9,400
Total			11,33,000
Less Provision in the Budget			2,89,400
Balance			8,43,600
Say			8,44,000

Some of the above resolutions were passed by the Corporation in previous years also in connection with the Budget Estimates of those years and have been reiterated year after year in view of their importance; but it is regrettable indeed that although the resolutions were communicated to Government no helpful response has so far been received from them, and thus the possibility of augmenting our revenues from these sources is as remote to-day as it was before.

It may be mentioned here that in addition to the above, two other items had been suggested last year by the Chief Executive Officer for our additional income, *viz.*, an Education Cess and Levy of Town Duty on commodities brought into the city. As the other sources have failed so far to produce any effective result, I would suggest that these two new items may be considered by the Corporation this year. The following extracts are reproduced from the Chief Executive Officer's speech on the current year's Budget:—

(1) "In the old Corporation we spent less than a lakh and fifty thousand rupees on Primary Education. Our statutory liability is to spend annually not less than Rs. 1 lakh for promotion of Primary Education. As against that the Corporation have been spending over Rs. 14 lakhs (including grants) from its ordinary revenues on Primary Education. This heavy expenditure has been incurred at the expense of other improvement works which are badly needed for the city and for which rate-payers and their representatives have been pressing but pressing in vain. It is time that the normal revenues of the Corporation should, to a large extent, be relieved of this heavy burden. It may be considered whether it would not be advisable to move the Government for the necessary authority to impose an Education Cess in terms of Section 17 of the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919."

(2) "Under Section 192 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the Bombay Corporation have the right of imposing a Town Duty on certain commodities which include grain, wines, spirit and timber, etc. Other municipalities have the right of imposing Octroi Duty.

With a view to supplement the finance of the Corporation, I would suggest that we should approach the Legislature for investing the Corporation with powers to levy a duty on various goods imported into the City on the same lines as Bombay and other municipalities have. I suggest that the following commodities be subject to such a duty:—

- (i) Coal (not household Coke).
- (ii) Jute.
- (iii) Tea.
- (iv) Wines and Spirit and Beer.
- (v) Cigar, Cigarette and pipe Tobacco.

I think it is high time for the Corporation to consider the question of levying Education Cess in the interest of the rate-payers of the City. If, however, this is not considered feasible the only other alternative will be to increase the percentage of the Consolidated Rate by

one percent which may bring a recurring income of about Rs. 10 lakhs to the coffers of the Corporation. In this connection the following observations of Mr. Gurner in his Report on the Finances of the Corporation are very illustrative and require serious consideration by the Corporation.

"The first and most obvious method of improving municipal revenues within the terms of the law as now in force is that of raising the rates. There is a margin of 3½ per cent on the annual valuation still leviable under Section 124 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, which has not been touched. The Chief Accountant in his note of August last recommended that the Consolidated Rate be raised by 2 per cent. The proceeds of this measure would be approximately Rs. 20 lakhs in demand, reduceable to about Rs. 17.5 lakhs in net actual realisations. All further reference to so unpalatable a recommendation has been studiously avoided, except that the Corporation in a recent resolution described such a measure, without further discussion, as 'out of the question.'"

On the contrary it is very much in question one might say it is the whole question, if financial stability is to be permanently restored.

The history of the matter is as follows. The Consolidated Rate on land and buildings has remained at 19½ per cent, not only during the whole existence of the Corporation under the Act of 1923 but for thirty years earlier having been fixed at this percentage in 1890. Alone surely of all great cities in the world depending mainly on rateable values for their resources Calcutta has not changed its rate for fifty years (So completely is the rate taken for granted that the percentage is not even mentioned in the annual report). Even in the year 1911, when under the Calcutta Improvement Act two per cent. of the annual rateable value became payable to the Calcutta Improvement Trust (the authority constituted for permanent improvements), the rate was not raised, this contribution being found out of the existing rates. Nor again was any change made when in the year 1932, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 (less refund of Rs. 42,700) became payable to the Garden Reach Municipality annually for 30 years. The result is that of this percentage of 19.5% only 17.25% (slightly less in fact) is spent on expanding current needs of the City. And of this 17.25% approximately 4% is absorbed in meeting Loans charges

In the twenty years' life of the municipality under its present constitution, the net demand of the Consolidated Rate at its fixed percentage has expanded from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1923-24 to Rs. 230 lakhs in 1941-42. Meanwhile, whole categories of new expenditure have been made on Health, Education, Publicity, etc., which were practically non-existent twenty years ago. And not only has this been done without raising the rates, but also with no corresponding increase in grant from the Province. It is an achievement for better or worse of which probably few modern cities of equal standing can boast."

I have also to point out that when the recommendations of the Special Committee on Mr Gurner's Report are accepted by the Corporation, we should renew our attempts to convince the Government for granting us, in the meantime, the balance of the proposed subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, viz., Rs. 30 lakhs, to maintain our essential services during the war period.

Coming over to the Expenditure side, I should mention first of all that a large provision has had to be made for Filter-working and Silt-clearing at Pulta for which the Government was requested this year to grant a subvention. Most of this expenditure is an imposition on the Corporation finance and it will be a great burden on the normal resources of the Corporation unless the Government subvention is forthcoming in time.

As regards Motor Vehicles, I have made a lump sum provision of Rs. 2 lakhs this year also for purchase of Motor Vehicles and Road-rollers, when available, for maintaining the various essential services of the Corporation. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs was made in the current year's Budget for this purpose against which proposals for the purchase of 55 lorries and 2 Road-rollers, amounting to Rs. 4,32,000, have already been sanctioned by the Corporation. The full complement of lorries has not yet been received but it is expected that the balance will be received in the near future. As this falls far below

our actual requirement, a further provision has been considered necessary. Mr. Gurner's Report Special Committee have recommended that Motor Vehicles be purchased out of Loan Fund but any provision made in the Loans Budget for this cannot serve the purpose immediately as it will take a long time to establish the borrowing capacity to raise a loan.

I have to mention here that the question of payment for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, which was worrying the Corporation for some time past, has been settled this year. The total premium amounts to Rs. 9,74,800 in round numbers half of which has been contributed by the Government and for the other half, Government sanctioned its diversion from the Loan Fund of the Corporation. This amount has accordingly been diverted from the raised loans of several projects in the Loans Budget and in the next year's Loans Budget the same amounts have been shown as new loans. It has been proposed to Government to sanction raising of these loans without the question of a fresh borrowing capacity and the Government reply is now awaited.

As I have stated already, the Ways and Means Advance granted by Government in 1942 is to be repaid within March this year together with interest at the rate of 2% per annum. The necessary provision has been made in the Revised Estimate of the current year.

I may state here that the resolutions of the Special Committee considering Mr. Gurner's Report have not yet been accepted by the Corporation and so the new Budget could not be framed according to the suggestions made therein. Nor has any provision been made in the new Budget regarding insurance under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Act (Act XXXIII of 1943).

Air Raid Precaution and Civil Defence Works.

It is known already that the A. R. P. and the Civil Defence Works now in the hands of the Corporation fall under two broad divisions—(1) The Government A. R. P. Works and (2) the Corporation A. R. P. Works.

The total expenditure so far incurred for Government A. R. P. Works amounts to Rs. 25,91,000 and the total amount of advances received from the Government is Rs. 25,06,000. Most of the works have already been completed and it is expected that the remaining works will also be completed within the next year.

As regards the Corporation A. R. P. Works the total expenditure is expected to reach Rs. 12 lakhs this year and provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the next year's Budget to finance the remaining works in this connection

Food Supply Scheme According to Government Rationing Order.

The Food Supply Special Committee dated 29th January, 1944, have accepted the Scheme for supply of foodstuffs to 60,000 people, employees of the Corporation and their dependants, according to Government Rationing Order. In pursuance of this Scheme, ration according to Government scale will be supplied by the Corporation to their employees drawing pay up to Rs. 35/- per month at the present subsidised rate and to their dependants (up to 3), as well as to those employees (including dependants up to 3) drawing pay above Rs. 35/- per month, who may be admitted to the scheme, at the Government Controlled Rate. The distribution of foodstuffs will be made on cash basis but it has been calculated that in case rationed articles are supplied to 21,000 men at the present subsidised rate and are sold to 39,000 men at the present Government controlled rate, the net loss will amount to Rs. 1,28,000. The total cost of distribution also will amount to Rs. 3,24,000 and the two together Rs. 4,52,000, say Rs. 4½ lakhs, besides a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,800.

As the Corporation in their present financial stringency are not in a position to bear this heavy cost, it has been decided by the Corporation that the net loss will amount to Rs. 1,28,000 and the two together Rs. 4,52,000, say Rs. 4½ lakhs, besides a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,800.

Budget. The matter is shortly coming up before the Corporation through the Finance Committee.

I would like to say a few words about the budget provisions relating to the Health Department. Mr. Gurner in his report on the finances of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation points out that the rapid expansion of expenditure on Education and Health has been the dominant feature of the Corporation in recent years; and he has expressed his appreciation of our endeavours in this field of social services without any grants from the State for this purpose. Further, I may be permitted to add that in spite of the heavy influx of population engaged in war efforts or otherwise and the inroad of destitutes from the neighbouring districts, the sanitary arrangement of the city, though over-taxed, did not undergo much deterioration. The Government of Bengal, though conscious of the situation, did very little to help the Corporation either in extending or in maintaining the health services of the city.

It is difficult for me to give any relief to this section from the Corporation Budget. In fact, I have cut down the recommendation of the Health Officer and have provided Rs. 5,40,000 under B. I. No. 76B(a) which, in other words, means that hospitals, and dispensaries will get the same amount as in the current year, *i.e.*, 20 per cent. less of the amount given to them during the year 1941-42. Personally I would have liked at this juncture to give them the 20 per cent. more which I have deducted, but the present budgetary position of finances does not permit me to do so; as such the health grant will be as below:—

1941-42.	Budget provision.	Actual grant paid.
	Rs.	Rs.
76-B(a) Contribution to hospitals ..	4,80,000	6,45,587
76-B(c) Contribution to Public Institutions for promotion of health ...	19,000	16,400
76-B(d) Grant to the Child Welfare Division Red Cross Society, etc. ..	14,000	15,850
	<hr/> 5,13,000	<hr/> 6,77,837
	(rest drawn from the closing balance)	
1942-43.	Budget provision.	Actual grant paid.
	Rs.	Rs.
76-B(a)	4,20,000	5,30,294
76-B(c)	17,000	3,042
76-B(d)	12,000	12,363
	<hr/> 4,49,000	<hr/> 5,45,699

To keep it within budget limit the Public Health Committee recommended 42 per cent. cut. Corporation sanctioned 22 per cent. cut for 1942-43 and 20 per cent. for 1943-44 with exceptions in certain cases.

1943-44.	Budget Provision.	Grant on the basis of 20 p.c. cut.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
76-B(a)	6,40,000	5,40,000	Total amount recommended by Health Officer for this year is
76-B(c)	17,000	3,120	
76-B(d)	12,000	12,700	
	<hr/> 6,69,000	<hr/> 5,55,820	
			5,70,186

During 1942-43 the total provision in the Budget for hospital grants was Rs. 4,49,000. In the previous year the amount of grant

sanctioned was met by drawing from the Closing Balance. This was not possible in 1942-43 in view of the depleted state of the Closing Balance. On the other hand, to bring down the grant within the budget limit it was found necessary to cut hospital grants to the extent of 42 per cent. Considering all these points Corporation decided that during 1942-43 the hospital grants would be given 22 per cent. less than the amount given in the previous year. The excess money thus required is to be met from the provision for the year 1943-44. It was also decided that grants for 1943-44 would be 20 per cent. less than the amount given to each institution during 1941-42. The total amount thus available during the current year is Rs. 5,55,800 against which Health Officer has recommended Rs. 5,70,000/-.

Education Department.

Mr. Gurner in his report has said that the Corporation of Calcutta has kept on with the general trend of municipal development all over the world by increasing expenditure on education and this has formed one of the dominant features of expenditure in recent years. The Corporation has taken the responsibility and also the burden of all expenditure without receiving any grant from the Government of Bengal for this important welfare movement. It will not be out of place to remind the Corporation that in 1923, just before the present Corporation came into being, the Government proposed to subsidise primary education in the municipal areas of Calcutta. The sister cities of Bombay and Madras are getting help from provincial coffers; but the Government of Bengal withdrew their help and left the Corporation of Calcutta to burden its own resources in order to meet the expenditure.

I have attempted to give the budgetary position of the expenditure on education, and I shall explain the position which has been taken so far as the making of this Budget is concerned. The present financial position of the Corporation and the apathy of the Government to help or subsidise primary education in the city have ultimately led to one inevitable conclusion, namely, that the Corporation has got to levy an education tax, sooner or later, with the sanction of the Local Government under the provision of the Bengal Primary Education Act, 1919.

In consultation with the Education Officer, I am trying to formulate plans to reduce our expenses on education somewhat on the following lines:—

(a) Abolition of posts of teachers:—Forty teachers' posts fell vacant during 1943-44. These were not filled up. Forty more posts are expected to fall vacant in 1944-45. These also will not be filled up. Besides, the Special Committee, appointed to consider the communications received from the Government with regard to Mr. Gurner's report, have, in their recommendations suggested that the pay of the teachers employed otherwise than on education work should be debited to the departments or organisations employing them.

(b) Reduction in rental by holding two schools in the same building by morning and evening shifts:—Under the existing arrangement we hold schools from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Our expenditure per pupil per annum comes to Rs. 50. This is very high. Education Officer has suggested utilisation of existing staff, equipment and accommodation by introducing double-shift system of holding schools from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the morning and again from 12-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon. The lowest two classes, preparatory and Class I in which we have the majority of school children, may be held in the morning shifts and 2 hours' work is regarded as quite sufficient.

(c) Cutting down the grants of educational institutions which are closed and whose buildings have been let out to the Government or the military department:—They are 10 in number and those institutions which have removed out of Calcutta and let out their buildings to military authorities need not be given any grant.

(d) Cutting down the grants of high schools:—There are many high schools which, although receiving substantial grants from Government, are paid grants-in-aid by the Corporation for their primary sections. In many instances such schools can very well do without Corporation grants. At least, a substantial reduction of Corporation grants to such institutions would not be unreasonable. As regards the primary departments of high schools which are charging substantial tuition fees their Corporation grants may also be suitably reduced.

(e) Cutting down the grants to the technical sections of primary or high schools:—These grants ought to be done away with altogether as in 99 cases out of 100 the technical section of a primary school is a mere eye-wash to obtain this grant.

Another institution under the Education Department which has out-lived its usefulness is the Teachers' Training College. The College has been in existence since 1927. So far 681 teachers have passed out of the Training College. There are, however, quite a large number of teachers who have either failed to pass the preliminary examination in several chances or have deliberately not appeared in the training examination. It is now only meet and proper that such teachers should be permanently debarred from their grade increments and no facilities for training in future should be given to them. Education Officer will prepare a course of training which will bring the staff up-to-date in matters of teaching.

Hired Lorries.

The question of hired conservancy lorries in District II is also another vexed one. To replace it by Corporation lorries is the aim of the Department. Government were approached during last year to let us have 51 lorries for replacement out of which 26 are required for replacement of hired conservancy lorries and the rest for the replacement of existing worn out lorries. After a long wait during which conservancy transport lorries frequently broke down we have got so far 17 lorries. Another 8 are required for departmental replacements. I have asked the Officiating Chief Engineer to see the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department to request for 26 more lorries to be given to us. The condition of the lorries used by the contractors is such that it will not be safe for a city like Calcutta to rely on them specially during the present situation.

Lighting Charges.

A good deal of saving due to obscuration of lighting and conservation of coal orders of Government ought to have been effected in our gas charges but the Gas Company are asking for higher rates for diminished consumption. This does not give us the reasonable expected saving.

Government ought to be approached to make good the loss on account of the Corporation being forced to pay higher rates for diminished consumption of gas as a result of giving effect to the lighting restriction orders imposed by Government.

Mr. Gurner's Report.

Mr. Gurner's valuable report was placed before a Special Committee appointed by the Corporation and they have gone very carefully through the items in the report which Government have asked Corporation to consider and have sent their recommendations to the Corporation.

I would request the Corporation to consider these recommendations without delay so that their benefits may be made available to the Budget Estimates for 1944-45.

Loans Budget.

The next year's Loans Budget starts with the Opening Balance of Rs. 23,94,000. The receipts from the loans have been estimated at Rs. 44,00,000, the expenditure Rs. 67,87,000 and the Closing Balance at Rs. 7,000.

In the Loans Budget provision has been made for a new loan of Rs. 44 lakhs. This includes, among others, the following items, the first group forming part of List 'A,' that is, the list of works in progress or about to be taken up as soon as the preliminaries are settled, the necessary loans having been raised therefor and the second, that is, List 'B' for which no loans have yet been raised.

Group A.

	Rs.
Set backs	5,00,000
Opening out a road in extension of Kali's Temple Road	50,000
Removal of Chingreehatta Refuse Platform to Dhappa	1,50,000*
Garia Hat Market	25,000*
Main Outfall Sewers for the sewers of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme Nos. VIII and VIII-A	45,400*
Stormwater Drainage of the area between Tolly's Nullah and Kidderpore Docks	50,000
Main Drainage Extension Scheme (Internal portion)	14,21,000
(Rs. 13,00,000 + Rs. 1,21,000*)	
Stormwater over-flow sewer along Jagannath Ghat Extension	30,000
Contribution to Government for reconstruction of the Chitpore, Maniktola, Narkeldanga, Bellia-ghatta, Alipore and Tollygunge Bridges	21,000
Extension and improvement of filtered water supply	20,000*
Extension and improvement of unfiltered water supply	26,000*
Mr. Moore's Scheme for improvement of Water Supply and extension to the Added Areas	50,000
Extension of the Park at Lal Behary Thakur Lane	50,000
Construction of Harijan Quarters at Tiljala	1,00,000*
TOTAL.	25,38,400

Group B.

	Rs.
Purchase and erection of 2 boilers at Pulta Pumping Station	2,81,766
Improvement works in the Districts and the Added Areas	15,00,000
TOTAL.	17,81,766

I have to point out that the provisions marked with asterisks in Group A aggregating Rs. 4,87,400 were diverted, under Government orders, to finance the War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation. They have therefore been included in the amount of new loans for their restoration in the Budget.

As regards the items in List B of the Loans Budget, the estimate amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs for ward improvement works was included in our last Loan Statement submitted to Government but no sanction was accorded by Government on the ground that these improvement works should be postponed for the present in view of the emergency now prevailing.

As regards the others, most of them have already been completed out of temporary advances made from Revenue, which will be recouped when the respective loans are raised.

I shall now proceed to compare the Budget Estimates for 1944-45 with the Revised Estimates for 1943-44:—

	Original Estimates for 1943-44.	Revised Estimates for 1943-44.	Budget Estimates for 1944-45.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	24,24,000	46,09,000	22,87,000
Receipts	2,52,53,000	2,80,73,000	2,59,17,000
Expenditure	2,66,96,000	3,03,95,000	2,68,36,000
Closing Balance which is the Opening Balance of the fol- lowing year	9,81,000	22,87,000	13,18,000

A.—Original and Revised Estimates for 1943-44.

Before I take up the details of the estimates for 1944-45 I shall explain briefly the differences between the original and the revised estimates of the current year, viz., 1943-44. These stand as follows:—

	Original Estimates for 1943-44.	Revised Estimates for 1943-44.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	24,24,000	46,09,000	+ 21,85,000
Receipts	2,52,53,000	2,80,73,000	+ 28,20,000
Expenditure	2,66,96,000	3,03,95,000	- 36,99,000
Closing Balance	9,81,000	22,87,000	+ 13,06,000

(1) Opening Balance.

This increase of Rs. 21,85,000 in the Opening Balance for 1943-44 is accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.
Decrease in actual Receipts as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1942-43 (Rs. 2,58,46,000 against Rs. 2,60,09,000)	— 1,63,000
Decrease in actual expenditure as compared with Revised Estimates of 1942-43 (Rs. 2,31,55,000 against Rs. 2,66,41,000)	+ 34,86,000
Increase in expenditure on account of advances and purchase of stores (Rs. 62,83,000 against Rs. 51,45,000)	— 11,38,000

(2) Receipts

Coming to the Estimates of Receipts for 1943-44 the increase of Rs. 28,20,000 is accounted for as follows. There are increases and decreases in various items the most important of which are given here:—

	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	7,94,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter Houses and Bhobikhana	96,000
Subvention from Government to make up the deficit in the Opening Balance	10,00,000
Contribution from Government for War Risks	
Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	4,87,400
Receipt from the Loan Fund for War Risks	
Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	4,87,400

28,64,800

Against this is to be set off the following decrease:—

Decrease.

	Rs.
Refund of accumulations in the Sinking Fund for Loans under Section 108 of the Act ...	43,000

The difference is due to smaller items which require no special mention.

(3) Expenditure.

The increase of Rs. 36,99,000 in the Estimates of Expenditure for 1943-44 is due to the following increases and decreases:—

Increases.

	Rs.
Contribution to Licensed Warehouse Fund for the Fire Brigade ...	23,000
Contribution to Free Libraries ...	33,000
Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions ...	2,86,000
Materials ...	7,06,000
Contributions to Hospitals, Alms Houses etc. ...	4,52,000
Dispensaries etc. ...	20,000
Pensions etc. ...	47,000
Law Charges ...	77,000
Gas for Street Lighting ...	95,000
Cost of Motor Vehicles etc. ...	1,32,000
Hire of Lorries for removing Refuse ...	20,000
Repayment of Government Loan ...	18,000
War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation ...	9,74,800
Miscellaneous ...	12,95,000
	<hr/> 41,78,800

The miscellaneous items as in the above statement include the following main items of increases besides other smaller items of increases and decreases:—

	Rs.
Filter Working at Pulta ...	3,96,000
Chlorination of filtered water ...	2,08,000
Dock conservancy charges of the Port Commissioners ...	1,00,000
Road Repairs ...	2,74,000
Repairs to Road Rollers ...	40,000
Repairs to Locomotives ...	40,000
Repairs to Refuse Wagons ...	60,000
Removal of dead bodies for cremation of paupers ...	35,000
Election Charges ...	50,000
	<hr/> 12,03,000

Against the above increases amounting to Rs. 41,78,800 should be set off the following decreases:—

Decreases.

	Rs.
Establishment Charges ...	1,32,000
Contribution to Sinking Fund for prevention of shortage ...	40,000
Improvement of Primary Education ...	67,000
New Works ...	1,43,000
	<hr/> 4,87,000

The difference is due to smaller items of increases and decreases.

I shall now deal very briefly with some of the most important of the foregoing items of increases and decreases for the year 1943-44.

(a) Receipts—1943-44.

(i) Items where there have been net increases.

	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	7,94,000
The current year's revised estimate is Rs. 1,88,50,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 1,80,86,000.	
The reasons have been explained already.	
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana	96,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 14,53,000 against the original provision of Rs. 13,57,000.

It is noticed that there has been some increase in the collection from Markets and Slaughter Houses. The improvement in the market receipts, barring the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, is chiefly due to the temporary vendors for the convenience of whom some of the permanent stalls lying vacant were converted as temporary. The receipts from the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, however, include those from both the permanent stalls and the temporary vendors.

Subvention from Government to make up the deficit in the Opening Balance—Rs. 10,00,000.

The revised estimate is Rs. 10,00,000 for which there was no provision in the Original Budget.

In view of the abnormal situation prevailing in the City since the latter part of the year 1941-42 resulting in the consequential fall in collection and also due to the abnormally high rise in the prices of all materials, a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs was asked for from the Government during 1942-43 to make up the deficits in the revenue receipts of the Corporation.

Out of this amount Government, on the recommendation of Mr. C. W. Gurner, the Special Officer appointed by them to examine the finances of the Corporation, granted Rs. 5 lakhs towards the beginning of the current year to make up the deficit in the Opening Balance and have lately granted another Rs. 5 lakhs, with the observation that they would not contribute any further amount as subvention unless the Corporation did their best to remove their diseconomies and improve their own revenue resources.

This Rs. 10,00,000 is apart from the ways and means advance of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 2 per cent. which was also received from Government during 1942-43 but which is to be repaid by the end of this year.

	Rs.
Contribution from Government for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	4,87,400
Receipt from the Loan Fund for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	4,87,400

The revised estimate under each of these two heads is Rs. 4,87,400 against Rupees nil, in the original Budget.

The total amount of premia paid for the War Risks Insurance of the various Factories of the Corporation under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942 was Rs. 9,74,800 in round numbers, half of which was contributed by the Government and the other half was met by diversion from the Loan Fund, under orders of the Government.

(ii) Items where there have been net decreases.

Refund of accumulations in the Sinking Fund for Loans under Section 108 of the Act.—Rs. 43,000.

The revised estimate is Rs. 5,19,000 against the original estimate of Rs. 5,62,000.

The last Loan under Section 108 of the Calcutta Municipal Act having been repaid in 1942-43 it was decided by the Corporation to dissolve the Sinking Fund established under that Section of the Act.

for repayment of these Loans. Accordingly Government sanction has been taken and the Sinking Fund discontinued. As the result of this, one instalment of the Corporation contribution for the year amounting to Rs. 40,000 is not to be paid and the refund of accumulation has consequently decreased by Rs. 48,000.

(b) Expenditure—1943-44.

(i) *Items where there have been net increases.*

	Rs.
Grants to Free Libraries	83,000
do. Primary and Technical Educational Institutions	2,86,000
do. Hospitals, Alms Houses etc.	4,52,000

The revised estimate for Grants to Libraries is Rs. 83,000 as compared with the original estimate of Rs. 50,000, the revised estimate for Grants to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions is Rs. 5,81,000 as compared with the original estimate of Rs. 2,95,000 and the revised estimate for grants to Hospitals, Alms Houses etc., is Rs. 11,86,000 as compared with the original provision of Rs. 7,34,000.

In all these three cases the revised estimates include the previous year's liabilities as payments could not be made in that year, the Corporation sanction having been accorded towards the close of the year.

Materials—Rs. 7,06,000.

The revised estimate is Rs. 35,04,000 against the original provision of Rs. 27,98,000.

This increase is mainly due to the abnormal rise in prices of all stores used by the Corporation, particularly Fodder, Petrol, Medicines, Alum Cake, Stone Metal etc.

Gas for Street Lighting—Rs. 95,000.

The revised estimate is Rs. 3,83,000 against the original provision of Rs. 2,88,000.

The original provision was based on the minimum consumption of 11½ million c.ft. of gas at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per 1000 c.ft. according to the schedule of the agreement with the Oriental Gas Co., but the revised estimate has been made on the basis of a reduced consumption of 80 million c.ft. at the revised rate of Rs. 3-7-0 per 1,000 c.ft. for the year 1943-44 as offered by the Oriental Gas Co., together with Rs. 1,08,000 for the balance payable to the Company on this basis for the previous year, 1942-43.

	Rs.
Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.,	1,32,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 4,32,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 3,00,000.

In the current year's Budget a lump sum provision of Rs. 3,00,000 was made for the purchase of Motor Vehicles, Road Rollers, etc., when available, for the replacement of the old and unserviceable lorries and some of the road rollers which had been commandeered by Government. Against this the total estimate so far sanctioned by the Corporation amounts to Rs. 4,32,000, etc., Rs. 1,71,600 and Rs. 1,75,900 for purchase of 26 and 25 Conservancy Lorries, Rs. 60,000 for 4 Carcass Lorries and Rs. 25,000 for 2 five-ton Road Rollers.

	Rs.
Repayment of Government Loan	13,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 10,28,400 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 10,10,000.

The original provision represents the ways and means advance of Rs. 10,00,000 made by Government together with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum for the first six months of the current year, as the amount was due to be repaid to Government by the end of September, 1943. The interest due for the five months of the previous year, Rs. 8,400 was shown as the revised estimate for the year 1942-43.

As no interest was paid during the previous year and as the date of repayment has been further extended by Government to the end

March, 1944, the total amount of interest payable comes to Rs. 28,400, besides the original amount of loan of Rs. 10,00,000.

War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	Rs. ... 9,74,800
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The revised estimate is Rs. 9,74,800 against the original Budget provision of Rupees nil.

It has already been stated in connection with the Receipts that the total amount of premia paid for War Risks Insurance of the various Factories of the Corporation under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942 was Rs. 9,74,800 in round numbers, half of which was contributed by Government and the other half was met by diversion from the Loan Fund under orders of the Government. The revised estimate represents this total amount of expenditure.

Filter Working at Pulta (Miscellaneous).	Rs. ... 3,96,000
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The revised estimate is Rs. 5,11,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 1,15,000.

This increase in the revised estimate is due to introduction of improved system of filter working and silt clearing at the Pulta Pumping Station the provisions for which are Rs. 3,30,000 and Rs. 1,67,000 respectively, besides several other minor items.

Chlorination of filtered water (Miscellaneous).	Rs. ... 2,08,000
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The revised estimate is Rs. 2,16,000 against the original provision of Rs. 8,000. The increase in the revised figure is due to purchase of a large quantity of liquid chlorine for improving the quality of filtered water and also the cost of installation of chlorinating plants for effective mixing of chlorine.

Dock Conservancy Charges of the Port Commissioners (Miscellaneous).	Rs. ... 1,00,000
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This increase is due to the fact that for the previous year advance payments were made to the Port Commissioners against the Dock Conservancy bills in view of certain objectionable items included therein. The revised figure includes adjustment of these advances.

Road Repairs (Miscellaneous)	Rs. ... 2,74,000
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This increase is also due to adjustment of the previous years' advances made to the road-repairing contractors against their bills for want of sanction.

Election Charges (Miscellaneous)	Rs. ... 50,000
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The revised estimate is Rs. 1,00,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 50,000. It is expected that the actual expenditure on account of the General Election to be held on the 29th March, 1944 will amount to Rs. 1,00,000 and so the revised estimate has been increased to that figure.

(ii)—Items where there have been net decreases.

Establishment Charges	Rs. 1,32,000
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The revised estimate is Rs. 69,23,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 70,55,000.

Our normal savings under this head used to be about Rs. 1,00,000 each year but this year the amount has increased due to the vacancies not being filled up on account of the embargo placed by the Corporation.

Contribution for prevention of shortage ... Rs.
40,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 40,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 80,000. The original provision included two instalments of payment of Rs. 40,000 each during the year, but the Sinking Fund established under Section 108 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, having been discontinued earlier with the necessary Government sanction, only one instalment has been paid during the year and there is no necessity of paying the second instalment.

Improvement of Primary Education ... Rs.
67,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 11,31,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 11,98,000.

This decrease falls mainly under the pay of teachers the original provision for which was Rs. 9,70,000 and the revised estimate is Rs. 9,05,000. This is mainly due to the vacancies having not been filled up.

New Works ... Rs.
2,48,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 58,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 3,06,000.

The original Budget provision of Rs. 3,06,000 included Rs. 50,000 for fresh items of New Works, Rs. 79,000 lump sum provision for the Districts I—IV and Cossipore and Manicktolla which were unallotted to works and Rs. 1,77,000 for Carried-over and Released works under the various Budget items of New Works. Out of these provisions Rs. 2,29,800 has been carried over to the next year's Budget, Rs. 58,400 has been shown as the revised estimate of the current year and the balance of Rs. 18,200 has been dropped as not necessary the works having been executed and paid for already during the previous year.

B.—BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1944-45.

Coming to 1944-45, the Estimates stand thus, as stated before:—

				Rs.
Opening Balance	...	...	...	22,87,000
Receipts	...	...	...	2,59,17,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,68,86,000
Closing Balance	...	...	...	13,18,000

(1) Estimated Receipts—1944-45.

It may be noted that the estimated receipts for 1944-45 are less by Rs. 21,56,000 than the revised estimate of receipts for 1943-44 (Rs. 2,50,73,000).

This is due to the following increases and decreases:—

Increases.

	Increase.	Budget Estimate for 1944-45.	Revised Estimate for 1943-44.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	9,50,000	1,98,00,000	1,88,50,000
Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana	35,000	14,88,000	14,53,000
Exemption fees, Rent of lands, Buildings, etc.	1,21,000	8,01,000	1,80,000
Sale of Water	1,82,000	7,54,000	6,22,000
Receipt from Government for hire of commandeered road rollers	81,000	45,000	14,000
Fines under the Muni- cipal Acts and other Acts	10,000	75,500	85,000

12,79,000

Decreases

	Decrease.	Budget Estimate for 1944-45.	Revised Estimate for 1943-44.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Receipts from Tramways, Telephone and Electric Companies ...	50,000	75,000	1,25,000
Rebate on account of charges for electricity ...	44,000	...	44,000
Refund of accumulation in the Sinking Fund under Section 108 of the Act ...	5,19,000	...	5,19,000
Receipt from the Reserve Fund ...	8,00,000	...	8,00,000
Subvention from Govern- ment to make up deficits in the Opening Balance of 1943-44 ...	10,00,000	...	10,00,000
Contribution from Govern- ment for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation ...	4,87,400	...	4,87,400
Receipt from the Loan Fund for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation ...	4,87,400	...	4,87,400
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts:—</i>			
Recoveries from Contractors on account of rolling charges ...	25,000	...	25,000
Refund of excess accumula- tion in the Sinking Fund	48,000	70,000	1,18,000
Total	84,55,800		

The difference is due to small increases and decreases on other items.

I shall now explain the principal items of increases and decreases briefly.

(i) *Items where there have been increases.*

	Ra.
Consolidated Rate	... 9,50,000

This has been explained already.

	Ra.
Exemption fees, Rent of lands etc.	... 1,21,000

This is due to rents to be received from Government on account of requisitioning certain Corporation properties, viz., Town Hall, Open land at Park Circus Market, Eastern Park, Cadastral plots, 4 and 10 of Pulta Water Works.

	Ra.
Sale of Water	... 1,32,000

This increase has been made on the expectation of more receipts from naval vessels as well as from increased rates for supply of water.

(ii) *Items where there have been decreases.*

	Ra.
Receipts from Tramways, Telephone and Electric Companies	... 50,000

This is due to the discontinuance of the revenue from the Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd., since it has been taken over by the Government.

	Ra.
Rebate on account of Charges for Electricity	... 44,000

As the consumption of electricity has decreased abnormally due to the restriction of lighting, no rebate can be expected next year.

Recovery from Contractors on account of
rolling charges

Rs.

25,000

As the roads are being repaired by departmental labour, very little receipt under this head will accrue next year.

Refund of Excess accumulation in the
Sinking Funds

Rs.

43,000

The excess accumulation will be reduced mainly due to the discontinuance of the Sinking Fund under Section 108 of the Act, the last loan under that Section having been repaid in 1942-43.

As regards the other items of decreases, they are special receipts for 1943-44 and no corresponding amounts will be available next year.

(2) *Estimated Expenditure—1944-45.*

The decrease in expenditure in the Budget for 1944-45 as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1943-44 is Rs. 35,09,000, the New Estimate being Rs. 2,68,86,000 and the Revised Estimate Rs. 3,03,95,000.

This decrease is the result of the following items of increases and decreases.

Increases.

	Increase.	Budget Estimate for 1944-45.	Revised Estimate for 1943-44.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	2,22,000	71,45,000	69,23,000
Interest and Sinking Fund Charges ...	22,000	57,14,000	56,92,000
Improvement of Primary Education ...	47,000	11,78,000	11,81,000
Contribution to Calcutta Improvement Trust ...	21,000	20,89,000	20,68,000
New Works ...	2,22,000	2,80,000	58,000
	5,84,000		

Decreases.

	Decrease.	Budget Estimate for 1944-45.	Revised Estimate for 1943-44.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution to the Sink- ing Fund for Prevention of Shortage ...	40,000	...	40,000
Contribution to Free Libraries	41,000	42,000	88,000
Grants to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions ...	2,86,000	2,95,000	5,81,000
Grants to Hospitals, - Alms houses, etc. ...	5,33,000	6,53,000	11,86,000
Materials ...	3,36,000	31,68,000	35,04,000
Dispensaries, etc. ...	45,000	1,61,000	2,06,000
Pensions, etc. ...	47,000	5,22,000	5,69,000
Law Charges ...	77,000	1,49,000	2,26,000
Gas for Street Lighting ...	1,85,000	2,48,000	3,88,000
Motor Vehicles, Road Rollers, etc. ...	2,32,000	2,00,000	4,82,000
Repayment of Government Loan ...	10,28,000	...	10,28,000
War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corpo- ration ...	9,74,800	...	9,74,800
Miscellaneous ...	2,87,500	34,57,000	37,24,000
	40,11,800		

The difference is due to smaller items of increases and decreases.

The decrease of Rs. 2,37,000 in the Miscellaneous as shown in the above statement is the net result of the following increases and decreases:—

Increases.

	Rs.
Filter working at Pulta ...	2,78,000
Acting arrangement in leave vacancies ...	20,000
Total ...	2,98,000

Decreases.

	Rs.
Road-repairing Labour ...	1,62,000
Do. Cartage ...	1,11,000
Repairs to Locomotives ...	35,000
Do. Refuse wagons ...	60,000
Removal of night soil from Port Commissioners' areas ...	40,000
Chlorination of filtered water ...	35,000
Maintenance of Mains and Branches ...	22,000
Removal of dead bodies and cremation of paupers ...	35,000
Total ...	5,00,000

The difference is due to smaller items of increases and decreases.

I shall now proceed to explain briefly the main items of increases and decreases in the above statements.

(i) *Items where there have been increases.*

	Rs.
Establishment Charges ...	2,22,000

The Budget estimate of 1944-45 is Rs. 71,45,000 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 69,23,000. But if this figure is compared with the original Budget provision of the current year, viz., Rs. 70,55,000 the increase is only Rs. 90,000. The major portion of this increase, viz., about Rs. 65,000 is due to ordinary grade increments and the balance is mainly for the salary of the Special Officer and the Engineering Adviser.

	Rs.
Interest and Sinking Fund Charges ...	22,000

This increase is mainly due to the fact that while in the current year's Budget the estimates for these charges included provisions for three months of the previous year (1942-43) and six months of the current year (1943-44) for the Works Loan of Rs. 21,10,000 raised in 1942-43, full annual provisions have been made in the Budget for 1944-45.

	Rs.
Improvement of Primary Education ...	47,000

This increase is mainly due to the increase of Rs. 40,000 under Pay of Teachers and Rs. 3,000 under Rent besides small increases and decreases in other items.

Increased provision under Pay of Teachers is chiefly for the usual grade increments, and practically no provision has been made for filling up the vacancies.

	Rs.
Contribution to the C. I. Trust ...	21,000

This increase is due to the increase in the annual rateable valuation of the City. Under the Calcutta Improvement Act we have to contribute 2 per cent. of the annual rateable valuation to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

	Rs.
New works	2,22,000

This increase is based on the new provision of Rs. 2,80,000 against the revised estimate of Rs. 58,000. This Rs. 2,80,000 includes Rs. 2,30,000 carried over from the current year for unfinished works in this year's Budget and the provisions distributed by the District Committees out of the lump sum also provided in this year's Budget and also Rs. 50,000 (lump sum) for new works to be taken up afresh during the next year. According to the principle adopted by the Corporation, not more than Rs. 50,000 can be provided in the Revenue Budget in any one year for fresh items of New Works. No provision has therefore been made in the Budget for the proposals for new works submitted by the departments in their draft Budgets.

	Rs.
Filter Working at Pulta (Miscellaneous)	2,78,000

The Budget provision is Rs. 8,03,000 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5,25,000. This is due to the fact that during the first nine months of the current year this work has been done departmentally at a less cost, but the next year's estimated expenditure is more on the basis of the accepted tender.

(ii) *Items where there have been decreases.*

	Rs.
Contribution to the Sinking Fund for prevention of shortage	40,000

The new provision is nil against the revised estimate of Rs. 40,000 of the current year. It has already been explained that Rs. 40,000 of the current year was the last instalment of contribution under Section 108 of the Act, and consequently no further provision is necessary next year.

	Rs.
Contribution to Free Libraries, Primary and Technical Educational Institutions and Hospitals and Dispensaries	8,60,000

The decreases under these heads are due to the fact that while the revised estimates include the unpaid liabilities for the previous year, the new estimates show the provisions for 1944-45 only.

	Rs.
Materials	3,36,000

The increase under the revised estimate for 1943-44 was due to high rise in prices of certain articles such as cattle-feed, petrol, alum cake etc., and also adjustment of the previous years' charges for stone metal. In the case of some articles however slight reduction is noticeable this year.

	Rs.
Gas for Street Lighting	1,35,000

The revised estimate of Rs. 3,83,000 includes Rs. 2,75,000 for 1943-44 and Rs. 1,08,000 for the year, 1942-43, while the new provision of Rs. 2,43,000 represents the expenditure for 1944-45 only.

	Rs.
Motor Vehicles, Road Rollers etc.	... 2,32,000

It has already been stated in connection with the revised estimates that a total estimate of Rs. 4,32,000 was sanctioned this year for purchase of 55 lorries and 2 road rollers against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs and the next year's Budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000.

	Rs.
Repayment of the Government Loan	... 10,28,400

No provision is necessary during 1944-45 as the Government Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 together with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. is proposed to be repaid during the current year.

	Rs.
War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	... 9,74,800

No provision is necessary for the next year as the entire premium aggregating Rs. 9,74,800 has been paid during the current year.

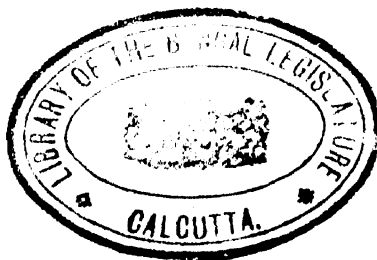
	Rs.
Road-repairing Labour (Miscellaneous)	... 1,62,000
Road-repairing cartage (Miscellaneous)	... 1,11,000

The increases in the revised estimates are mainly due to adjustment of advances made to the contractors against their bills for road-repairing works for the previous years.

	Rs.
Removal of dead bodies and cremation of paupers (Miscellaneous)	... 35,000

This increase in the revised estimate is due to high mortality during the current year on account of the acute famine condition as well as increase of rates.

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. Chatterji, will return soon to his duties after his recent illness and his valuable assistance will be available in the Committee stage.



Estimates of Receipts, Expenditure and Balances under the Municipal Fund for the year 1944-45.

(In round numbers)

PARTICULARS	Opening Balance on 1st April, 1944.	Receipts during 1944-45.	Reference to page.	Total of Opening Balance and total receipts, (columns 2 and 3.)	Expenditure during 1944-45.	Reference to page.	Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1945.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THE MUNICIPAL FUND.	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.		Ra.
REVENUE FUND	(a) 22,87,000	2,59,17,000	...	2,82,04,000	2,66,86,000	...	15,18,000
Suspense Heads Contra	10,00,000	1,66,89,000	...	1,76,89,000	1,66,89,000	...	10,00,000
LOAN FUND.							
For works of a permanent nature as in List A	23,94,000	24,76,000	} ...	67,94,000	{ 48,63,000	} ...	7,000
For works of a permanent nature as in List B	....	19,24,000					
	23,94,000	44,00,000		67,94,000	67,87,000		7,000
TRUST FUNDS.							
(a) Combined Cart Registration Fund of the several Municipalities .. ..	.....	1,25,000	...	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...
(b) Licensed Warehouse Fund .. ..	.....	3,54,000	...	3,54,000	3,54,000	...	.....
	.. ..	4,79,000		4,79,000	4,79,000		.. ..
GRAND TOTAL	56,81,000	4,74,35,000		5,31,16,000	5,07,91,000		22,25,000

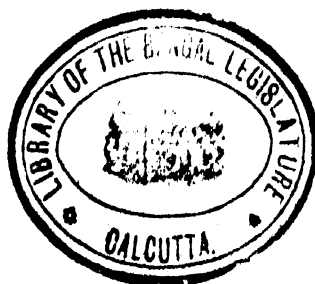
The Consolidated Rate is proposed to be levied at 19½ per cent. with an additional ¼ per cent. as the Howrah Bridge tax, the dog tax at Rs. 5 per dog per annum under Section 173 (2) and the other taxes in accordance with the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

The Licensed Warehouse fees will be levied at 10 per cent. (as in 1943-44) on the annual valuation of the Licensed Warehouses under Section 10 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, as amended in 1934.

(a) This Balance is estimated on the basis of Receipts and Payments only. It carries with it a liability of Rs. 2,29,800 for items of New Works which are released and carried over from the previous year. The Cash balance does not include the amounts held for contractors' deposit, which are estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs. They are included in the opening balance of Rs. 10 lakhs shown under "Suspense Heads Contra" above.

N. SARKAR,
Chief Accountant.
5th February, 1944.

S. M. YAQUB,
Offg. Chief Executive Officer.



Estimated Receipts of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1944-45 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

	Estimate for 1944-45.	Original Estimate for 1943-44.	Revised Estimate for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1942-43.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate—	1,98,00,000	1,80,56,000	1,88,50,000	1,84,00,201
Tax on Animals and Carriages—	55,000	60,000	55,000	50,766
Tax on Trades and Professions—	18,10,000	18,10,000	18,10,000	12,14,321
Contribution from Govt. as compensation for taking over the licensing of Motor Vehicles—	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter-houses and Dhobi- khana—	14,88,200	13,57,200	14,52,700	13,13,294
Do. from Tramways, Telephone and Electric Com- panies—	75,800	1,30,300	1,25,600	1,23,316
Exemption fees, Rent of Lands, Buildings, &c.—	3,01,200	1,75,900	1,80,300	1,50,024
Sale Proceeds of Lands and Produce of Lands—	2,00,500	2,01,000	2,00,500	2,38,779
Contributions from Government—	71,400	72,200	76,200	67,572
Receipts from Burial Grounds and Crematorium—	27,000	27,000	27,000	20,018
Do. from the Combined Cart Registration Fund, being the share of the Corporation in the surplus—	85,700	78,100	85,600	59,138
Do. from the Combined Hackney Carriage Fund, being the share of the Corporation under Section 60 of the H. C. Act—	3,000	3,300	3,000	3,273
Sale of Water—	7,53,600	6,24,000	6,21,700	4,76,487
Scavenging Tax—	30,000	30,000	30,000	31,491
Fines under the Municipal Act and other Acts—	75,000	45,000	64,600	31,200
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances—	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	3,63,393
Recovery of equated annual instalment from the Garden Reach Municipality towards cost of Moore's Scheme—	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,674
Recovery of Law Charges—	13,000	13,000	12,500	8,830
Sale Proceeds of Unserviceable Stores—	30,000	40,000	22,300	19,106
Electricity from the Turbo-alternators—	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	99,072
Rebate on account of charges for electricity—		44,000	44,000	...
Loan from Govt. for payment of Emergency allowance to the employees— ... ..	...	...	...	10,00,000
Refund of accumulations in the Sinking Fund for Loans under Section 108 of the Act— ... ..	...	5,62,000	5,19,100	...
Receipt from the Reserve Fund— ... ..	...	8,00,000	8,00,000	...
Receipt from Govt. for hire of commandeered road- rollers—	45,000	45,000	14,000	...
Receipt from Govt. for repairs to commandeered road- rollers—	5,000	5,000	5,000	...
Subvention from Govt. to make up deficits in the Opening Balance of 1943-44. ... ..	...	...	10,00,000	...
Contribution from Govt. for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation ... ..	...	...	4,87,400	...
Receipt from the Loan Fund for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Copn. ... ..	...	...	4,87,400	...
Contribution from Govt. for War Risks Insurance of the Inland Vessels of the Corpn. ... ..	...	...	6,500	...
Miscellaneous Receipts (including profit from Work- shops)—	6,64,600	6,90,300	7,08,800	16,83,379
Total	2,59,17,200	2,52,53,000	2,80,72,900	2,58,46,334
In round numbers	2,59,17,000	2,52,53,000	2,80,73,000	
Suspense Heads (Contra) including Workshops	1,66,89,000	1,52,92,000	2,17,45,000	
Excess of expenditure over receipts	9,69,000	14,43,000	23,22,000	
Grand Total	4,35,25,000	4,19,88,000	5,21,40,000	

Estimated Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1944-45 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

Establishments—

	Superior Supervision.	Supervi- sion.	Clerical and Subordinate	Labour.	Estimate for 1944-45.	Original Estimate for 1943-44.	Revised Estimate for 1943-44.	Actuals for 1942-43.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of Officers under section 51(1) ...	1,23,000	..	..	..	1,23,000	..	..	..
Do. of other Officers and Servants under section 51 (2) ...	2,84,980	18,05,260	24,67,560	25,79,790	71,37,590	..	..	..
Total ...	4,07,980	18,05,260	24,67,560	25,79,790	72,60,590	..	..	..
Less—debitable to other funds ...	21,850	33,840	59,150	930	1,15,810	..	..	..
Debitable to Revenue ...	3,86,130	17,71,380	24,08,410	25,78,860	71,44,780	70,54,850	69,32,600	67,50,879
Interest on Loans—	89,60,800	39,37,700	39,34,900	39,54,943
Contribution for Repayment of Loans—	17,53,300	17,46,300	17,56,800	16,35,450
Do. to the Sinking Fund for prevention of shortage—	80,000	40,000	1,52,000
Do. to Licensed Warehouse Fund for the Fire-Brigade—	2,23,300	2,23,300	2,46,000	2,39,690
Do. to Free Libraries—	42,000	50,000	82,500	53,043
Do. to Primary & Technical Educational Institutions—	2,95,000	2,95,000	5,81,000	2,66,528
Improvement of Primary Education—	11,77,700	11,98,200	11,81,000	10,55,915
Materials—	31,68,300	27,98,200	35,04,100	21,96,026
Contribution to Hospitals, Almshouses & Child-welfare division, Indian Red Cross Society, etc.—	6,53,000	7,34,000	11,85,500	8,49,234
Dispensaries, Maternity Homes, Baby Clinics & Milk Kitchens, etc.—	1,60,800	1,86,400	2,06,800	1,40,444
Pensions, Gratuities, Compassionate allowances, Contribution to the Provident Fund & Commutation of pension, etc.—	5,21,900	5,21,700	5,68,700	5,19,744
Law charges—	1,49,100	1,49,100	2,35,800	1,43,457
Commission to Bank—	27,600	27,600	36,300	30,703
Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust—	20,89,000	20,66,000	20,67,600	20,52,065
Contingencies	98,400	1,01,800	1,07,500	89,105
Uniforms	49,500	45,400	45,800	51,993
Telephone charges	51,500	45,900	58,100	45,374
Gas for street lighting—	2,48,000	2,88,000	3,88,000	1,67,155
Electricity for do. —	40,000	50,000	40,000	39,830
Grain compensation allowance—	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,00,000	2,73,050
Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2,00,000	3,00,000	4,32,000	..
Contribution to the Garden Reach Municipality—	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Unpaid Liabilities on account of Garden Reach—	1,000	..	..
Expenditure for improving the conditions of service of the Harijans (Conservancy Coolies, Mehters, Carters etc.)—	5,000	5,000	8,000	7,192
Hire of lorries for removing refuse—	1,90,000	1,80,000	2,00,000	..
Air Raid Precaution—	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	..
Special War Allowance—	1,65,847
War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	9,74,800	..
War Risks Insurance of Inland Vessels of the Corporation	6,500	..
Other Miscellaneous items, such as Repair works, Filter working, Precaution against epi- demics etc. (previously designated as Contract labour, Contract of labour & mate- rials not distinguishable & Miscellaneous)	34,87,420	24,29,000	37,24,800	19,62,496
Repayment of Govt. Loan—	10,10,000	10,28,400	..
Contribution to Building Repairs Fund—	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	..
New works—	2,29,300	..	..	..
For works released & carried over	2,29,300	..	..	..	..
For additional works	50,000	..	..	..	..
	2,79,300	2,79,300	3,06,400	58,400	64,512
Total	2,68,35,700	2,68,35,700	2,68,95,800	3,08,95,400	2,31,55,275
In round numbers	2,68,36,000	2,68,36,000	2,68,96,000	3,08,95,000	..
Suspense Heads (contra) including Workshops	1,66,39,000	1,52,92,000	1,52,92,000	2,17,45,000	..
Excess of receipts over expenditure
Grand Total	4,35,25,000	4,18,88,000	4,18,88,000	5,31,40,000	..

* This provision excludes Rs. 9,45,000 for the school staff which is included in the provision under "Improvement of Primary Education."

Comparison in round numbers of estimated receipts and expenditure with actuals as well as of actual receipts and actual expenditure for the last seven years:—

Receipts.

	1936-37	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate ...	2,47,52,000	2,47,75,000	2,49,05,000	2,50,73,000	2,54,77,000	2,60,20,000	2,61,47,000
Actuals ...	2,38,22,000	2,39,04,000	2,39,19,000	2,57,77,000	2,56,10,000	2,38,18,000	2,58,46,000
	<u>-9,30,000(c)</u>	<u>-8,71,000(c)</u>	<u>-9,86,000(a)</u>	<u>+7,04,000 (h)</u>	<u>+1,33,000(i)</u>	<u>-22,02,000(a)</u>	<u>-3,01,000(j)</u>

Expenditure.

Estimate ...	2,63,64,000	2,72,81,000	2,72,88,000	2,73,63,000	2,74,54,000	2,55,25,000	2,61,69,000
Actuals ...	2,42,55,000	2,42,16,000	2,52,75,000	2,45,33,000	2,59,56,000	2,45,30,000	2,31,55,000
	<u>-21,09,000(d)</u>	<u>-30,65,000(g)</u>	<u>-20,13,000(b)</u>	<u>-28,30,000(d)</u>	<u>-14,98,000(d)</u>	<u>-9,95,000 (f)</u>	<u>-30,14,000(k)</u>

Actual Receipts and Actual Expenditure.

Receipts ...	2,38,22,000	2,39,04,000	2,39,19,000	2,57,77,000	2,56,10,000	2,38,18,000	2,58,46,000
Expenditure	2,42,55,000	2,42,16,000	2,52,75,000	2,45,33,000	2,59,56,000	2,45,30,000	2,31,55,000
	<u>-4,33,000</u>	<u>-3,12,000</u>	<u>-13,56,000</u>	<u>+12,44,000</u>	<u>-3,46,000</u>	<u>-7,12,000</u>	<u>+26,91,000</u>

(a) The deficit is mainly due to less receipts from Consolidated Rate, Markets and Slaughter Houses. Exemption fees, Sale of surplus lands, Sale of water and Miscellaneous fees.

(b) Mainly due to less expenditure on New Works, Establishment, Materials, Loan charges, etc.

(c) The deficit is mainly due to less receipts from Consolidated Rate, Sale of water, Sale of surplus lands and Fines.

(d) Mainly due to less expenditure on New Works, Establishment, Materials. Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.

(e) The principal items which contribute to this decrease are New Works, Establishment, Loan charges, Materials, Cost of lighting, Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.

(f) Mainly due to less expenditure on Establishment, Improvement of Primary Education, Law charges, cost of Motor Vehicles, New works and other 'Miscellaneous' items, against which are to be set off excess expenditure on Grants to Free Libraries, Contribution to Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc. and Materials.

(g) The principal items which contribute to this decrease are New Works, Establishment, sundry grants sanctioned very late in the year, Filter working, etc.

(h) The excess is mainly due to the realisation of Rs. 12,10,000 from the Port Commissioners for Consolidated Rate on account of revaluation of the King George's Docks, against which are set off the deficits under Receipts from Markets and Slaughter Houses, Sale proceeds of surplus lands, Fines, Miscellaneous receipts, etc.

(i) The excess is mainly due to the realisation of Rs. 2,81,000 from the Port Commissioners for arrear Consolidated Rate, against which are to be set off deficits under Sale proceeds of surplus lands, Sale of water, Electricity from the Turbo-alternators Miscellaneous fees, Fines, etc.

(j) The deficit is mainly due to less receipts from Consolidated Rate, Slaughter Houses, Exemption Fees, Sale of surplus lands and Sale of water, against which are to be set off more receipts under Miscellaneous and the Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 10,00,000 received from Government for payment of Emergency Allowance to the employees of the Corporation.

(k) Mainly due to less expenditure on Establishment, Loan Charges, Improvement of Primary Education, Law Charges, New Works, Refund of Consolidated Rate for remission due to vacancies and Miscellaneous and also non-adjustment of the Advances of Hire of lorries for removing refuse and Corporation Air Raid Precaution.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Seventh General Election under Act III (B. C.) of 1923

as amended by the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act,
1939 (Bengal Act XI of 1939).

The public are hereby informed that the Government have, by a Notification published in the issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17-2-1944, fixed the **28th February, 1944**, as the date by which candidates shall be nominated for all Constituencies of the Corporation of Calcutta, as specified in Schedule III of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as amended by the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939, and the **3rd March, 1944**, as the date on which the scrutiny of nominations shall be held. The Government have already fixed the **29th March, 1944**, as the date for the General Election of Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta. The gentlemen named below have been appointed Returning Officers of the Constituencies respectively noted against their names. **Nomination papers will be received by them between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon on all office days up to and including the 28th February, 1944. Nomination papers filed after 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th February, 1944, shall be rejected.** Forms of Nomination paper will be available in the Records Department, Central Municipal Office, on payment of a fee of annas -2/- per copy.

The Returning Officers of all the Constituencies, other than the Special Constituencies, will hold the **scrutiny of Nomination papers** at the Central Municipal Office on **Friday, the 3rd March, 1944**. The scrutiny of nomination papers of all the Constituencies representing General, Anglo-Indian or Labour will take place at 12 noon while in the case of Muhammadan Constituencies, the scrutiny of nominations will take place at 3 p.m., on the date mentioned above.

The Returning Officers of the Special Constituencies will hold the **scrutiny of Nomination papers** at their respective offices **at 12 noon on the date mentioned above** except the Deputy Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, who will hold the scrutiny at 11 a.m. on that date.

General Constituencies.

Names of Returning Officers.	Names of Constituencies.
1. Mr. Sailen Ghosal <i>License Officer,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Ground floor, South Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Shampukur (Ward No. 1). 2. Entally (Ward No. 19).
2. Mr. P. C. Bose <i>Offg. Chief Engineer,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, East Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Kumartuli (Ward No. 2). 2. Maniktala (Ward No. 29).
3. Dr. S. K. Ghose <i>Chief Analyst,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (1st floor, Hogg Buildings close to Central Municipal Office).	1. Bartola (Ward No. 3). 2. Cossipur (Ward No. 32).

Names of Returning Officers.	Names of Constituencies.
4. Mr. D. N. Ganguli <i>Assessor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First Floor, North Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Sukeas Street (Ward No. 4). 2. Kalinga (Ward No. 15). 3. Alipur (Ward No. 24).
5. Mr. P. C. Gupta <i>Executive Engineer,</i> <i>Water Works,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, East Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Jorabagan (Ward No. 5).
6. Mr. N. N. Sarkar <i>Chief Accountant,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Jorasanko (Ward No. 6). 2. Bara Bazar (Ward No. 7).
7. Mr. U. N. Bose <i>Assistant Secretary,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Collootola (Ward No. 8)
8. Mr. R. R. Sinha <i>Chief Valuer and Surveyor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Muchipara (Ward No. 9). 2. Ballygunj (Ward No. 21).
9. Dr. R. K. Mondol, <i>Dist. Health Officer,</i> <i>District No. III,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (1st floor, Hogg Buildings, close to Central Municipal Office).	1. Bow Bazar (Ward No. 10).
10. Dr. B. L. Sarkar <i>Dist. Health Officer,</i> <i>District No. IV.</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 11, Belvedere Road.	1. Puddapukur (Ward No. 11).
11. Mr. S. M. Sharif <i>Supdt., Secy's Department,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Waterloo Street (Ward 12).
12. Mr. B. N. Ganguly <i>Dy. License Officer,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Ground floor, South Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Fenwick Bazar (Ward No. 13)
13. Mr. N. R. Das <i>Offg. Executive Engineer,</i> <i>Drainage,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, East Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Taltola (Ward No. 14).

Names of Returning Officers.	Names of Constituencies.
14. Mr. M. Saha <i>Deputy Assessor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, North Block, Central Municipal Office)	1. Park Street (Ward No. 16). 2. Belgachia (Ward No. 30).
15. Mr. M. N. Ray <i>Secretary,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First Floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Bamun Bustee (Ward No. 17). 2. Beniapukur (Ward No. 20).
16. Mr. S. C. Chakravarti <i>Senior Asstt. Collector,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Ground floor, South Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Tangra (Ward No. 18). 2. Beliaghata (Ward No. 28).
17. Mr. D. N. Dutt <i>Offg. Controller of Stores.</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 149, Lower Circular Road.	1. Bhowanipur (Ward No. 22).
18. Mr. K. L. De <i>District Engineer,</i> <i>District No. I,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 79, Cornwallis Street.	1. Kalighat (Ward No. 23).
19. Mr. P. Mitra <i>Dy. Chief Accountant,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Ekbalpur (Ward No. 25).
20. Mr. Haimaja Roy <i>Deputy Surveyor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Watgunj & Hastings (Ward No. 26).
21. Dr. J. P. Chowdhury <i>Dist. Health Officer,</i> <i>District No. I.</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 79, Cornwallis Street.	1. Tollyganj (Ward No. 27).
22. Mr. S. C. Ghose, <i>District Engineer,</i> <i>District No. III.</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, Hogg Buildings, close to Central Municipal Office).	1. Satpukur (Ward No. 31).

Muhammadan Constituencies.

Names of Returning Officers.	Names of Constituencies.
1. Mr. A. F. Nabi Buksh, <i>District Engineer, Dist. IV,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 11, Belvedere Road.	{ Shampukur (Ward No. 1). Kumartuli (Ward No. 2). Bartola (Ward No. 3). Jorabagan (Ward No. 5). Bhowanipur (Ward No. 22). Kalighat (Ward No. 23). Alipur (Ward No. 24). Tollyganj (Ward No. 27).
2. Mr. A. Qasim, <i>Supdt., Hogg Market,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 19, Lindsay Street.	{ Sukeas Street (Ward No. 4). Jorasanko (Ward No. 6). Bara Bazar (Ward No. 7). Bow Bazar (Ward No. 10). Puddapukur (Ward No. 11).
3. Mr. Md. Sharful Anam, <i>Keeper of Records,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Ground floor, West Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Collootola (Ward No. 8). 2. Muchipara (Ward No. 9).
4. Mr. S. M. Sharif, <i>Supdt., Secy.'s Dept.,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor West Block, Central Municipal Office).	{ Waterloo Street (Ward No. 12). Fenwick Bazar (Ward No. 13).
5. Mr. P. C. Bose, <i>Offg. Chief Engineer,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, East Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Taltola (Ward No. 14).
6. Mr. D. N. Ganguli, <i>Assessor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, North Block, Central Municipal Office).	{ Kalinga (Ward No. 15). Park Street (Ward No. 16). Bamun Bustee (Ward No. 17).
7. Dr. S. N. Das, <i>Dist. Health Officer, Dist. II.</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 22, Mirzapur Street.	{ Tangra (Ward No. 18). Entally (Ward No. 19).
8. Mr. Moazzam Hossain, <i>Assistant Assessor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (1st floor, North Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Beniapukur (Ward No. 20).
9. Dr. A. Barua, <i>Education Officer,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, Hogg Buildings, close to Central Municipal Office).	1. Ballygunj (Ward No. 21).

Names of Returning Officers.	Names of Constituencies.
10. Dr. S. Zafar Ahmed, <i>Health Officer-in-Charge,</i> <i>Cossipore-Chitpore,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 10 & 11, Barrackpore Tr. Rd.	1. Ekbalpur (Ward No. 25).
11. Mr. S. Muzaffar Hossain, <i>Assistant Assessor,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (First floor, North Block, Central Municipal Office).	1. Watgunj and Hastings (Ward No. 26).
12. Mr. Mosaheb Ali Khan, <i>Dy. License Officer,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Ground floor, South Block, Central Municipal Office).	1 { Belaghata (Ward No. 28). Maniktala (Ward No. 29).
13. Mr. P. C. Gupta, <i>Executive Engineer W. W.,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (1st floor, East Block), Central Municipal Office).	1 { Belgachia (Ward No. 30). Satpukur (Ward No. 31).
14. Mr. N. L. Bhattacharjee, <i>Offg. Dist. Engineer, Dist. II,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> 22, Mirzapur Street.	1 Cossipur (Ward No. 32)

Anglo-Indian Constituency.

1. Mr. M. M. Maitra, <i>City Architect,</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (Top floor, North Block, Central Municipal Office).	Calcutta (Wards 1 to 32)
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Labour Constituency.

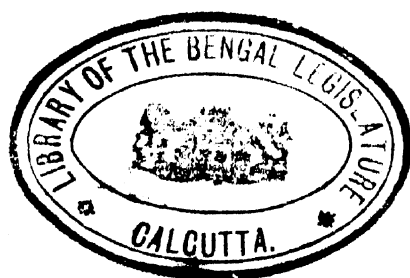
1. Mr. S. C. Ghose, <i>Dist. Engineer, Dist. No. III.</i> <i>Corporation of Calcutta.</i> (1st floor, Hogg Buildings, close to Central Municipal Office).	Calcutta (Wards 1 to 32).
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Special Constituencies.

1. Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
2. Deputy Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.	Calcutta Trades Association.
3. Secretary, Calcutta Port Com- missioners.	Calcutta Port Commissioners.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE :
Calcutta, the 21st February, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer,
(Election Officer.)



SEVENTH MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1944

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

A—GENERAL.

<i>Name of Constituency.</i>	<i>Successful Candidates.</i>
Shampukur—(Ward No. 1) ...	1. Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose. 2. Mr. Debendranath Mukherji.
Kumartuli—(Ward No. 2) ...	1. Sir Hari Sanker Paul.
Bartola—(Ward No. 3) ...	1. *Mr. Radha Nath Das. 2. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.
Sukeas Street—(Ward No. 4) ...	1. Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul. 2. Mr. Nanda Dulal Sreemani.
Jorabagan—(Ward No. 5) ...	1. Mr. Provangsu Kumar Sett. 2. Mr. Rupnarayan Gaggur.
Jorasanko—(Ward No. 6) ...	1. Mr. Gostobehary Sett. 2. Mr. Madan Mohan Burtuan.
Bara Bazar—(Ward No. 7) ...	1. Mr. Inder Chand Bhowalka. 2. Mr. Madanlal Khemka 3. Mr. S. N. Banerjee.
Colootola—(Ward No. 8) ...	1. Mr. Anandilall Poddar. 2. Mr. Kabiraj Satyabrata Sen
Muchipara —(Ward No. 9) ...	1. Mr. Jagannath Kolay. 2. Mr. Tulsi Charan Roy.
Bow Bazar—(Ward No. 10) ...	1. Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed.
Puddapukur—(Ward No. 11) ...	1. Mr. Raj Kumar Basu.
Waterloo Street—(Ward No. 12) ...	1. Mr. N. C. Sen.
Fenwick Bazar—(Ward No. 13) ...	1. Mr. Jogindralal Saha.
Taltola—(Ward No. 14) ...	1. Dr. M. N. Sarkar.
Kalinga—(Ward No. 15) ...	1. Mr. D. J. Cohen.
Park Street—(Ward No. 16) ...	1. Mr. I. J. Cohen.
Bamun Bustee—(Ward No. 17) ...	1. Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter.
Tangra—(Ward No. 18) ...	1. Dr. Pran Krishna Ganguly. 2. *Mr. Pulin Behari Khatik.
Entally—(Ward No. 19) ...	1. *Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury. 2. Dr. Subodh K. Sarkar.

**N.B.—Gentleman whose name is marked with asterisk has been elected for the seat reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes.*

<i>Name of Constituency.</i>	<i>Successful Candidates.</i>
Beniapukur—(Ward No. 20)	1. Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
Ballygunj—(Ward No. 21)	1. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee.
Bhowanipur—(Ward No. 22)	1. Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh. 2. Mr. Purnendu Sekhar Basu.
Kalighat—(Ward No. 23)	1. Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.
Alipur—(Ward No. 24)	1. Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma.
Ekbalpur—(Ward No. 25)	1. Dr. Sudhir Kumar Basu.
Watgunj & Hastings— (Ward No. 26)	1. Mr. Bimal Ch. Ghosh.
Tollyganj—(Ward No. 27)	1. Dr. S. N. Sinha.
Beliaghatta—(Ward No. 28)	1. Mr. Abinash Chandra Banerjee. 2. *Mr. Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar.
Maniktala—(Ward No. 29)	1. Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Das.
Belgachia—(Ward No. 30)	1. Mr. Hirendra Kumar Ganguli. 2. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose.
Satpukur—(Ward No. 31)	1. Mr. Ganapati Sur. 2. Mr. Netai Charan Paul.
Cossipur—(Ward No. 32)	1. Mr. Mrigendra K. Mazumder (alias Krishna Babu)

B—MUHAMMADAN.

Shampukur—(Ward No. 1)	...	1. Khan Bahadur Md. Solaiman
Kumartuli—(Ward No. 2)	...	
Bartola—(Ward No. 3)	...	
Jorabagan—(Ward No. 5)	...	
Sukeas Street—(Ward No. 4)	...	1. Mr. S. M. Tafiq.
Jorasanko—(Ward No. 6)	...	
Bara Bazar—(Ward No. 7)	...	
Colootola—(Ward No. 8)	...	1. Mr. Abdur Rezak. 2. Mr. Md. Rafique.
Muchipara—(Ward No. 9)	...	1. Mr. S. M. Usman. 2. Mr. Ziauddin Hyder.
Bow Bazar—(Ward No. 10)	...	1. Mr. M. Hashim.
Puddapukur—(Ward No. 11)	...	
Waterloo Street—(Ward No. 12)	...	1. Mr. A. K. M. Baquer.
Fenwick Bazar—(Ward No. 13)	...	
Taltola—(Ward No. 14)	...	1. Mr. Shamsul Huq.

<i>Name of Constituency.</i>	<i>Successful Candidates.</i>
Kalinga—(Ward No. 15) Park Street—(Ward No. 16) Bamun Bustee—(Ward No. 17)	... } 1. Mr. M. A. H. Isphani.
Tangra—(Ward No. 18) Entally—(Ward No. 19)	... } 1. Mr. Mohammad Gulzar.
Beniapukur—(Ward No. 20)	... 1. Mr. Abdus Sattar. 2. Haji Md. Yusuf. 3. Mr. Mohammed Israil.
Ballygunj—(Ward No. 21)	... 1. Mr. M. M. Haq.
Bhowanipur—(Ward No. 22) Kalighat—(Ward No. 23) Alipur—(Ward No. 24) Tollyganj—(Ward No. 27)	... } 1. Mr. T. Ahmed.
Ekbalpur—(Ward No. 25)	... 1. Mr. Noor Mahammad.
Watgunj & Hastings— (Ward No. 26)	... 1. Mr. S. A. Habib.
Beliaghatta—(Ward No. 28) Maniktala—(Ward No. 29)	... } 1. Mr. Golam Hossain. 2. Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.
Belgachia—(Ward No. 30) Satpukur—(Ward No. 31)	... } 1. Mr. Sk. Abdul Salim.
Cossipur—(Ward No. 32)	... 1. Mr. Nabi Rasul.

C—ANGLO-INDIAN.

Calcutta—Wards 1 to 32	... 1. Mr. A. N. Hildreth. 2. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.
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D—SPECIAL.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce	... 1. Mr. J. B. Elias. 2. Mr. H. S. Gill. 3. Mr. W. R. Humphrev. 4. Mr. L. E. Hunt. 5. Mr. J. H. Methold. 6. Mr. J. H. H. Ross.
Calcutta Trades Association	... 1. Mr. A. Clark. 2. Mr. Mackertich John. 3. Mr. W. I. N. Mac Ewan. 4. Mr. P. L. Walde.
Port Commissioners	... 1. Mr. W. A. Burns. 2. Mr. S. C. Law.

E.—LABOUR.

Calcutta—Wards 1 to 32	... 1. Mr. Md. Ismail. 2. Mr. Som Nath Lahiry.
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(Trade Unions referred to in
Sub-Section (4) of Section 20 of
the C. M. Act.)

THE CORPORATION BUDGET FOR 1944-45

Speech Of The Budget Special Committee Chairman

Alderman Dr. B. C. Roy

Presenting the Budget Estimates for 1944-45 as modified by the Budget Special Committee, Dr. B. C. Roy made the following statement:—

Mr. Mayor, remembering the amount of interest that we Councillors and Aldermen have been evincing in matters municipal in the recent past, as evidenced by the number of adjournments that have taken place, I was half apprehensive that to-day also the House might not be in quorum; but I am now glad that my apprehension has not come true. At the same time, I cannot but express my sadness at the fact that although the Corporation in its wisdom formed a Budget Committee consisting of so many as 26 members, in the face of Mr. Barman's proposition to have a smaller Committee, yet it was my sad experience—the first of its kind—that we could hardly get quorum. I feel so sad over it, because it only shows that we are not serious about the responsibilities we have undertaken. I do not wish to mention the name of any person or group of persons. Members belonging to different groups, whether European or Indian, all come within the same category. It gives food for serious reflection. When I moved the Special Committee's recommendations in regard to Mr. Gurner's Report in January last, I had hoped that the Corporation would, at any rate, extend to me the privilege of meeting the criticism of members on the findings of the Special Committee. I never expected that the findings of any Committee could be accepted by a large body such as the Corporation without any criticism. At the same time, I did feel that the members of the Corporation would at least do us (members of the Committees) the courtesy of considering our recommendations which are the outcome of our mature deliberation. I say this particularly because of the recommendation of the Committee which suggested that the ways and means of bringing about an equilibrium of the finances of the Corporation, as indicated in Mr. Gurner's Report should be further investigated by the Committee which should make its report before the Budget is presented to the Corporation. I had hoped that, apart from the subjects dealt with in the *ad interim* report of the Special Committee on Mr. Gurner's Report, the various questions and issues raised in that Report, bearing upon the financial stability of this body, would be considered by that Committee and their recommendations would be available to the Budget Committee in good time. In that, I was disappointed. I was astonished to find levity of a most surprising character. Members hanging back in the corridors and verandahs round this chamber and behaving not like City Fathers but like City Children! I am surprised that this should happen in the premier self-governing institution in this country. I say that with some amount of confidence because I have been associated with this Corporation for the last 20 years and never have I met with so much laxity in regard to the responsibility which the ratepayers have laid upon members by electing them as their accredited representatives on this Corporation. It is, therefore, not possible for me to say that a large number of the 26 members selected for the Budget Committee, have taken part in the discussions as they had gone on from day to day. Situated as they were, the Budget Committee have done their best and have come forward with a Budget which I have the honour to place before the House.

On the 9th February last the Chief Executive Officer presented his Budget Estimates for the year 1944-45. Under the Act it is not obligatory on the Corporation to appoint a Budget Special Committee. The Corporation could straightaway go into the details of the Estimates presented by the Chief Executive Officer and take final decision. But in order that the Corporation may get the considered view of a group of

representatives of this House forming the Budget Committee, that the Budget Committee has put before the Corporation certain alterations in the figures both in the revised estimates of this year and budget estimates of the ensuing year.

Before I proceed further I wish to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to one fact and that is that according to Section 80 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation *qua* Corporation can have only one Fund, namely, the Municipal Fund, to which all moneys realized or realizable under the Act must be credited. On the other hand, there is a provision in the Act about loans which lays down that no portion of any loan can, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any purpose other than that for which it was raised. It was not possible for the Finance Committee, therefore, to direct the Chief Accountant to have separate accounts for loan and Revenue Funds. I am sure the Legislature could not have intended that Loan Account and ordinary Revenue Account should be mixed up. But it is better to apprise the House of the position we are in, so that if in the present state of Corporation finances revenue expenditure is inadvertently met out of money which does not appertain to Revenue Fund, criticism may not be levelled against us, although, all possible attempts are made to avoid such encroachment.

For the current year, *i.e.*, 1943-44, the estimated opening balance is Rs. 24,24,000. The Government gave us a subvention of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose of meeting the deficit in the opening balance, on the 3rd May, 1944. Therefore we started with an opening balance of, say, Rs. 29,24,000. It was fortunate that in the fourth quarter of 1942-43 we had a larger collection. The actual receipts from the consolidated rate during the year 1942-43 was Rs. 11,11,000 in excess of the revised estimate. The reason was that those who had not paid during the first 9 months of 1942-43 paid in the last quarter as there was no further air raid and no further disturbance in the city. The Government have written to the Chief Executive Officer pointing out that as in the last year there was a larger collection, may we not expect similar collection this year also? Incidents such as this, do not happen every time. During the year 1943-44 there has been no apparent falling-off in receipts and our anticipations have been realized from quarter to quarter. Therefore although last year we had an extra sum coming in the fourth quarter, according to the reports of the Collector and the Law Officer, the same thing will not happen this year. It will be recalled that during the year 1943-44 we had taken Rs. 8 lakhs from the Reserve Fund or revenue account. Mr. Gurner has recommended that it is desirable to earmark certain sums of money from time to time for the purpose of building structures to accommodate Corporation schools, ward offices and such like and it was with that end in view that a few years ago the Corporation at my suggestion agreed to set apart Rs. 8 lakhs. But exigencies of circumstances forced us to hold up that item in our programme for revenue expenditure. During the year 1943-44 we also got from the Government another subvention of Rs. 5 lakhs and you will find from page 2 of the statement of the revised figures circulated, that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been put down as subvention from Government to make up the deficit in the opening balance. One amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was given to us on the 3rd May, 1943 and the other amount of Rs. 5 lakhs on the 13th January, 1944. Apart from that Rs. 10 lakhs, we have received from Government further amounts from time to time, aggregating Rs. 17 lakhs to pay dearness allowance to the staff of the Corporation.

Now, if you turn to page 2 of the revised estimates you will find that whereas the original estimate of receipts for 1943-44 is Rs. 253 lakhs, the revised estimate according to the latest returns is Rs. 281 lakhs. On the other hand, the year's expenditure which was estimated at Rs. 267 lakhs has actually come to Rs. 3 crores and odd. The main head under which increase in expenditure has taken place this year is coal. The total amount that we used to spend annually on coal was Rs. 7½ lakhs. This year we have had to spend another Rs. 7½ lakhs. Similarly, other goods and materials have gone up in price. So, in

spite of the fact that we have received subvention from Government; in spite of the fact that we have drawn Rs. 8 lakhs from Revenue into the ordinary account, we still have a difference between the income and expenditure for the year 1943-44 which is estimated to be minus Rs. 20 lakhs. If you compare the revised estimates with the original estimates, you will notice one big item, namely, Rs. 9,74,800 for War Risk Insurance of the factories of the Corporation of which half was paid by the Government and the other half by the Corporation out of the loan fund. You will also notice glaring difference between the original estimates and actuals in the case of various other items. So that, all these excesses over the estimates go to constitute the difference between the estimated expenditure and the revised estimates for the year 1943-44.

Coming to the year 1944-45, the Budget Committee had at first thought that it would be possible to set apart a certain sum of money for capital expenditure. We thought that, instead of paying rent for houses engaged for accommodating Corporation Schools, Ward Offices, Maternity Clinics, Vaccination Stations etc., we should build houses of our own to accommodate these institutions, so that the Corporation might be relieved of the burden of a recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2,25,000 per annum. The Budget Committee have suggested that certain pieces of land which are lying unutilized at the present time should be sold and the sale proceeds credited on the receipt side. The two big plots of land we were thinking of are (1) the land on which the Hazra Pail Depot is situated and (2) the land occupied by the South Dhobikhana. The Budget Committee proceeded on the assumption that the Dhobikhana would be abolished and the land thus set free should be sold. We also felt that after meeting the expenditure for the removal of the Pail Depot and after meeting all other incidental expenses, we shall have realized a sum of Rs. 5,36,000 by selling the land thus set free. Out of this, we have taken credit only for Rs. 3 lakhs on the receipt side of the Budget for 1944-45. There is also that big plot of land on both sides of the Storm Water Channel which the Budget Committee thought could be leased out on payment of *salami* and rent ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per bigha. The Committee reckoned that if this land was leased out as proposed, that would bring an additional Rs. 2 lakhs to the coffers of the Corporation in the shape of *salami* and rent for the first year.

We have had some old road rollers which have been commandeered by Government and in connection with which negotiations have been going on with Government for some time past. While on the one hand we have provided some money for the purchase of new rollers, on the other we have recommended that, in the meantime, instead of demanding a rental of Rs. 45,000 which is at best a problematical figure, we should sell them to Government outright knowing full well that they will have outlived their economic life when they have been returned to us and it is better to sell them and buy new ones. The sale of these old road rollers is expected to fetch Rs. 2,40,000.

The Budget Committee also thought, on the strength of the report of the Chairman of the Markets Committee, Mr. Rafique, as well as the Deputy Executive Officer in charge of the Markets, that we could increase the income of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market by at least Rs. 1 lakh. The Budget Committee have also suggested an increase in the rate at which we sell water to the neighbouring municipalities. This should give us an additional Rs. 50,000 per annum. So that, in all, we get Rs. 9 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1½ lakhs recurring increase in receipts.

On the other hand, we find that we have to provide a sum of Rs. 13½ lakhs in excess over the Budget estimates for 1943-44, and 1944-45, for coal. The rate at which the Controller of Stores is giving us coal is Rs. 18 per ton delivered at site as against Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per ton previously.

There is one aspect which the Budget Committee went into in detail and that is the question of the supply of electric current to the shops and stalls in the S. S. Hogg Market. It was felt that it was possible to supply the stalls with electric current from our own Turbo-alternator and although for one year it would mean an additional capital expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh, it would actually save us Rs. 50,000 per annum. You will notice that we have not set down Rs. 50,000 on the receipt side for the simple reason that our experts told us that even if the Corporation agrees to it, the alterations necessary would take greater part of next year and we would not get anything this year, but certainly we would get it next year.

Then again, the Special Officer in charge of Pulta and Tallah told us that he needed boilers and engines for the Pumping Stations which would cost us Rs. 1 lakh.

There is another item in which we have to make a little increase, namely, contributions to Hospitals. Every hospital is putting forward the proposition that owing to high prices of drugs and food necessary for the maintenance of hospitals they would not be able to manage with a curtailed grant from the Corporation, as they did last year. In this connection I would refer to that portion of Mr. Gurner's Report where he suggests in so many words that a bankrupt should not try to be generous at the expense of other people. Possibly because I am connected with the medical profession, I am inclined to look at it from a different angle of vision. Even from the Corporation's narrow parochial point of view, it is desirable to maintain these institutions where we can isolate persons as often as possible; so that, our total expenditure on prevention of diseases may not be as large as it might have been otherwise. I am now serving on the Committee of Health Survey and Post-War Reconstruction, and so far as Health Survey is concerned, the principle has been recognised that, after all is said and done, it is the function of the State to try and maintain hospitals for as many persons as possible. In a case where an institution is spending Rs. 100 and if the Corporation makes it a grant of Rs. 50, that is in order to fetch the Rs. 100. And here I join issue with Mr. Gurner that we can very well go up to Government and say, "Here is the contribution we are making for an object which is being carried out by private institutions and this amount you are paying through us."

As regards gas for street lighting, owing to reduction in the consumption of gas the Oriental Gas Company have offered us a new rate which will mean a reduction in our annual gas bill by Rs. 1,37,000. With regard to the Chlorination of filtered water for which the Chief Executive Officer made such a large provision in his Budget, we found it was not necessary to set apart such a large sum of money for the purpose, because, according to our experts, the quality of water has distinctly improved after the removal of silt accumulation. Similarly, if the work of removal of silt is done departmentally and not through contractors, it is suggested that there will be a total saving of Rs. 3,50,000 on filter working at Pulta. So that, if you take the balance sheet you will find that the total increase in expenditure this year will be Rs. 17,63,000, whereas the total diminution will be Rs. 8,79,000. That means that the ultimate increase will be Rs. 8,84,000. When I saw this result of the increases and decreases made by us, my hopes of setting apart that money which we shall be realizing by the sale of land, for the purpose of building permanent structures for Corporation schools, Ward Offices, etc., were dashed to the ground. While on the one hand we have succeeded in increasing the receipts by Rs. 11 lakhs, on the other, we have increased the expenditure by Rs. 11 lakhs. Therefore, our position at the end of the year 1944-45 will be this: But before I come to that, let me sound a note of warning to the new Corporation which will come into being after the 1st April, 1944. I want to convey to the new members that unless they are up and doing, unless they accept the modest suggestion I made two years ago, namely, to authorize a particular individual and not a Committee, to effect the sale of those lands, I am afraid that at the end of the year 1944-45, we shall be

exactly in the same position as at present. My suggestion is that if the Corporation really desires to sell these lands, then the best way of doing it is to authorize an auctioneer to sell these lands by auction. People who are investing in lands have told me that this is the season for selling lands and I urge with all the emphasis I can command that the new Corporation should sell all these valuable lands by auction and I can assure them that, if that is done, then it will fetch a much higher price than the Budget Committee have reckoned on.

If all these items of receipts and expenditure materialize the closing balance for 1944-45 will be Rs. 12,62,000. You will notice that that is not far from the figure estimated by the Chief Executive Officer. If the lands which I have referred to are not sold and the land round the Kulti outfall is not leased out, we will find that receipts to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs has not materialized and in that event, we shall be left with a closing balance of Rs. 3,62,000.

The Budget Committee have made various proposals and suggestions and these have been circulated in the form of specific resolutions. There is one proposal here, that one of the markets of the Corporation namely, the Sir Charles Allen Market, which has been persistently showing deficit in its accounts should be abolished and the land thus set free should either be leased out or sold.

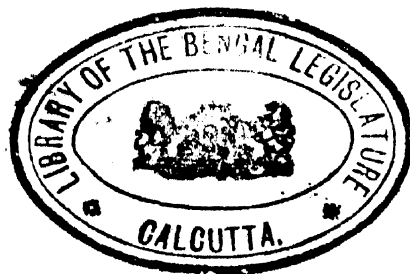
Then the question is, if our closing balance be Rs. 12 lakhs, what shall be our position at the end of the year 1944-45. There are three ways in which we can say that this position may be saved or retrieved: Firstly, if the realizations are better, particularly from the Law Department where they may have a larger balance. As a matter of fact, the Budget Committee has suggested to the Law Officer that instead of going through the process of realizing the outstandings through law courts an attempt should be made in most cases to arrive at some compromise, because, in the long run, that is a much better way of realization than the legal process. But there are two or three times of expenditure which we have not included in our estimates. One is premium for War Risk Insurance. Last year we paid Rs. 9,74,000 on account of the premium, of which half was met out of our Loan Fund and the other half was paid by Government. We do not know whether we shall have to pay over again the Rs. 9,74,000. Secondly, while at the end of 1944-45 we shall have a closing balance of Rs. 12 lakhs, as I mentioned last year, on the 1st of April we shall have to meet expenditure amounting to considerably more than Rs. 12 lakhs. In the Pulta Water Works we have to instal the Bhatpara Boilers. We have approached Government for a grant for that purpose. Then we have included in our expenditure for the year 1944-45 a sum of Rs. 10,58,000 which represents the ways and means advance paid by Government the year before last and which we have to re-pay this year. The Finance Committee felt that it was not possible for the Corporation to pay back this amount during the current year. That will increase our closing balance by Rs. 10 lakhs.

Then with regard to the Corporation contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, I am sure Mr. Gurner will bear me out when I say that the total amount provided in the C. I. T., Budget Estimates for capital expenditure for the current year is half or one-third of the total amount set apart every year for C. I. T. operations. In any case their operations are limited and therefore we have asked Government to suspend the Corporation contribution to the Improvement Trust for a certain specified period.

There is one other point to which I wish to draw attention. It is all very well for us to go up to Government and say "We have not got money, will you put us in funds?" It is all very well for Government to offer to give us money and for us to take it. In this matter charity corrupts the receiver and the giver as well. It induces in the receiver a false sense of security in that he feels that he may go on spending depending upon subvention, for some time to come. It induces in the

giver a wrong feeling of power over another body, which is no good for either party. I say that if the various measures recommended by the previous Budget Committees are implemented by Government one by one, that will obviate the necessity of subvention and the Corporation will know where it stood. For instance we recommended to Government last year that during the emergency period the Corporation's contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust should be reduced by 50 per cent. We also asked Government to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act so as to fix the contribution payable by the Corporation on the basis of 9/10ths of the annual rateable valuation (instead of the whole of the annual rateable valuation) as in the case of the Port Trust. Similarly we have asked repeatedly for a revision of the scale of contribution to the Corporation out of the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Taxation. We have also written to Government to amend the Licensed Warehouses and Fire Brigade Act with a view to increasing the receipts. When the Licensed Warehouses and Fire Brigade Act was passed in 1893, a certain estimate was made and it was found that the total cost of maintenance of the Fire Brigade would not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. The amount expected to be realized in the shape of license fees paid by the different warehouses was estimated at Rs. 1 lakh and it was felt that the Corporation should pay the other one lakh. But from the year 1930-31 the actual realization of fees from licensed warehouses has remained where it was or has probably grown less. On the other hand, the expenditure on the score of the Fire Brigade has been increasing from year to year, while the number of godowns has been growing less and less and the receipts in consequence have been going down and down and the situation is that every year we have to pay Rs. 2 lakhs or more from our General Revenue to make good the deficit in the Licensed Warehouse Fund. Similarly, we suggested that the Corporation should be exempted from payment of the Sales Tax. We also approached Government for a contribution of Rs. 4,50,000 per annum for repairs to the roads which are so essential for the maintenance of the communications of Calcutta and which are being so heavily damaged by the present military traffic. But no reply has been received from Government to our representation in this behalf.

I move that the specific recommendations of the Budget Committee be accepted, that the Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimate as modified by the Budget Committee be adopted and that the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Special Committee be confirmed.



THE PRIMARY MUKTAB FINAL EXAMINATION, 1943

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

(Extract from the "Calcutta Gazette" dated 27th January, 1944)

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL CENTRE

96-3, Collin Street C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Mushtaq Hossain | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 2. Abdus Samad | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

105, Beliaghata Main Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 3. Yaqub Khan | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 4. Sadat Ullah Khan | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 5. Mohd. Yusuf | ... | ... | ... | II |

14-A, Gora Chand Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6. Abdul Hameed | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 7. Abdul Qudus | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 8. Mazharul Haque | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 9. Hydarul Haque | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 10. Nurul Hoda | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 11. Qamarul Islam | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

7, Waliullah Lane C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 12. Din Mohammad | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 13. Mohammad Ally | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 14. Mohd. Hossain | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

31, Alimuddin Street C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 15. Sk. Ramzan Ally | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 16. Mohd. Sayeed | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

105, Beliaghata Main Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 17. Santikumar Das | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 18. Kanailal Das | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 19. Anil Kumar Mitra | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 20. Manmathanath Kandar | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 21. Pradipkumar Sarkar | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 22. Amalkrishna Mitra | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 23. Bishnuacharan Ghosh | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 24. Amalkumar Mitra | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 25. Narayanchandra Das | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 26. Bibuti Bhushan Chaudhury | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 27. Haridas Ganguly | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 28. Prasad Ch. Ghosh | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 29. Gourangalal Das | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 30. Anilpada Kundu | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

24-2, Pottery Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 31. Sachindranath Adhikary | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 32. Upendranath Das | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 33. Sachindranath Das | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 34. Sambhukumar Buedhan | ... | ... | ... | IE |

36/4/2, Beniatola Lane, C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 35. Somenath Dawn | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 36. Netaichandra Basu | ... | ... | ... | IE |

76, Talpukur Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 37. Bimalkrishna Banerjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 38. Samirkumar Majumdar | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 39. Samir Bhattacharjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 40. Prafulla Chandra Ghose | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 41. Ratankrishna Bhattacharjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 42. Baidyanath Banerjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 43. Rajendranarain Roy | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 44. Jogendranath Karmakar | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

Sashibhusan Dey C. F. P. Model

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 45. Hiranmoy Mukherjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 46. Kalicharan Banerjee | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 47. Atindranath Das | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 48. Pankajkumar Mitra | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 49. Samirbaran Majumdar | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 50. Sanjibkumar Das | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 51. Jitendranath Pal | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 52. Parimal Lahiri | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 53. Sushilechandra Malakar | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 54. Nirmalendu Dhar | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 55. Ranajitkumar Mallick | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 56. Janakinath Sen | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 57. Provasechandra Dutt | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 58. Satendranath Chakravarty | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 59. Anilkumar Chakravarty | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 60. Kalipada Dey | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 61. Sankarnath Dutt | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 62. Kushinath Chakravarty | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 63. Baluchand Sen | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 64. Subhaskumar Chatterjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 65. Shamsundar Das | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

105, Beliaghata M. Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 66. Gopalchandra Budhuk | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 67. Dhirendranath Gump | ... | ... | ... | I |

36/4/2, Beniatola Lane C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 68. Benimadhab Meta | ... | ... | ... | II |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|

105, Beliaghata M. Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 69. Bimalkumar Lee | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 70. Asitkumar Mandal | ... | ... | ... | II |

CATHEDRAL MISSION H. E. SCHOOL CENTRE

19/1, Mansatola Lane C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Dibyendunarayan Ghosh | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 2. Nikhil Ranjan Ghose | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 3. Manomohan Dey | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 4. Patitpaban Dey | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 5. Narendralal Das | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

39/1, Mansatola Lane C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6. Premchand Shah | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 7. Garib Ram | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 8. Laloo Prasad | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 9. Hiralal Shaw | ... | ... | ... | IIE |

4/C, Rakhol Mukherjee Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10. Debkumar Sinha | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

57-A and B, Poddapukur Road, C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 11. Chandrika Prasad | ... | ... | ... | II |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|

1-C, Shanogore Road C. F. P.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 12. Suniti Das | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 13. Basanti Ghosh | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 14. Mita Ghosal | ... | ... | ... | IE |
| 15. Amita Mukherjee | ... | ... | ... | IIE |
| 16. Sunilkumar Banerjee | ... | ... | ... | II |
| 17. Nabakumar Kundu | ... | ... | ... | I |
| 18. Kyshtkumar Kundu | ... | ... | ... | I |

19.	Jugalchandra Pal	...	...	II
20.	Gourangachandra Biswas	...	...	II
21.	Narayan Ch. Bhattacharjee	...	...	II
22.	Shovarani Sen Gupta	...	...	II
23.	Dehabrata Sen Gupta	...	...	I

116, Monoharpukur Road C. F. P.

24.	Biswanath Das	...	...	II
25.	Bejoykumar Mondal	...	...	II

10, Mominpore Road C. F. P.

26.	Achalkumar Mukherjee	IE
27.	Anilkumar Ghose	II

7, Kundu Road C. F. P.

28.	Kartick Lal	IIIE
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16, Mohan Chand Road C. F. P.

29.	Durbadal Sen	IIIE
30.	Manindranath Mondal	IIIE

2/1, Monoharpukur 2nd Lane C. F. P.

31.	Kashinath Nath	...	...	IIIE
32.	Basantacharan Nath	...	...	IIIE
33.	Biswanath Bhattacharjee	...	...	IE
34.	Bejoykumar Sen	...	...	IIIE
35.	Padmarani Sen Gupta	...	...	IIIE
36.	Bhagirathebandra Ghose	...	...	IIIE
37.	Sovasona Dey	...	...	IIIE

7/1, Moyerpore Road C. F. P.

38.	Biswanath Charit	...	...	IIIE
39.	Nepalechandra Chandra	...	...	IE
40.	Sorojkumar Rana	...	...	IIIE
41.	Sanjibkumar Sarkar	...	...	II
42.	Krishnogopal Chatterjee	...	...	II
43.	Santoshkumar Halder	...	...	IIIE
44.	Benimadhab Pal	...	...	II
45.	Naliniranjana Thakur	...	...	II
46.	Manicklal Roy	...	...	IIIE
47.	Ajitkumar Dey	...	...	II
48.	Tarak Nath Das	...	...	II
49.	Sambhramath Datta	...	...	II

52-B, Russa Road C. F. P.

50.	Bejoykumar Dutta	...	...	II
51.	Sudhapada Roy	...	...	II
52.	Mrityunjoy Mondal	...	...	II
53.	Kumari Sindhurani Bose	...	...	II

16/A & B, Fern Road C. F. P.

54.	Samarendranath Ghose	...	...	IE
55.	Kartickchandra Banerjee	...	...	IE
56.	Narayanchandra Basu Majumdar	...	...	IE
57.	Ajitkumar Pal	...	...	IE
58.	Brojeswar Laha	...	...	IIIE
59.	Amalchandra Chandra	...	...	IIIE
60.	Dinabandhu Bose	...	...	IIIE
61.	Maniklal Banerjee	...	...	IIIE
62.	Ajit Kumar Bose	...	...	IIIE
63.	Manindranath Dawn	...	...	IIIE
64.	Bhairabchandra Paul	...	...	IIIE
65.	Arunchandra Banerjee	...	...	IIIE
66.	Sundar Das	...	...	IIIE
67.	Anadicharan Banerjee	...	...	IIIE
68.	Jatindranath Dawn	...	...	IIIE
69.	Nandalal Ghose	...	...	IIIE
70.	Byomkesh Maity	...	...	IE

71.	Sachindranath Pal	...	...	IIIE
72.	Jyotirmoy Ghosal	...	...	IE
73.	Haripada Pal	...	...	IIIE
74.	Somnath Banerjee	...	...	IIIE
75.	Harihar Paul	...	...	IIIE
76.	Bejoyratan Das	...	...	II

Dharmadas Trust Model C. F. P.

77.	Nityalal Sen	...	...	IIIE
78.	Sudhirranjan Bose	...	...	IIIE
79.	Narayanchandra Bhattacharji	...	...	IIIE
80.	Rajpal Kapur	...	...	IIIE
81.	Sankarkumar Banerjee	...	...	IIIE
82.	Taraknath Mukherjee	IIIE
83.	Sanjtkumar Das	IIIE

52-B, Russa Road C. F. P.

84.	Sk. Ramzan	IIIE
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19/1, Mansatala Lane C. F. P.

85.	Hiralal Das	IIIE
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57/A and B, Puddapukur Road C. F. P.

86.	Gopalchandra Das	IE
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116, Monoharpukur Road C. F. P.

87.	Subalchandra Manna	II
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1/C, Shamagore Road C. F. P.

88.	Anil Kumar Mandal	IIIE
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52-B, Russa Road C. F. P.

89.	Dulal Chandra Das	II
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16/A & B, Fern Road C. F. P.

90.	Mihirpada Mondal	IE
91.	Ahirpada Mondal	IIIE
92.	Jagatbandhu Naskar	IIIE

7/1, Moyerpore Road C. F. P.

93.	Ram Raja Dutta	...	...	IIIE
94.	Santosh Kumar Chatterjee	...	...	IE

SHAMBAZAR A. V. SCHOOL CENTRE

3-A, Sham Square East C. F. P.

1.	Achalkumar Bose	...	...	IIIE
2.	Amarkumar Mukhopadhyaya	...	...	II
3.	Dibakar Pal	...	...	II
4.	Fakirchandra Ghosh	...	...	IIIE
5.	Gurudas Banerjee	...	...	IE
6.	Klagendra Nath Dutta	...	...	II
7.	Kartickchandra Ghosh	...	...	II
8.	Pranabkumar Mukhopadhyay	...	...	II
9.	Prabhat Gupta	...	...	IE
10.	Ramkanta Bhattacharjee	...	...	IIIE
11.	Sachindranath Roy Chowdhury	...	...	IIIE
12.	Sunilchandra Kundu	...	...	IIIE
13.	Sudhirkumar Bandopadhyay	...	...	IIIE
14.	Nirmalendu Sen	...	...	IIIE

44, Muraripukur Road C. F. P.

15.	Anantakumar Das	...	...	II
16.	Manickchandra Mandal	...	...	IE
17.	Lalita Dasi	...	...	IE

30, Sitala Lane C. F. P.

18.	Madanmohan Dutta	...	...	IIIE
19.	Jagajyoti Pushilal	...	...	IIIE
20.	Purnachandra Maity	...	...	IIIE
21.	Sasticharan De	...	...	IIIE

10/2-A, Gouribari Lane C. F. P.

22.	Subodhchandra Mazumdar	...	...	11
23.	Mantoolal Sadhukhan	...	...	11E
24.	Gour Chandra Basack	...	...	11E
25.	Lakshmi Kanta Das	...	...	11E

44, Canal West Road C. F. P.

26.	Paritosh Kumar Das	...	...	11E
27.	Manotoshkumar Mitter	...	...	11E
28.	Bibhashchandra Nag	...	...	11E
29.	Nemaichandra Biswas	...	...	11E

23, Nandaram Sen Street C. F. P.

30.	Bholanath Dutta	...	...	11E
31.	Anilkumar Roy	...	...	11E
32.	Parimal Bhusan Roy	...	...	11E
33.	Hiralal Shaw	...	...	1E
34.	Bijaya Chakravarty	...	...	11E
35.	Amua Devi	...	...	11E

4/1-A, Kisorar Chatterjee Lane C. F. P.

36.	Rabindranath Bhaduri	...	...	11E
37.	Haripada Das	...	...	11E
38.	Jugalkishore De	...	...	11E
39.	Ajitkumar Ghose	...	...	11E
40.	Anilkumar Kshetri	...	...	11E
41.	Devendranath Sreemani	...	...	11E
42.	Bhubataran Sreemani	...	...	11E
43.	Rammohan Saha	...	...	11E

1/2, Mahatta Ditch Lane C. F. P.

44.	Binoybhusan De	...	...	11E
45.	Nemaicharan Paul	...	...	11

21 E, Joy Mitter Street C. F. P.

46.	Mahadev Karmakar	...	...	11
47.	Bireswar Kundu	...	...	11
48.	Banamali Dey	...	...	11
49.	Panchanan Basak	...	...	11
50.	Ramadhir Singh	...	...	11
51.	Sunilkumar Nag	...	...	11
52.	Madhusudan Das	...	...	1
53.	Ratan Kumar Dhar	...	...	11E

11-B, Jyotirain T. P. Lane C. F. P.

54.	Asitkumar Bhanja Choudhury	...	...	11E
55.	Kamalkanti Basu	...	...	11
56.	Radhagobinda Mallik	...	...	11E
57.	Sudev Kumar Ghose	...	...	11E
58.	Himanshunath De	...	...	11E
59.	Haralal Chakravarty	...	...	11E
60.	Krishnachandra Ghose	...	...	11E
61.	Rabindranath Nandi	...	...	11E
62.	Kalipada Dutta	...	...	11E

29, Lockgate Road C. F. P.

63.	Chandicharan Bhattacharjee	...	...	11E
64.	Gulabchand Shaw	...	...	11E
65.	Ramakanta Shaw	...	...	11E

7, Biswakosh Lane C. F. P.

66.	Anilkumar Das	...	...	1E
67.	Lakshmipada Das	...	...	11E
68.	Dhirendranath Bhattacharjee	...	...	11E
69.	Nandadulal Manna	...	...	11E
70.	Gopalchandra Nag	...	...	11E
71.	Pratapchandra Chattopadhyay	...	...	11E
72.	Samirkumar Mukherjee	...	...	11E

13, Gula Ostagar Lane C. F. P.

73.	Brajagopal Mukhopadhyay	...	...	11E
74.	Nirmalchandra Das	...	...	11
75.	Gopallal Mallik	...	...	11
76.	Jatindranath Das	...	...	11
77.	Banshibadan Das	...	...	11
78.	Tapankumar Sen	...	...	11
79.	Narendranath Das	...	...	11
80.	Biswanath Gorai	...	...	11E
81.	Kamalkanta Das	...	...	1E
82.	Durgacharan Bysack	...	...	11E
83.	Rohindranath Seal	...	...	11E
84.	Gopalenandra Das	...	...	11E
85.	Soumendranath Dutta	...	...	11E
86.	Madanmohan Biswas	...	...	11E
87.	Gayanath Bysack	...	...	1E

26, Gun Foundry Road C. F. P.

88.	Bindheswari Prasad	...	...	11E
89.	Ganesh Singh	1E
90.	Dal Singar Ram	11E

1/2, Mahatta Ditch Lane C. F. P.

91.	Samarpasad	11E
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5 H, Joy Mitter Street, C. F. P.

92.	Salika Ram	11E
93.	Ramdas Sabu	11
94.	Mahadeo Prasad	11

29, Lockgate Road C. F. P.

95.	Chhatu Khar	11
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11 B, Jyotirain T. P. Lane C. F. P.

96.	Madanmohan Das	11E
97.	Baidyanath Singh	11

95 B, Belgatchua Road C. F. P.

98.	Md. Ali	...	...	11E
99.	Asaduzzaman	...	...	11E
100.	Sk. Noman Ali	...	...	11E

11 B, Jyotirain T. P. Lane C. F. P.

101.	Md. Kasem	...	...	11E
102.	Md. Rafique	...	...	11E

RANI BHOWANI H. E. SCHOOL CENTRE

5A, Wellington Street C. F. P.

1.	Subash Chandra Ghosal	...	...	11
2.	Gopal Ch. Chattopadhyay	...	...	11E
3.	Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyay	...	...	11

10, Sinda Street C. F. P.

4.	Ajitkumar Bhattacharjee	...	...	11E
5.	Sukal Dutta	...	...	11E
6.	Ram Chandra Sen	...	...	11E
8.	Brajagopal Dutta	...	...	11E

8 B, Gangaram Dutt Lane C. F. P.

9.	Chandicharan Ghose	...	...	1E
10.	Parash Chandra Saha	...	...	1E
11.	Dhaupati Sett	...	...	1E

50, Muzapore Street C. F. P.

12.	Durgapada Mullick	...	...	1E
13.	Hem Chandra Das	...	...	1E
14.	Anilkumar Das	...	...	1E
15.	Rabindralal Roy	...	...	11E
16.	Mohanlal Dutta	...	...	11E
17.	Sankar Kumar Das	...	...	11E
18.	Misa Belarani Das	...	...	1E

56, Sreegopal Mullick Lane C. F. P.

19.	Kartick Chandra Pal	...	...	IE
20.	Nitai Chandra Dutta	...	...	IIE
21.	Raichand Dey	...	...	II
22.	Arunkumar Ghose	...	...	IIE
23.	Ajoykumar Ghose	...	...	II
24.	Brajanath Dutta	...	...	IIE
25.	Amar Kumar Dey	...	...	IIE
26.	Ajit Kumar Paul	...	...	IE
27.	Bhupendranath Das	...	...	IIE

20/1 B, Brindaban Bysack Street C. F. P.

28.	Biswanath Paul	...	...	IIE
29.	Sushil Kumar Dey	...	...	IE
30.	Gobindachandra Roy	...	...	IIE
31.	Prabhat Kumar Chandra	...	...	I
32.	Bijoyranjan Bose	...	...	IE
33.	Sudhir Kumar Seal	...	...	IE
34.	Lakshminarayan Khetri	...	...	IIE
35.	Prasanta Kumar Dutta	...	...	IIE
36.	Sudhir Kumar Dutta	...	...	IIE

16, Noor Mahammad Lane C. F. P.

37.	Rabindranath Shaw	...	...	IIE
38.	Nirmal Kumar Das	...	...	IIE
39.	Sukamal Chatterjee	...	...	IE
40.	Surendranath Nath	...	...	IE
41.	Kartick Chandra Roy	...	...	IE
42.	Provash Chandra Das	...	...	IIE
43.	Ramkanta Dey	...	...	IIE
44.	Dilipkumar Das	...	...	IIE
45.	Pranabkumar Banerjee	...	...	IIE
46.	Bijaykrishna Ghose	...	...	IIE
47.	Manickchandrar Amboly	...	...	IIE
48.	Hemadrikumar Adhikary	...	...	IE

1, Sukeas Street C. F. P.

49.	Sankarlall Dutta	...	...	IIE
50.	Sivaprosad Mukherjee	...	...	II
51.	Sukumar Dey	...	...	II
52.	Sandikumar Ghose	...	...	IIE
53.	Sudhirkumar Ghose	...	...	IIE
54.	Sarojkumar Das	...	...	IE
55.	Ramkrishna Ghose	II

23/1, Tagore Castle Street C. F. P.

56.	Ganesb Prasad	IIE
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159-D, Mechuabazar Street C. F. P.

57.	Kedar Nath	IIE
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20, Madan Boral Lane C. F. P.

58.	Rajkishore Saw	IIE
59.	Prameshwar Shaw	IIE
60.	Bholanath Shaw	IIE

69-B, Amherst Row C. F. P.

61.	Badri Prasad	...	...	IIE
62.	Phul Chand	...	...	IIE
63.	Tribeni Ram	...	...	II
64.	Ram Chandra	...	...	IIE
65.	Mathura Prasad	...	...	II

9, Burtola Street C. F. P. Model

66.	Hariballabh Sarma	...	...	IIE
67.	Shyamal Singha	...	...	IIE
68.	Purushattam Das Halwasia	...	...	IE
69.	Ramgopal Dhanwaka	IE
70.	Basantlal	IE
71.	Kishori Ram	IE

69-B, Amherst Row C. F. P.

72.	Durga Prasad	IE
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1, Sukeas Street C. F. P.

73.	Gobindanarayan Sircar	II
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20, Madan Boral Lane C. F. P.

74.	Raghubir Prasad	II
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159-D, Mechuabazar Street, C. F. P.

75.	Jagadish Narayan	IIE
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10-B, Patwarbagar Lane C. F. P.

76.	Sk. Akbar Ali	II
77.	Md. Yakub	II

50, Mirzapore Street C. F. P.

78.	Abul Hashem	IIE
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I—Indicates First Division.

II—Indicates Second Division.

E—Indicates passed in English.



THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CORPORATION

ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Corporation [under Section 59 read with Section 10 of the Calcutta Municipal Act] held in the Council Chamber, Central Municipal Office Buildings, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1944, at 5 p.m.

1. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.—The Corporation were asked to elect a person to preside at the transaction of items of business (2) and (3) on the Agenda.

On the motion of Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, seconded by Mr. Jagannath Kolay, it was

Resolved—

That Mr. P. N. Brahma be elected to preside at the transaction of items of business (2) and (3) on the Agenda.

2. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Members were asked to take the oath of allegiance as required under Section 38 of the Act.

The Chairman: Members present will kindly come forward with the papers circulated to them and sign them and take the oath of allegiance.

The members present there took the oath of allegiance.

The Chairman: Is there any member who has not taken the oath? Since no one has said that he has not taken the oath, I take it that everyone has done so.

3. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN TO PRESIDE AT THE MEETING TO CONDUCT THE ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND THE DEPUTY MAYOR.

On the motion of Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, seconded by Mr. Jagannath Kolay, it was

Resolved—

That Mr. P. N. Brahma be elected as President of the meeting to conduct the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

4. ELECTION OF MAYOR.—The Corporation were asked to elect under Section 10 of the Act a member of the Corporation to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (1945-46).

Kaviraj Satya Brata Sen: I propose that Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year.

Mr. A. S. Naskar seconded.

Mr. Debendra Nah Mukherjee: I propose that Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee seconded.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: I propose that the voting be by ballot. In order to avoid heat and bitterness over this election, it will be in the fitness of things if ballot voting is resorted to. It is a more dignified method of voting.

Dr. M. N. Sircar seconded.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: Since only two names have been proposed and since we are going to elect one of them, we should have courage enough to cast our votes by show of hands.

The President: I shall take the sense of the House whether the voting shall be by ballot or by show of hands.

The proposal that the voting be by ballot was then put to the meeting and declared lost by 45 votes for and 47 against.

The President: Therefore the voting will be by show of hands

Resolved—

That the voting be by show of hands.

The President: Two names have been ~~any~~ proposed and seconded. I shall put Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar's name first. Those for it will kindly raise their hands.

After counting the votes the President announced that Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar had secured 49 votes.

The President: I shall now put Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul's name. Those for will kindly raise their hands.

After counting the votes the President announced that Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul had secured 41 votes.

The President: I declare Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar duly elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year. (Loud applause).

Resolved—

That under Section 10 of the Act, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (1945-46).

5. ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR.—The Corporation were asked to elect under Section 10 of the Act a member of the Corporation to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (1945-46).

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: I propose *that Mr. Mohamad Rafique be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (1945-46).*

Kaviraj Satya Brata Sen seconded.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: I propose *that Mr. J. H. Methold be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (1945-46).*

Mr. Mackertich John seconded.

Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia: I propose *Mr. Mackertich John.*

Mr. A. Clarke seconded.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: I propose *that the voting be by ballot.* Since 3 names have been proposed I think it is only fair to have a ballot. It would obviate unnecessary complication and delay.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: We oppose it.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: Under the Rules can you allow ballot without ascertaining the decision of the majority on that point?

The President: I am not doing it.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee: I suggest that the decision whether the voting shall be by ballot may also be taken by ballot.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: On a point of order, the House has decided that the voting to-day in the election be done by show of hands.

A voice: Only in the case of the election of Mayor.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: I doubt that. The proceedings of this meeting according to the decision of the House have to be conducted by show of hands and that decision applies to all the motions before the House to-day.

The President: No. That decision was taken in connection with item (4) only.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee: Is it not the convention of the House that whenever more than two names are suggested the voting has to be done by ballot?

Mr. Abdus Sattar: On a point of order, Mr. Mackertich John seconded Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee's proposal to elect Mr. Methold as Deputy Mayor. Can Mr. Mackertich John's name be proposed? We are going to elect only one Deputy Mayor.

The President: There is no bar to Mr. Mackertich John's name being proposed. As to the point raised by Mr. Mukherjee, I find from the papers that in 1942-43 when there were 3 candidates for Mayoralty the voting was by show of hands. In 1932-33 also there were 3 candidates for Mayoralty but the voting was by ballot. So that, there is no uniformity of practice and procedure, nor is there any convention such as that mentioned by Mr. Mukherjee. Therefore I shall leave it to the sense of the House.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: Since two diametrically opposite views have been expressed I suggest that the question be put to the House for decision without any further loss of time.

The proposal that the voting be by ballot was then put to the vote and declared *lost* by 42 votes for and 50 against.

The President: Therefore the voting will be by show of hands.

Resolved—

That the voting be by show of hands.

Mr. Mackertich John: I withdraw my candidature.

Kaviraj Satya Brata Sen: Can he withdraw?

The President: He can.

Kaviraj Satya Brata Sen: Without the leave of the House?

The President: He can withdraw his name at any time before the voting commences. Two names have been duly proposed and seconded. I shall put Mr. Methold's name first. Those for it will kindly raise their hands. After counting the votes the President announced that Mr. Methold had secured 35 votes.

The President: I shall now put Mr. Mohamad Rafique's name. Those for it will kindly raise their hands. After counting the votes the President announced that Mr. Mohamad Rafique had obtained 43 votes.

The President: I declare Mr. Mohamad Rafique duly elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (Loud applause).

Resolved—

That under Section 10 of the Act, Mr. Mohamad Rafique be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year (1945-46).

Kaviraj Satya Brata Sen and Mr. Jagannath Kolay conducted the Mayor to the Mayoral Chair and the President garlanded the Mayor. The Deputy Mayor was next conducted to the *dias* by Mr. Md. Israil and Mr. M. A. Jabbar where he was garlanded by the President. There was a shower of flowers on the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor as they took their seats.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES

MR. PHANINDRA NATH BRAHMA

The President said: Mr. Mayor, I heartily congratulate you on your election as Mayor. As Deputy Mayor you have acquitted yourself admirably and I have no doubt that you will do better still as Mayor.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you also on your election to-night. We have been colleagues here for a long time and we know each other very well.

MR. NALIN CHANDRA PAUL

Mr. Mayor, I take the first opportunity to congratulate you most sincerely and heartily on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. Your election is unique in the sense that since the new Act came into operation in 1924 you are the first of your community to be elected to the Mayoral Chair. Bengal has always been liberal in recognizing merit and I think we have done the best to-night by electing you to the Chair. I hope you will be able to steer the ship of the Corporation clear of shoals and quick sands, always keeping in view the lofty ideals held up before us by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. I again congratulate you on your election.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, you are no stranger to me. I have had the privilege of working with you for a long series of years and I do not exaggerate when I say that I can claim the closest intimacy with you. I congratulate you in the same terms as I have congratulated the Mayor.

MR. J. H. METHOLD.

Mr. Mayor, it is unique in the history of Calcutta that a member of your community has occupied that Chair and I do congratulate you heartily. In Mr. Rafique, the Deputy Mayor, we have another businessman and that raises hopes in our minds that perhaps the Corporation this year will be run on more businesslike basis.

MR. A. R. SIDDIQI.

I offer you my congratulations on your elevation to the Mayoralty of Calcutta. In doing so, I tell that we have paid a compliment to the community to which you belong. In Calcutta your community has established a reputation for business acumen and charity which cannot be questioned. But in your elevation to the Mayoral dignity I again congratulate myself on the fact that the arrangement come to in 1940 has endured till now. And I hope the House will stick to the theory of rotation which we enunciated in 1940. There is something more which I should like to convey to the members of this House, that the party to which I have the honour to belong, can be relied upon to carry out the promises it makes and to stick to the promises it gives to its colleagues in this House. I wish them to realize that our position in this House is that of a minority and we are anxious to work in collaboration with the great majority of Calcutta to bring about a better state of affairs in this great city as well as to bring justice to the many minorities that inhabit this town. I hope you will bring businessman's outlook and mind to the affairs of the city and look at them from business point of view, as Mr. Methold has put it.

We have fallen on evil days. Famine and war have created a situation which it has become difficult to control. I expect that in this year of 1944-45 we shall start on new lines and try to help our fellow-citizens and ratepayers in Calcutta not so much from the political point of view as from the point of view of general amelioration of the lot of the poor of the city (Applause).

Mr. Deputy Mayor, in congratulating you I feel that I am congratulating the whole of the Muslim League Party. You should have occupied that Chair years ago. I always felt that men of lesser light than yourself, men who did not know the details of the administration of the many Departments in this great edifice of the Calcutta Corporation, occupied that Chair, while the Deputy Mayoralty always eluded you. But now the right man is in the right place. Without meaning any disrespect to the Mayor, I want you, Mr. Deputy Mayor, to help him with your great experience of the many branches of the administration of the Corporation. From both of you we expect something better, something which would give us hopes for the future and we on this side of the House assure you, Mr. Mayor and Mr. Deputy Mayor, that we shall always be at your beck and call and we shall do our best to make your regime as great a success as that of any of your predecessors.

MR. M. V. GOUGH-GOVIA

On behalf of the Anglo-Indian Community I have great pleasure in congratulating you on your election as Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Siddiqi has just told you that Muslims regard themselves as a minority community. Well, if they count themselves as a minority community, then we Anglo-Indians must count ourselves as the smallest minority community. Under the circumstances, we being the smallest entity in this House, I trust you will give us a fair deal and that we shall be able to get a fair share of the loaves and fishes.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you heartily on your election and am glad to see in that Chair a man worthy of the position.

MR. DEBENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE.

Although at the time of the election I was unable to support your candidature, yet in conformity with the long-standing convention of the House I rise to offer you my congratulations. To-day you are the First Citizen of Calcutta and you occupy that chair at an age at which none of the previous Mayors, right from Deshbandhu down to the last Mayor, could occupy it. That certainly redounds upon yourself. Your highest ambitions so far as the Corporation is concerned, have been fulfilled. May we expect that you will bend your energies and business acumen towards the welfare of the city and not divert them along other channels. This is neither the

time nor the occasion to advertise this or that Party. But I can say this, that whenever any occasion arises for doing good to the city or for alleviating the distress of the citizens, my Party will pull its weight. I wish you a successful year of office.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I have always entertained very warm feelings towards you and I sincerely congratulate you on your elevation to the Chair which you occupy to-day. We highly appreciated your ready wit and humour with which your speeches on the floor of the House were always garnished. I have no doubt that, with your wide experience as a Councillor of the Corporation for a long series of years, you will be of great help to the Mayor. Once again I offer you my warmest congratulations.

MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY.

On behalf of the nominated members of this Corporation I offer you my felicitations. I endorse every word that has been uttered by the previous speakers and I too am very proud and happy that a member of the great Marwari Community of Calcutta has at last found recognition in this House and I hope and trust that you will be able to preserve the great traditions of the chair and to conduct the proceedings of the House in such a way as would result in the greatest benefit to the rate-payers of the city. Sir, you have become Mayor at a vrey difficult time. The administration of the city of Calcutta has acquired a very bad reputation. I have no hesitation in saying that. It is common knowledge and I hope you will see that the fair name of the city is vindicated. This city which was formerly described as "The city of Palaces" is now termed as "Filthy Calcutta" and as Mayor it will be for you to see that it wins back its former name and reputation. I would request you to formulate a programme whereby you will be able to make Calcutta a clearer Calcutta so that the ratepayers may not be in constant danger of contracting this or that fell disease.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you sincerely. Having worked with you for years I know your worth and capabilities and I am sure that you will be able to discharge the duties of your office to the satisfaction of all. I again congratulate both of you.

MRS. HEMAPRAVA MAZUMDAR.

Addressing the House in Bengali, Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar said: On behalf of the Congress Party, I offer you my warmest congratulations. In doing so I beg to point out that this is about the only place where the representatives of the different communities inhabiting this great city could sink their political or ideological differences and work in a team spirit for the good of the community as a whole. In the Corporation, the Muslim League, the European Group, the Congress Party, the Hindu Mahasabha Party, the Anglo-Indians and the Schedule Castes have a community of interests and as such this is the only institution where we can work hand in hand. Our new Mayor is a youngman full of energy and vitality and I have no manner of doubt that he will labour with unflagging zeal for the improvement of the city and amelioration of the condition in which the poor dwell. The constitution under which we work in this Corporation is the finest handiwork of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea. It is a glorious heritage and is the fruit of the labours and sacrifices of our forbears. We enjoy real autonomy in the Corporation and if we worked conjointly, without differences and divisions, we could perhaps work wonders. Together we could perhaps surmount all our difficulties and in united action lies the only way we can do it.

Mr. Mayor, I am sure with your energy and drive you will be able to carry to completion the programme of work laid down by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and realize the ideals which he held up before us. I congratulate you once again.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, by electing you to the chair which you occupy to-day, we have done our very best and we could not have done better. As I have said, in the domain of civics, Hindus, Muslims, Europeans

and other minorities have a community of interests and therefore it behoves their representatives on this Corporation to work unitedly for the advancement of the common weal. In the matter of coal shortage, in the matter of scarcity of foodstuffs, in the matter of assuaging misery and bringing relief and succour to the lowliest of the lowly, we could accomplish a lot if we closed our ranks and presented a united front. That is my earnest appeal to you.

MR. P. K. SETT.

I add my voice to the chorus of congratulations which have poured in from all sections of the House. I am glad that for the first time a representative of the Marwari Community occupies the Mayoral Chair. A great responsibility devolves upon you not only as custodian of the rights and privileges of the Corporation but also as occupant of that chair which has been adorned in the past by some of the most illustrious sons of India like Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. I take it that the traditions of the Chair will be safe in your hands and that the ideals set before us by Deshabandhu will be followed by you. I also cherish the hope that you will forget your party affiliation and so long as you are in that Chair, you will hold the scales even. You are aware of the difficulties we are beset with in the matter of keeping the city clean and healthy. As a result of petrol restriction many civic amenities have had to be curtailed and I urge upon you to see that there is no further curtailment.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I have worked with you for a pretty long time and I know of your business acumen and practical outlook. I have seen you dispose of urgent and complicated matters in a business-like way. I have no doubt that you will prove a worthy lieutenant of your Chief.

MR. H. K. GANGULI.

May I convey to you my sincere congratulations on your elevation to the position of the First Citizen of the Second City of the British Empire. Although new to the Corporation I have heard of your past glorious public service, of your many-sided activities, of your generous help to the ratepayers of Calcutta in the hour of their sore trial and agonizing distress. Though comparatively young in years, you have, by your cool temper, affable manners and sober judgment, endeared yourself to all who have had the proud privilege and honour of coming into close contact with you. Your name reveals the man in you. You are the embodiment of "Ananda," of all that is beautiful and pure and gentle and just. Mr. Mayor, in the discharge of your onerous duties I hope you will look to the emergent situation we are faced with at the present moment. There is the question of food and coal supply; there is the question of water scarcity in the city; there is the question of drainage. If we all forget our petty party squabbles and differences and pool our resources I think we shall be able to find out a satisfactory solution of the problems. At the present moment we cannot afford to quarrel amongst ourselves. The situation we are confronted with is really one which deserves our most anxious attention. I hope under your stewardship, under your able guidance and leadership we shall be able to steer clear of the difficulties that lie ahead.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, to you also I offer my sincere felicitations. I hope and trust that you will prove a worthy lieutenant of the Mayor and assist him to the best of your ability.

MR. SOM NATH LAHIRI.

On behalf of Labour, let me congratulate you on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. As Mayor we expect you to look to the welfare of the workers and employees in the Calcutta Corporation, particularly at this juncture when economic crisis is making very hard for the working classes to make both ends meet. I find that the Calcutta Corporation is very chary of providing dearness allowance and other necessities to its workers and employees. I

hope that now that you have become Mayor you will take it up as one of the most urgent problems facing the Corporation and try to see that the workers and employees in the Corporation get dearness allowance and other necessities on the same scale as obtains in the Railways, Tramways and other principal concerns in the city.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I do not know you personally and therefore am not in a position to dilate upon your personal qualities. But what I understand is that you have been elected a Muslim Deputy Mayor representing the Muslim League which is the premier organization and it is only in the fitness of things that a member of that premier organization has become the Deputy Mayor. Therefore I congratulate you not only as an individual but also as a member of the organization to which you belong.

MR. RADHA NATH DAS.

I offer you my congratulations on your election as Mayor. I only request you to look to the interest of the Schedule Castes ratepayers, and to see that their interests are not neglected. I am not so well acquainted with the Deputy Mayor as I am a newcomer; but just the same I congratulate him most sincerely and request him to see that the interests of the Scheduled Castes are not neglected.

MR. RUP NARAYAN GAGGAR.

I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you my heartiest felicitations on this happy occasion of your election as the First Citizen of the second city of the British Empire. You have got a befitting reward which brings joy to your friends and honour and pride to your community. But what is more, your election tonight witnesses the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire of the Marwari Community. Therefore we convey to our fellow-members in this House and through them to our fellow-citizens, that although the Marwaris have been very big contributors to the revenues of the Corporation all these years yet this is the first time when our due right has received recognition at their hands. Your services in diverse spheres are well known and hardly need recapitulation. I do not wish to mar the merriness of the occasion by airing certain grievances which the people of Burrabazar have been smarting under. But I do hope that during your tenure of office a larger measure of health, sanitation and happiness will be made available to the citizens.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, it is a strange coincidence that both of you come from the same ward and from the same minority community, namely, the Indian Mercantile Community in Calcutta. I am quite sanguine that, with the resources which you both possess, there will be a major force behind you which will always guide and direct you along the path trodden by some of the greatest men of Bengal. I wish both of you a very happy career.

MR. A. K. M. BAQUER.

I congratulate you as the First Citizen of Calcutta. Your elevation to the Mayoralty redounds to the glory of our organization. You are well known for your love and respect for traditions and we hope that in your hands the traditions of the House will be safe and maintained.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, in you we have one of the veteran Councillors of the Corporation, one seasoned and mellowed with experience and one who has rendered invaluable services to the ratepayers for a long time. With these words I congratulate you.

MR. T. AHMED.

I rise to add my voice to the chorus of congratulations which have poured in from all sections of the House. There is one feeling which is uppermost in my mind, that of delight. I am happy at your election not because of your integrity, not because of

your great personality and honesty, not because we know that you can and will rise above party politics and will discharge the duties and responsibilities of the Mayoral Chair in non-party spirit which is expected of the person who adorns that chair; but I welcome your election most because there is the tradition of a successful and thorough businessman behind you and what I prize most is that you will bring your business-like methods and saving common sense to bear upon the deliberations and activities of this House. We are passing through difficult times and it may be that there will be great pressure on our activities and as I know you and as all of us have known you, you will, by your business abilities guide and direct our activities in the best possible way. I would like to congratulate the House on making such a wise choice in you as Mayor and I would like to offer my felicitations to you. I expect that with your great qualities of head and heart you would be able to carry on your duties in the best possible way.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, as has been already said you are a seasoned Councillor. You have been here for many a year and have taken an important part in the deliberations of this Corporation. Your tact, your enthusiasm, your devotion to duty and your work for the citizens have won for you a unique reputation and between you, Mr. Mayor and you, Mr. Deputy Mayor two of you coming as you do from the commercial community, I expect you will by your businesslike methods and ideas carry out the duties and responsibilities of the respective chairs you adorn in the best possible way.

MR. S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI.

Although all that is best and noblest in you has been dilated upon at length by the previous speakers, still I should be failing in my duty if I did not give expression to my unbounded joy over your elevation to the Mayoral Chair to-night. While I am proud of you at the same time I must say that I shall express myself about you at the end of the year when we shall be here to judge of you as a party man elected as Mayor from our Party. We elected you as Deputy Mayor from our Party and I must say that you discharged your duties efficiently. You have had opportunities of presiding over the deliberations of this House in the absence of the Mayor and your rulings and quick decisions extorted the admiration of all sections in the House. I do not attach much importance to the communal question. You are Indian first and a Marwari afterwards. You have been one among us and you have been elected not because you belong to a particular community but because you are one of us. At the same time I must say that Bengal has not yet forgotten the signal services which your community has rendered to the people of Bengal during the last famine. The Marwari community saved at least one-fourth of the population of Bengal from starvation and death by their open-handed charity and by their selfless and unstinted services and it is therefore in the fitness of things that Calcutta has made you its Premier Citizen.

Very great responsibilities will devolve upon you as Mayor. We have fallen on evil days. We are in the midst of a war the like of which the world has never seen. Besides, that Black Bill (the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill) stares us in the face. We expect that you, with your abilities, will succeed in having that Black Bill withdrawn if possible. But if you met with failure and if you felt that the failure was not due to you, you would have to rise equal to the occasion and see to it that the measure became a dead-letter (applause). I do not wish to take up any more time. I pray to God for your health and prosperity.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, your services to the Corporation, your honesty and integrity are well known and I do not wish to dilate on them. I expect you will rise superior to party or communal considerations, hold the balance even and be a worthy lieutenant of your worthy Chief.

MR. S. M. USMAN.

Speaking in Urdu, Mr. S. M. Usman said: Mr. Mayor, I crave the indulgence of addressing you in a language which is spoken all over India and which is understood by quite 95 per cent. of the citizens of Calcutta. Sir, on behalf of the Muslim League Party I join in the felicitations which have been offered you by different members of the House. We who belong to the Muslim League Party hail from constituencies which abound in bustees and whose inhabitants mostly dwell in bustees. It is a common sight to see in this city beautiful, palatial buildings side by side with mean, dismal, dingy huts with a background of filth and squalor. That has been the most striking feature of the city of Calcutta since its foundation. No doubt we can boast of wide roads, beautiful parks, well laid out squares, handsome buildings; but nevertheless we cannot shut our eyes to many an eyesore and plague-spot that exists in the city in the shape of bustees. On both sides of the Canal you will find many bustees where the poor dwell. They are a standing disgrace to the city. The income that the Corporation derives in the shape of rates and taxes from these bustees is by no means inconsiderable; but no serious attempt has hitherto been made to improve these bustees. While the well-to-do enjoy all the amenities of civic life, the poor bustee-dwellers in Calcutta are neglected and in consequence they fall victims to many a fell disease. Now that you have become Mayor we expect you to direct your personal attention to the question of bustee improvement and to try and improve the lot of the bustee-dwellers. The condition in which they live beggars description. I have visited many modern cities like Bombay and Hyderabad; but nowhere have I come across bustees and slums in such abominable condition as in Calcutta. In this respect at any rate, Calcutta takes the shine out of Bombay! I regret to have to draw your pointed attention to the fact that the Corporation Executive do not pay any attention to the bustees, else they would not be in the condition in which they are at present. The Corporation have not made any arrangement for the proper conservation of these bustees, some of which are *sans* water, *sans* light, *sans* everything that goes by the name of civic amenity. The children of the bustee dwellers grow up in illiteracy and wallow in dirt and filth. I know of certain bustees which have not been conserved for months. I hope under your able and enlightened guidance we shall be able to remove this long-standing blot on the administration of the Corporation.

Mr. Mayor, your election to-night has afforded me great personal satisfaction. In the civic sphere I make bold to say that we Hindus and Muslims belonging to all parties can work together in close collaboration for the advancement of the common weal. In your election to-night and in the election of Aldermen the other night we have witnessed the spectacle of joint and common endeavour on our part. I hope and trust that this joint endeavour and cooperation will be extended to other and wider spheres. I also hope that as long as you occupy that chair you will eschew party politics and work with single-minded devotion to the welfare of the citizens at large.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, it gladdens my heart to see you in that chair, you are the right man in the right place. I hope that as occupant of that chair you will shed your party complex and work for the advancement of the common weal. But I hope you will not overlook the interest of the bustee-dwellers in Calcutta. I beg of you to bear them in mind and to do all you can to promote their welfare. Once again, I congratulate you both.

MR. MADANLAL KHEMKA.

I take great pleasure in congratulating you. Although the people of Burrabazar have been contributing very large sums to the Corporation's Exchequer all these years, this is the first time in the history of Calcutta that this honour has been conferred

upon a member of the Marwari Community. But we are pleased just the same and what adds to our pleasure is the fact that you are the youngest Mayor so far. I request you to form a party not consisting of a few businessmen but consisting of all the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation, so that there may be one compact party to look to the interest of the citizens and honour of the City. Calcutta is popularly known as the second city of the British Empire but lately it has been described as a filthy city. I request you to gear up conservancy and not to forget Burrabazar which I hope will receive your due attention.

Mr Deputy Mayor, I take great pleasure in congratulating you as well. I have no manner of doubt that you, with your wide experience, will be of great assistance to the Mayor. I again congratulate you both.

MR. G. B. SETT.

Speaking in Bengali, Mr. G. B. Sett said: I congratulate you as being the first Mayor from the Marwari community. By reason of your services to rate-payers and the city you have risen to this position. I beg to remind you that as long as you occupy that Chair you will try and maintain the glorious traditions handed down by the great Deshabandhu, the First Mayor of Calcutta.

Mr Deputy Mayor, you are a veteran Councillor and a man of wide business experience. You will bring to your duties your practical outlook and business experience and I have no doubt that you will prove yourself worthy of the position you occupy.

KAVIRAJ SATYABRATA SEN.

As the hour is far advanced I shall be very brief. I congratulate you with all my heart. I hope you will not only concentrate on how best to make Calcutta cleaner, but that you will give us the lead in the matter of setting up a Committee of Enquiry into the alleged extraneous interference in the last Municipal General Election. I take pride in the fact that both Mayor and the Deputy Mayor come from my ward. As many as 12 Aldermen and Councillors reside in my ward.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR'S REPLY.

Replying the Deputy Mayor said: Aldermen and Councillors, let me thank you for the great honour you have done me by electing me to be the Deputy Mayor of this great city and also for the extravagant terms in which you have eulogised my services to the city. Now that the dust of the election has been laid, let all the different parties in the House join hands at least for one purpose—to provide the citizens with the barest, elementary amenities of life. You will be very shortly called upon to give your attention to certain outstanding problems, the problem of sanitation and conservancy, the problem of Water Supply and last but not least, the problem presented by the bustees in Calcutta. Since the day I entered the Corporation I have been hearing from Mayor after Mayor that the bustees would receive adequate attention during the year of his office. That promise was made by no less a person than the late Deshabandhu, the First Mayor of Calcutta in 1924 and subsequently renewed by his successors, and up to now the promise remains unredeemed. It is by the united action of the different parties in this House that we can do good to the citizens. I hope all the parties will join hands over the question of bustee improvement and do something which will indicate that we are in earnest. I can assure you that I shall do my best to uphold the traditions of the Chair and safeguard the rights and privileges of the House. I thank you again for the great honour you have done me.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS

The Mayor then addressed the House as follows:—

ALDRMEN AND COUNCILLORS

I am overwhelmed with a deep sense of **gratitude** for your having elected me as the Mayor of Calcutta. I am thankful to you for your confidence in me and for the cordiality of having bestowed this honour on me to-night. I thank you heartily for the kind words you have used about me. I wish, I deserved a fraction of what you have said. I am fully conscious of my limitations and shortcomings as also the arduous task before me; but I feel encouraged and emboldened to take up this task as I can confidently count upon your hearty co-operation.

As I rise to speak and cast my eyes on the House I miss some of the familiar faces of my old associates, whose presence and guidance were valuable to us. I take this opportunity of welcoming our new friends whose unprejudiced and generous co-operation will surely prove to be a good asset to us.

At this moment, when I am called upon to take up the duties of this high office, my mind instinctively turns to that illustrious son of India, the late Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, who was the first occupant of this chair. I pay my deep homage to him, who has been as a beacon light to us. It was Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das who imparted to our nationalism the wider outlook and enriched it with lofty idealism. He struggled hard for the uplift of the down-trodden, starving, ignorant and ailing citizens in the Bustees and the semi-middle-class families in their dark and dismal dens.

With your advice and guidance I would like to chalk out a programme for the betterment of our city and alleviation of the miseries of its inhabitants as best as we can, consistent with our limited resources.

The moments under which we are passing to-day are hazardous and the conditions in which we find ourselves enveloped are really abnormal and extremely strenuous and the time ahead would inflict the greatest civic responsibilities on the shoulders of every one of us. The War-impact factors and forces are creating newer problems every day on a much larger scale to be handled and solved by us in the interest of the citizens of Calcutta. They have imposed a grave responsibility on the Corporation in maintenance of its utility and health services and functions. We shall have to rise to the occasion and calmly discharge our duties in the midst of disrupting forces. Besides the difficulties so created, the perils that threaten the city in a overwhelming manner—sickness, disease, rising mortality, scarcity of commodities, poor foodstuffs, inadequate milk and water supplies and uncleanness of the city have also to be properly tackled. The recent comments and resentments expressed in the public meetings and local newspaper columns on the question of the uncleanness of the city have already attracted our attention. We must make Calcutta cleaner. Everyone inside the House and outside must be made to realise the civic responsibility of keeping the city clean. Gentlemen, I propose to discuss this at a conference of leaders very shortly.

I would also invite the co-operation of the Government and the Military authorities in the City in the shape of sparing some lorries to the Corporation to remove the rising heaps of garbage in the City. I know that the dearth of repairing materials and shortage of lorries and petrol have proved to be the greatest obstacles in the way of keeping the City clean. We must, however, do our best to keep the City clean as the cleanliness of the street is an index of the civic consciousness of its inhabitants.

“To carry on the administration of this big city” is a serious undertaking at any time, and it is much more so at the present time by reason of the depletion of Corporation's finances and by reason of persistent refusal on the part of the Government to give us a fair share of the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles tax, Sales tax and Amusement

tax. Therefore, without adequate finance, we cannot look forward to any spectacular improvement in civic amenities in the near future. But I can assure you that with your co-operation and help I will set on foot a vigorous campaign for making the city cleaner and healthier. I can also give you this assurance that I shall serve you and the rate-payers of this great City of ours as a non-party man and I shall spare no pains in the performance of my duties to the best of my ability.

Aldermen and Councillors, I have taken much of your time but these are the ideas and thoughts which I put before you while we are making a new start this year. Let me remind you that greater the difficulties and perils, the greater should be the unity and co-operation amongst us to enable us to surmount the situation and make the City worth living.

I thank you once again for the unique honour you have done me which I prize very highly and I solicit your warmest co-operation to do justice to your own selection by offering your best advice and guidance to enable me to run the affairs of the Corporation in the best interest and honour of this great City.

On the motion of Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, seconded by Mr. Md. Israil, it was

Resolved—

That in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 28th August, 1935, all Corporation offices, schools and workshops do remain closed on Thursday, the 27th April, 1944 in honour of the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor and that the labour staff employed in the Workshops be allowed full wages for that day.

The meeting then terminated.

CORPORATION TEACHER'S TRAINING FINAL EXAMINATION, 1943

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

SENIOR GROUP

The following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination, held in the month of January, 1944 :—

2nd Class

(In order of merit)

1. F. Williams.

3rd Class

(In order of merit)

1. Bose, Umarani.

The following Junior Trained candidates are declared to have passed the above examination :—

1. Bose, Uma Charan.
2. Das Gupta, Murala.
3. Tewary, Sheodhari.

The following candidates will have to re-appear in the next examination and sit for the papers or subjects noted against their names :—

1. Ghose, Basir—Paper I.
2. Chakravarty, Narendra Kr.—Paper
3. Dutta, Lila—Paper III.
4. Roy, Asha—Drawing and Paper V.
5. Roy, Suahama—Drawing.

Those candidates who had failed to secure pass marks in one or two subjects or papers in previous years, but did not at all sit for the examination this year, or have failed, will also have to appear in those subjects in the next examination.

Candidates who have failed in Practical subjects will have to attend special classes in those subjects before they are permitted to appear at the next examination.

JUNIOR GROUP

The following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination, held in the month of January, 1944 :—

2nd Class

(In order of merit)

1. Bej, Gour Mohan,
2. Das Gupta, Parul Bala.

3rd Class

(In order of merit)

1. Routh, Pratiba.
2. Mukherjee, Bhujanga Bhushan.
3. Ray, Kalipada.
4. Pathak, Baccha.
5. Bose, Nirupama.

The following candidates who failed to secure pass marks in one or two subjects in previous years, are declared to have passed the above examination :—

1. Chakravarty, Gopal Chandra
2. Das, Ramesh Chandra.
3. Ismail Hoassin.
4. Md. Sarajul Haque.

The following candidates will have to re-appear in the next examination and sit for the papers or subjects noted against their names :—

1. Banerjee, Rabindra Nath—Papers II & III.
2. Ghose, Gour Mohan—Phycl. Training & Paper II.
3. Md. Habibullah—Drawing & Paper I.
4. Mollah, Abdul Gofur—Paper II.
5. Sk. Abdur Rahim—Papers II & III.
6. Jha, Bishwanath—Drawing.
7. Md. Abdul Hamid—Papers II & IV.
8. Singh, Gouri Sankar—Physical Training.
9. Md. Sahabuddin—Papers IV & V.
10. Sarkar, Surendranath—Paper I.
11. Jha, Ram Golam—Drawing.
12. Md. Rafiqullah—Paper V.
13. A. H. M. Zainal Abedin—Papers I & VI.
14. Das, Lila—Papers II & V.

Those candidates who had failed to secure pass marks in one or two subjects or papers in previous year, but did not at all sit for the examination this year, or have failed, will also have to appear in those subjects in the next examination.

Candidates who have failed in Practical subjects, will have to attend special classes in those subjects before they are permitted to appear at the next examination.

